The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 17,088. SYDNEY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892. PRICE 2d.

Marriages.

GRAY—WAGSTAFF.—January 26, at St. Paul's Church, Emu Plains, by the Rev. Mr. Pryer, William Gray, of Lithgow, to Lucy Wagstaff, of Glebe Point.

Deaths.

DAVIS.—December 27, at the residence of Mrs. S. Solomon, 249 Riley-street, Samuel Davis, Esq., late of Goulburn, aged 80 years.

BICKERS.—December 21, accidentally drowned at Burrinjuck, Charles Bickers, of Newtown, aged 28 years. His good deeds live after him.

SIMS.—December 22, 1892, suddenly, at his residence, High-street, Newcastle, William Andrew Sims, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and six children. R.I.P. Interred in the Waverley Cemetery.

In Memoriam.

HILTON.—In loving remembrance of our dear son, Willie, who died on the 27th of December, 1886, aged nearly 5 years. Gone, but not forgotten. William and Jane Hilton.

M'GRATH.—In loving remembrance of Mary Ann M'Grath, the beloved mother of Mrs. Robert Kennedy, of Womerah-avenue, Darlinghurst, who died on December 27, 1876. Beloved by all who knew her.

Florists.

DAHLIAS. ROSES. BOUVARDIAS. Truest and best stock of the above in Australia. PEARCE BROS., Vice-regal Florists, 107 King-street. Telephone, 1250.

GO TO No. 8 THE STRAND, J. GRAHAM and CO., for WREATHS, Bouquets, Sprays, Buttonholes, Crosses, and Cut Flowers, Seeds, Plants, &c. Telephone, 825.

DAHLIAS, CRYSANTHEMUMS, PELARGONIUMS, and ROSES. Our stock of strong, healthy Plants, true to name, is unequalled. SEARL and SONS, 109 King-street, Sydney. Telephone, 1117.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamships of the above Company will be despatched from Circular Quay (Macquarie Point), and from Melbourne and Adelaide, on the following dates, at noon:—

FOR LONDON: touching at the usual intermediate ports en route.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Adelaide.
Ballaarat	4748	T. S. Angus	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 18
Australia	7000	I. Reeves	Jan. 23	Jan. 28	Feb. 1
Parramatta	4771	P. Harris	Feb. 6	Feb. 11	Feb. 15
Britannia	6257	R. G. Murray	Feb. 18	Feb. 25	March 1
Himalaya	6898	J. Orman	Mar. 4	Mar. 11	Mar. 15
Massilia	4918	C. Fraser	Mar. 18	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
Oceana	6362	E. Stewart	April 1	April 8	April 12
Arcadia	6362	W. B. Andrews	April 15	April 22	April 26

And thenceforward every alternate week.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO EUROPE:— First Saloon ... £55 to £70. Second Saloon ... £30 to £37. Return Tickets ... £85 to £115.

TO INDIA:— First Saloon, Single ... £40. Return ... £60. Second Saloon, Single ... £25. Return ... £40.

Passengers, Cargo, and Parcels booked through to India, China, and Japan.

Passage Money can be paid here for passages from England. Liberal concessions made to families.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, corner Pitt and Bridge streets. G. DOUGLAS MICHIE, Agent.

ENGLAND, via AMERICA, IN 37 DAYS.

ROYAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICE.

Avoiding alike the heat of the Red Sea and the cold of Cape Horn.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited, in conjunction with OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Under contract with the Postmaster-General of New Zealand the steamers of this line are appointed to leave Sydney and Auckland for Apia (Samoa), Honolulu, and San Francisco every four weeks as under:—

Steamer.	Tons	Leave Sydney.	Leave Auckland.	Arrive at 'Frisco.
Monowai	3500	January 23	January 28	February 16.
Alameda	3000	February 20	February 25	March 16.
Mariposa	3000	March 20	March 25	April 13.

Passengers are booked to San Francisco or through to European destinations, and have at San Francisco choice of overland railways and the unrivalled Atlantic Steamship Lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other companies.

Tickets are available for 12 months, and Saloon Passengers can break their journey to Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and any points en route to New York, viz., Vancouver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Montreal, &c.

Through Fares, Sydney or Auckland, to England:— SALOON, £58 and £66. Combination Ticket, £52 10s and £57 15s 4d. STEERAGE, £30 18s 9d.

Time cards, railway maps, and guide books, showing all routes to any points of the United States, may be had on application.

Cargo and passengers booked to Apia (Samoa) at current rates.

For rates of passage and freight, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Bridge-street. FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

NEW ZEALAND by UNION LINE of STEAMERS.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

THE POWERFUL and POPULAR STEAMSHIP MARAROA, THE FASTEST STEAMER IN THE TRADE, Fitted throughout with electric light and latest modern improvements, for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN, (transhipping to outports) on FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 30.

SALOON, £5; STEERAGE, £1 10s.

To be followed by The magnificent new steamship MANAPOURI, fitted throughout with electric light and all modern improvements, for AUCKLAND AND ALL N.Z. PORTS, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, at noon.

FARES and FREIGHTS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

CARGO RECEIVED DAILY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TICKETS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS COMPANY CAN LAY OVER AT ALL PORTS EN ROUTE, proceeding at convenience by local coasting or main line steamers.

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

N.B.—Passengers are particularly requested to inspect the accommodation and arrangements by the above line of steamers of these vessels before booking elsewhere.

For all information apply to UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF N.Z., LTD., 15 Bridge-street.

UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXCURSIONS to the WEST COAST SOUNDS of NEW ZEALAND. SIXTEENTH SEASON.

One of the Company's finest and superbly arranged steamers, specially fitted for the occasion, will make the usual series of excursions so widely and favourably known throughout Australasia and Europe. The principal sounds will be visited, and every facility given excursionists of exploring these wonderful fjords. A special feature of this season's trip will be the stay of the steamer in Milford Sound for two days, to enable excursionists to visit Lake Ada and the wonderful Sutherland Falls, the highest in the world.

Those who desire it will have an opportunity of arranging for the overland journey from Milford Sound to Lake Te Anau via M'Kinnon Pass, a route which embraces some of the grandest and most beautiful scenery in New Zealand.

The excursions (each occupying about 16 days) will start from Port Chalmers about 18th JANUARY, and again about 27th JANUARY, and 6th FEBRUARY.

Fare (from Port Chalmers), £10.

Further particulars at offices of Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, 15 Bridge-street. FREDK. W. JACKSON, Manager.

TASMANIA.

EXCURSIONS by UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.

The Powerful and Popular S.S. OONAH, as well and favourably known in the trade, fitted with ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout and all the latest modern improvements, with promenade space whole length of ship, will be despatched on FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 30, FOR HOBART DIRECT.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY FARES.

Saloon	£2 0 0
Saloon Return	3 0 0
Steerage	1 0 0
Steerage Return	1 10 0

This Vessel has just been THOROUGHLY CLEANSED and OVERHAULED by Mort's Dock. Several important alterations have been made for the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE of TRAVELLERS, and she is now, without exception, THE BEST and FASTEST STEAMER running between SYDNEY and HOBART.

FOR LAUNCESTON, the favourite Steamship CORINNA, just thoroughly overhauled and cleansed by Mort's Dock, will be despatched on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, at 4 p.m. Apply UNION S.S. CO., 15 Bridge-street.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES will leave SYDNEY at noon on the undermentioned dates for PLYMOUTH and LONDON (Tilbury), via Melbourne, Adelaide, Albany, Colombo, and the Suez Canal, calling at Naples and Gibraltar:—

			1893.
OROTAVA	5552	R. Studdert	Jan. 2
ORUBA	5552	Lindsay Hay, R.N.R.	Jan. 16
AUSTRAL	5524	F. M. Tuke, R.N.R.	Jan. 30
CUZCO	3918	J. F. Anderson	Feb. 13
OPHIR	7000	J. F. Ruthven	Feb. 25
ORIZABA	6077	A. W. Clarke, R.N.R.	Mar. 11
OROYA	6057	E. R. Lavington	Mar. 25

And fortnightly thereafter.

PASSAGE MONEY—Saloon, £55, £65, and £70. Second, £30 and £37. Third, £17 17s to £22.

Excursion Return Tickets at Reduced Rates.

SALOON PASSENGERS allowed to break their journey.

Facilities are afforded for bringing out friends and relatives from London by the prepayment of passage money.

MANAGERS: F. GREEN and CO. and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. Full particulars on application to T. L. DEVITT, Managing Director in Australia. 43 Pitt-street.

COOK'S Tours (all routes) to Europe.—Great facilities, trouble saved, travelling made easy. 4 Hunter-st.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SYDNEY to LONDON, OVERLAND from MARSEILLES, via PARIS.

Steamers under postal contract with the Government of France, calling at MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, ALBANY, MAHE, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Passengers booked to BOMBAY, REUNION, MAURITIUS, and EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The service is carried on by powerful steamers of 6000 tons, built expressly for the Australian and New Caledonian line, which will be despatched as follows:—

Steamer.	Commander.	Leave Syd'y, NOON.	Leave Melbourne.
AUSTRALIEN	G. Didier	Dec. 27 1892.	Dec. 31 1892.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Fiaschi	Jan. 27	Jan. 31
POLYNESIEN	L. Boulard	Feb. 25	March 1
ARMAND BEHIC	A. Pordenot	March 27	March 31
AUSTRALIEN	G. Didier	April 27	May 1

And thenceforward on the 25th of each month.

Rates of passage money to Marseilles, from £20 to £65, including table wines and Suez Canal dues on passengers.

RETURN TICKETS issued at the following rates:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Available 9 months	£105	£64	£34
Available 12 months	£115	£69	£36

English interpreters meet through passengers for London on arrival of steamers at Marseilles, and accompany them to Paris and Calais.

N.B.—Passengers' luggage conveyed free of cost from Marseilles to London.

For freight, passage, and further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Macquarie-place. E. BLANC, Principal Agent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Passengers are carried according to the requirements of the English Passengers Acts of 1855 and 1863.

MONTHLY LINE OF DIRECT STEAMERS from SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELAIDE, to SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN, via COLOMBO, Aden, Suez, and Genoa, taking passengers for London, connecting from PORT SAID by DIRECT MAIL and PASSENGER LINE to BRINDISI, will be despatched as follows (if practicable):—

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	Leave Sydney 4 p.m.	Leave Melbourne.	Leave Ad'laide Semaph.
			1892.	1892.	1893.
Oldenburg	...	H. Gathemann	Dec. 24	Dec. 31	Jan. 4
			1893.	1893.	
Hohenstaufen	...	J. Rosben	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Feb. 1
Braunschweig	...	D. Kohlenbeck	Feb. 22	Feb. 24	March 2

And thereafter every four weeks.

PASSAGE-MONEY FROM SYDNEY, £14 to £67 10s.

RETURN TICKETS, available for NINE and TWELVE MONTHS, at REDUCED RATES.

SPECIE TAKEN DIRECT TO LONDON.

Passengers and cargo are booked through to New York, via Southampton.

Special facilities are afforded for bringing out relatives and friends from the United Kingdom and Europe by pre-payment of the passage-money in Australia.

DIRECT THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN GENOA AND NEW YORK BY VERY FAST STEAMERS.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE PER S.S. LUBECK TO TONGA AND SAMOA.

J. MERGELL, General Agent for Australasia, Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt-street.

STEAM TO LONDON, via the SUEZ CANAL.

The magnificent full-powered steamship LANSDOWNE TOWER, 3190 tons gross register, W. B. T. Tregarthen Commander, will have quick despatch.

For terms of freight or passage-money, apply to DALGETY and COMPANY, Limited.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

NOW FAST LOADING.

The full powered S.S. HEREFORD, B. Du Santoy Austis, Lieut. R.N.R., Master, 1709 tons register. 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

WILL HAVE PROMPT DESPATCH.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., Agents.

Wool received at BROWN and CO.'S STORES.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Steam to HONGKONG and JAPAN, calling at Queensland Ports and Darwin.

The splendid steel steamship CHANGSHA, 2300 tons, J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched from Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

THROUGH SALOON TICKETS are issued for all ports in China and Japan, and also to San Francisco, New York, London, Liverpool, and the Continental ports.

For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents, 34 O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

First-class passenger steamship WARRIMOO, 4000 tons, will be despatched for MELBOURNE DIRECT SATURDAY, 31st INSTANT, at 1 p.m.

FARES.

Saloon	Two Pounds.
Ditto Return	Three Pounds.
Steerage	Fifteen Shillings.

HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Limited, Managing Agents.

NEW ZEALAND by THE NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALASIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW and IMPORTANT STEAM SERVICE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

S.S. WARRIMOO, 5000 tons capacity, 4500 I.H.P.

This magnificent new steamer will be DESPATCHED for NEW ZEALAND PORTS, SATURDAY, 31st instant, at 1 p.m., via Melbourne, Milford Sound, and The Bluff, and will be followed by her sister ship, the MIOWERA, to Auckland direct, and other Ports.

Passengers by these steamships will have the opportunity of seeing the world-famed MILFORD SOUND, thus obviating the necessity of making a special trip at increased expense and time.

These new steamships are the largest and swiftest in the trade, and owing to their immense size ensure a maximum of comfort, all the state rooms being exceptionally commodious and fitted.

Special Round Trip Tickets at Exceptionally Low Rates.

Passengers have the option of breaking their journey at any port.

FREIGHT to NEW ZEALAND reduced rates.

For all particulars apply to HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Limited, Managing Agents, Foot of Margaret-street.

TO HOBART.

SUMMER RESORT OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

S.S. TASMANIA, 3000 tons, leaves Huddart, Parker's Wharf, FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 4 p.m.

This magnificent steamship, unequalled in this trade, is fitted with cooling chambers, duplicate electric lighting, and all modern sanitary arrangements.

Her cabins are all on the main deck, with a promenade deck above, which gives passengers ample accommodation, and makes the passage most enjoyable.

ROUND TICKETS are being issued from Sydney to Hobart, Hobart to Launceston, Launceston to Melbourne, and Melbourne to Sydney, or vice versa.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT, S.S. TAMBO, TUESDAY, 3rd JANUARY, at 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply HUDDART, PARKER, and CO., Ltd., Offices and Wharf, foot of Margaret-street.

COOK'S TOURS TO NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—Through Combination TICKETS issued at lowest rates by any line of steamers. THOS. COOK and SON, 4 Hunter-street.

STEAM to Ulladulla, Bateman's Bay, and Nelligen.—S.S. PETERBOROUGH leaves the Caledonian Wharf TO-DAY, at noon. Passengers at single fares till the 19th January, 1893. JNO. AUBIN, Agent.

BURNS, PHILP, and CO., Limited, 10 Bridge-street.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES OF STEAMERS:—

A.U.S.N. CO.—To Queensland ports, Melbourne, New Caledonia, Fiji, and New Hebrides.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.—Regular line to and from India.

QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.—From Queensland ports to London, via Batavia.

GIBB LINE OF CHINA STEAMERS.—From China and Japan.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.—To China and Japan.

NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO.—From Hongkong to Vancouver and Tacoma, connecting with Northern Pacific Railway.

NEW GUINEA MAIL LINE.—Cooktown to all New Guinea ports.

MOGUL S.S. CO., Limited.—Sydney to London. And other steamer Lines.

Intending passengers coastwise to the Pacific Islands, Java, Singapore, India, China, Japan, Canada, and Europe should call for information concerning above routes before booking.

HANDBOOKS of INFORMATION, &c., on application.

STEAMSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

The following steamers belonging to members of the Association will be despatched as under:—

ADELAIDE (via Melbourne)— Adelaide (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Barrabool (Howard Smith's), This Day, 5 p.m. Innamincka (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Jan. 7, 1 p.m. Konoowarra (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Jan. 3, 5 p.m.

ADELAIDE and WEST AUSTRALIA (from Melbourne)— Steamer (Huddart, Parker's), early. Bullarra (Adelaide Co.'s), January 5.

BRISBANE and QUEENSLAND PORTS— Cintra (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), To-morrow, 4 p.m. Peregrine (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Arawatta (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 4 p.m. Gabo (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Jan. 7, 1 p.m.

BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, BUNDABERG, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON— Konoowarra (Howard Smith's), This Day, 5 p.m. *Eurimbla (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Friday, Dec. 30, 11 p.m. Buninyong (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Jan. 10, 5 p.m. *Passengers and cargo for Maryborough change at Brisbane.

BRISBANE, KEPPEL BAY, MACKAY, TOWNSVILLE, and ALL QUEENSLAND PORTS to THURSDAY ISLAND, NORMANTON, and BURKETOWN— Cintra (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), To-morrow, 4 p.m. Peregrine (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Arawatta (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 4 p.m. Gabo (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Jan. 7, 1 p.m.

EDEN (PAMBULA GOLDFIELDS)— Corinna (Union Co.'s), Friday, Dec. 30, noon.

FIJI, from SYDNEY— Birksgate (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5 p.m.

For SUVA and LEVUKA, from MELBOURNE— S.S. Ovalau (Union Co.'s), about Friday, Jan. 14.

HOBART (direct)— Oonah (Union Co.'s), Friday, Dec. 30. Tasmania (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, December 30, at 4 p.m.

LAUNCESTON, from MELBOURNE— Steamer (Union Co.'s), Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

LAUNCESTON (transhipping at Melbourne to s.s. Coogee)— Burrumbeet (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Dec. 30, noon. Elingamite (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Jan. 6, 5 p.m.

LAUNCESTON (via Eden)— Corinna (Union Co.'s), Friday, Dec. 30, noon.

LAUNCESTON (direct)— Tambo (Huddart Parker's), Tuesday, January 3, at 4 p.m.

MELBOURNE— Adelaide (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Barrabool (Howard Smith's), This Day, 5 p.m. Arawatta (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), To-morrow, noon. Burrumbeet (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m. Barcoo (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, noon. Innamincka (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Jan. 7, 1 p.m. Gabo (Howard Smith's), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Warrimoo (New Zealand and Australasian Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m. Konoowarra (Howard Smith's), Tuesday, Jan. 3, 5 p.m. Elingamite (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, Jan. 6, 5 p.m.

NEWCASTLE— Passengers and cargo nightly (per special advertisement), Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Co., Limited. Steamer (Huddart, Parker's), early.

NEW HEBRIDES— Rockton (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 18, 5 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND— Manapouri (Union Co.'s), via Auckland, Dec. 31, noon. Mararoa (Union Co.'s), via Wellington, Lyttelton, and Dunedin, Friday, Dec. 30, 5 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND PORTS, from MELBOURNE— Talune (Union Co.'s), This Day, noon.

NEW ZEALAND (via Melbourne)— Warrimoo (New Zealand and Australasian Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.

NOUMEA and FIJI (Suva and Levuka)— Birksgate (A.U.S.N. Co.'s), Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5 p.m.

PORT PIRIE (without transhipment)— Barrabool (Howard Smith's), This Day, 5 p.m.

PORT PIRIE— Adelaide (Adelaide Co.'s), Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 p.m.

PORT AUGUSTA (without transhipment)— Barrabool (Howard Smith's), This Day, 5 p.m.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS (via Auckland)— Waihora (Union Co.'s), January 21, at noon.

SHOALHAVEN PORTS— Brinawarr (Huddart, Parker's), Tuesday, December 27, at 9 p.m. Coomonderry (Huddart, Parker's), Friday, December 30, at 9 p.m.

For further particulars apply at Companies' Offices.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO MELBOURNE by the HOWARD-SMITH LINE of STEAMERS, leaving the Wharves, foot of King-street, for MELBOURNE, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p.m., and SATURDAY at 1 p.m. SPECIAL TICKETS will be issued during the HOLIDAY SEASON for TWO POUNDS RETURN, SALOON. The tickets will be available for two months.

For ADELAIDE SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES are also arranged.

WM. HOWARD SMITH and SONS, Limited, 67 York-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.

WEATHER PERMITTING.

Wollongong, Kiama, Monday, midnight. Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Tuesday, Friday, 11 p.m. Moruya, Clyde, Bateman's Bay, Friday, 9 a.m. Ulladulla, Wednesday, noon, Friday, 9 a.m. Merimbula, Eden, Bermagui, Wednesday, Saturday, noon. Tathra, Wednesday, Saturday, noon; cargo, 11 a.m. Pambula Goldfields Wednesday, Saturday, noon.

No cargo received after 11 a.m. or 5 p.m. on days of sailing.

N.B.—Cargo will be received as usual on TUESDAY, 27th.

PAMBULA GOLDFIELDS.

MERIMBULA, NEAREST PORT, per ILLAWARRA COMPANY'S STEAMERS, WEDNESDAY, SAT., Noon.

TWEED RIVER and BYRON BAY.—The fast regular s.s. TWEED, 300 tons, will be dispatched TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. Deck cabins. GEO. W. NICOLL, Albion Wharf.

THE NORTH COAST S. N. COMPANY, Limited (with which are amalgamated C. R. and M. R. S. N. Company, Limited, and John See and Co.).

From CLARENCE WHARF, 3 Sussex-street: CLARENCE RIVER—City of Grafton, To-morrow, 11 p.m. RICHMOND RIVER—Macleay, This Day, at noon. MACLEAY RIVER—Burrawong, To-morrow, 2 p.m. BELLINGER RIVER, transhipping into s.s. Belmore at Macleay River—Burrawong, To-morrow, 2 p.m. BRUNSWICK RIVER (transhipping into Captain Fenwick's steamer at Ballina)—Macleay, This Day, at noon.

From MARKET WHARF: MANNING RIVER—Electra, To-morrow, 9 p.m. PORT MACQUARIE—Rosedale, To-morrow, 9 p.m. NAMBUCCA RIVER—Rosedale, To-morrow, 9 p.m. BYRON BAY, COFF'S HARBOUR, WOOLGOOLGA—Helen Nicoll, early.

No cargo received after 5 p.m. RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

THE NORTH COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSION FARES.

From 15th to 31st instant Return TICKETS (not transferable) will be issued to and from all the Northern Rivers to which the Company's vessels trade, available for return within one month from date of issue.

SALOON: Single Fare for double journey.

STEERAGE: Manning, Port Macquarie, Macleay, and Nambucca Rivers, £1. Clarence, Bellinger, Coff's Harbour, Woolgoolga, and Byron Bay, £1 5s. Richmond River, £1 10s.

RICHARD COOKE, Secretary.

THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

TIME-TABLE of STEAMERS TO AND FROM SYDNEY during Xmas and New Year Holidays:—

Day.	Date.	From Sydney, at 11.30 p.m.	From Newcastle, at 11.30 p.m.
Tuesday	December 27	Namoi	Newcastle
Wednesday	28	Newcastle	Namoi
Thursday	29	Namoi	Newcastle
Friday	30	Newcastle	Namoi
Saturday	31	Namoi	Newcastle
Monday	January 2	Newcastle	Namoi

FARES—Saloon (single), 7s; Return, 10s 6d, available for 2 months. (Deck Cabin Berths 2s extra each way.) Steerage, 4s each way.

NOTICE.—Perishable Goods and Live Stock received and delivered THIS DAY, Tuesday. Booking Offices will close at 10 a.m. and reopen at 8 p.m. F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices: 147 Sussex-street, 401 George-street.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.

The new steel S.S. BANKS PENINSULA, Captain C. M'Cove, will leave the Newcastle Wharf, Lime-street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., taking passengers and cargo to all wharfs. For further particulars apply GHEST and JEWETT, 15 Loftus-street. Telephone 1277.

FOR LONDON.

The New Clipper Ship CROCODILE, W. WILSON, Commander. Having large engagements, early application is necessary for remaining space.

Wool received at Central Wharf Stores.

For freight, &c., apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, 5 Young-street.

HORDERN BROTHERS, Pitt-street, wish their numerous Customers in the city, suburbs, and country, THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Our Establishment is closed TO-DAY, Tuesday, and will be re-opened TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

HORDERN BROTHERS, 203-11 Pitt-street (Only).

Shipping.

TWEED RIVER STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Newcastle Wharf, Lime-street. S.S. AUGUSTA, for Byron Bay and Tweed River, THURSDAY, at 9 p.m. Cargo now received. Deck Cabins. B. M. CORRIGAN and CO., Agents.

STEAM to Moruya, Wagonga, Tilba Tilba, and Bodalla.—S.S. TRIDENT leaves Caledonian Wharf WEDNESDAY, at 1 p.m. Reduced passenger fares during holidays. Moruya S. N. Co. G. FISHBURN, Manager.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE RIVER STEAMERS LEAVE LIME-STREET, foot of Erskine-street, at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, *12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15. FIG TREE, HUNTER'S HILL, 7, 8, 8.50, 10, 11, 12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11. SUNDAYS—LIME-STREET, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.30. FIG-TREE, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.30.

SAIL TO FIJI, for SUVA and LEVUKA, the clipper barque POSEIDON, 388 tons Register, loading at Dalgety's Wharf, will have quick despatch. For terms of freight apply to DALGETY and CO., Limited, 3 and 5 Bent-street.

FOR LONDON.

MARCH WOOL SALES.

The New Steel Clipper Ship FLOTOW will have Prompt Despatch.

For Rates of Freight apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., 37 Pitt-street.

Legal Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Estate of JAMES GAHAGAN, late of Well Gully, near Aberdeen, in the colony of New South Wales, Selector, deceased.

APPLICATION will be made after fourteen days from the publication hereof that Administration of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to ALICE GAHAGAN, of Well Gully, near Aberdeen aforesaid, the Widow of the said deceased.

ROBERT GEORGE DUNDAS FITZGERALD, Proctor for the Applicant, Muswellbrook.

Agent—W. H. PIGOTT, 28 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Public Notices.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of the City of Sydney Improvement Board have been REMOVED from No. 131 Macquarie-street, to the ground floor of the new building of the Department of Lands, entrance from Loftus-street or Bent-street.

FREDERIC C. ROOKE, Registrar and Board Officer.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Offices—83 Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.

The OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th, and 27th instant, for the Christmas Holidays.

FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH'S I. and B. SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 24th, 26th, and 27th December, being Public Holidays, the above OFFICES will be CLOSED.

A. J. STEPHENS, Acting Manager.

December 24, 1892.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, 24th, 26th, 27th instant respectively, being Public Holidays, the Head Office, Kent-street, and the Branch Offices, 30 Bathurst-street, and George-street, Parramatta, will be CLOSED.

Complaints will be attended to as usual in the Engineers' Department.

W. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Company's Offices, Sydney, 22nd December, 1892.

EYE, EAR, THROAT, and CHEST DISEASES. Dr. SCHWARZBACH has resumed practice. 151 Macquarie-st., opp. Gardens. Hours, 10 to 1 and 3 to 4.

W. G. WATSON, M.A., M.B., L.S.A., M.R.C.S., 150 Elizabeth-st., Sydney (late House Surgeon and Physician's Assistant, University College Hospital, London), may be consulted HOMŒOPATHICALLY.

WILLIAM BELL, Accountant and Trade Assignee. Trust Estates managed. Central-chambers, 172 Pitt-street.

DRUNKENNESS.—The ONLY Genuine Cure.—"Golden Specific," safe, sure, and speedy. Particulars sent free from Depot, 145 Collins-st., Melbourne. Beware of counterfeits. "Golden Specific," the only real liquor cure.

SPECIAL CAUTION.

STEARINE CANDLES OF THE STEARINE CANDLE MANUFACTURING CO., "APOLLO," IN SCHIEDAM, HOLLAND.

The Directors of the Company give notice to the trade that, owing to the spurious imitations of their brand, the Candles for the Australian and New Zealand markets will in future simply bear on the usual labels the name of "SCHIEDAM."

They obtained—The MEDAL of MERIT at VIENNA, 1873. The GOLD MEDAL at PARIS, 1878. The GOLD MEDAL at AMSTERDAM, 1883. And the DIPLOME D'HONNEUR (HIGHEST AWARD) at ANTWERP, 1885.

SYDNEY WOOL SALES.

GOLDSBROUGH, MORT, and CO., Limited, Wool, Grain, and Produce Brokers, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Stock and Station Agents.

CAPITAL, £6,000,000. Subscribed, £4,500,000. Paid up, £450,000. Reserve Fund, £285,000.

SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Hon. HENRY MORT, M.L.C., Chairman. JOSEPH ABBOTT, Esq., M.L.A. GEORGE MAIDEN, Esq. LESLEY HERRING, Esq.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on WOOL and other STATION PRODUCE, GRAIN, TIN ORE, &c., for Sale or Shipment.

WOOL STORES: Circular Quay, Pyrmont, and Darling Harbour. OFFICES: Circular Quay.

Books, Publications, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS at ANTHONY HORDERN'S.

BUSINESS is brisk, CARDS are flying, CUSTOMERS are multiplying. If you are wise, you will do your choosing soon, not leaving it till within an ace of closing time on CHRISTMAS EVE.

We have A FINE SHOW, numbering MILLIONS and MILLIONS.

Already the choosing game is in full swing, and pretty little fingers are turning over pretty little cards to send to pretty little sweethearts and pretty little friends.

We have CARDS AT ALL PRICES, to suit little Sally's saved-up sixpence or to accommodate the requirements of the rich man and his cheque.

OUR CARDS are INDESCRIBABLY BEAUTIFUL.

Even the cheap ones, at next to nothing a dozen, have about them an overwhelming share of merit and beauty.

PRIZE and GIFT BOOKS
PRIZE and GIFT BOOKS
in abundance.

Our shelves are full of the BEST BOOKS PRINTED. Readers of all kinds, whether inclined to fiction or science, or any of the numerous classes of literary work with which the world is flooded, will find what they are looking for. Call and ask for OUR NEW BOOK CATALOGUE.

ANNUALS.

Read by people who read everything, and read by folks who read nothing else. Full of wholesome fun, innocent amusement, and useful information for both, YOUNG BEGINNERS and OLD STAGERS.

Boy's Own Annual, 6s 6d; Girl's Own Annual, 6s 6d; Band of Hope Review, 11d; Bo Peep, 1s 3d; Cottager and Artisan, 1s 4d; Child's Companion, 1s 4d; Children's Friend, 1s 4d; Chatterbox, 2s 6d; Family Greetings, 2s 3d; Family Friend, 1s 4d; British Workman, 1s 4d; Harper's Young People, 6s 6d; Infant's Magazine, 1s 4d; Little Wideawake, 3s; Little Rosebud Annual, 2s 6d; Leisure Hour, 6s; Little One's Own Annual, 2s 3d; Little Folks, 5s; Sister's Holiday Annual, 3s; Our Darlings, 2s 9d; The Prize, 1s 4d; The Quiver, 6s 6d; Sunday at Home, 6s 6d; Sunday, 2s 9d; Cassell's Saturday Journal, 6s 6d.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS: ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

SMITH'S Wonderful Packets Christmas Cards, 2s, 1s, 6d, 3d, postage extra, splendid value. 403 Geo.-st.

CHATTERBOX, Sunday prize, Quiver, Sunday at Home, Boy's and Girl's Own Annuals. 406 George-st.

BOOKS Purchased, library or parcel, for cash or in exchange. Angus and Robertson, 89 Castlereagh-st.

Coal, Firewood, &c.

T. H. DEARIN, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

Educational.

ARGYLE SCHOOL, ARTHURLEIGH, 166-168 ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS. SCHOOL will RE-OPEN JANUARY 16th. At home Wednesday. EMILY C. BAXTER.

AN EXCELLENT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CARLINGFORD COLLEGE, PARRAMATTA HEIGHTS. Surrounded by orchards. One hour's trip from Sydney. Next Term will commence JANUARY 23.

Carlingford Coach meets at Parramatta the 9.15 a.m. train from Sydney and passes the College gates.

Principal, Miss WILDMAN.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, CAMPBELLTOWN. High-class Education, and thorough Commercial Training. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, MODERN LANGUAGES, &c. See Saturday's advertisement.

BURRADOO PARK, NEAR BOWRAL.

This well-known College is NOT in Bowral.

FOR RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

The large and attractive residence of twenty-four rooms and numerous offices, with about 200 acres of land, is situated on an elevation very near Burradoo platform, 2000ft. above the sea level, and is well known for the beauties of its surroundings.

Mrs. SULLIVAN is assisted by five first-class English and Foreign Governesses. The Rev. J. Debenham takes the classes for Scripture. Every attention is paid to health, and a thorough education is given. All pupils and governesses are resident, enjoying the comforts and arrangements of a lady's home. Delicate girls have special care. A Professor attends for Dancing, Musical Drill, Calisthenics, &c. Swimming taught.

Terms moderate. NO EXTRAS.

A farm being on the estate, a most liberal table is provided. Pupils may have their own ponies. All the advantages of a first-class Sydney school are given, with the climate of Bowral in addition, for which reason pupils attend from Queensland, New Caledonia, Victoria, and most distant parts of New South Wales.

Pupils may remain for short vacation without charge.

Vacation ends MONDAY, 23rd January.

Extract from Southern Mail, December 17:—

A matinee entertainment was given in the School of Arts on Wednesday last by the pupils of Mrs. Sullivan's school at Burradoo Park. There was a large and appreciative audience present by invitation, and they were pleasantly impressed with the excellent training which, as is well known locally, is imparted at the school in question. It is said, and we have every reason to believe in the accuracy of it, that Mrs. Sullivan's establishment is one of the very best of its kind in the colony. The healthiness of the situation of the school is beyond all doubt, and the very great care taken and the study made of the pupils' physique is no doubt a primary cause of the efficiency of the school, on the principle and the well-known truth that without a healthy body there cannot be a vigorous mind. The programme on Wednesday seemed to have been specially prepared with the object of giving an insight into the general training imparted at Mrs. Sullivan's school, and to the studies in music, singing, deportment, and calisthenics, which occupy the attention of the young ladies, in addition, it may be assumed, to the regular course of training. Thus there were pianoforte duets, highland fling, violin quintettes, vocal solos, Spanish waltz, choruses, different kinds of pretty and graceful dances, Indian club exercises, and tableaux. The pupils who took part numbered from 25 to 30, some of very tender years, others advanced, and in every item there was a degree of proficiency exhibited that reflected credit upon the principal of the school and her assistants, and fully maintained the reputation which the school bears for the efficiency of its teaching.

EDUCATION.—WINDSOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

30 MILES FROM SYDNEY.

Extensive premises, well adapted and healthfully situated, 20 acres of ground for outdoor recreation. Swimming, tennis, shooting, cricket, football, and a cadet corps. Pure milk and vegetables from school farm.

Principal has been a successful teacher for 20 years.

NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

BEST DIET, WITHOUT LIMIT.

No Day Boys admitted to the School.

Pupils may have their own Ponies.

TERMS, MODERATE.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, for the Public Examinations, and for Commercial Pursuits. Boys over 15 years of age have each a separate bedroom.

A FEW VACANCIES.

Apply to Rev. B. KEENAN, Head Master.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—The Head Master will be at the Royal Hotel, George-street, the 1st and 2nd weeks in January, on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, from 2 o'clock to 6, to receive Parents and Guardians of intending Pupils. Early application req. Work resumed 23rd Jan. Rev. B. KEENAN.

ROTHESAY SCHOOL, Carlton, near Kogarah.—Principal, Mrs. WILSON. 100 p. c. Candidates sent up to Pub. Exams. 1891 and 1892 have been successful. New term, Jan. 23rd. At home Wed. Prospectus on app.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Mr. GOLDIE has Vacancies for BOARDERS. Apply Avenal, Leichhardt-street, Waverley.

THE SCHOOL, MOUNT VICTORIA.

A Boarding School for Boys.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Writing, Spelling, Composition, and Arithmetic. All boys learn drill and dancing.

Terms, inclusive of washing, mending, &c., £11 11s a quarter.

Nine pupils passed Junior Examination 1890. Twelve pupils passed Junior Examination, 1891. Twenty-two pupils passed Junior Examination 1892.

Mr. Rienits may be consulted by parents from 2 till 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th January, 1893, at Mr. Thompson's Book Shop, 62 Erskine-street. School REOPENS 16th January, 1893.

H. O. RIENITS, Principal.

Stock, Shares, and Money.

THE ADVERTISER, having a considerable capital at his disposal, is prepared to make immediate CASH ADVANCES at an extremely LOW RATE of INTEREST on all descriptions of securities without the necessity of a Bill of Sale or any publicity whatever. Loans may be repaid as under:

Loan of £100, repayable by monthly instalments of £2 5s.
Loan of £50, repayable by monthly instalments of £1 10s.
Loan of £20, repayable by monthly instalments of £1.
Loan of £10, repayable by monthly instalments of 10s.

All communications strictly private. Confidence, Box 293, General Post Office.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, Limited, 65 Market-street, Sydney.

ADVANCES made on city and suburban properties.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS for SALE at Edgehill, Kogarah, New Brighton (Lady Robinson Beach), North Sydney, and other suburbs.

ORCHARD and DAIRY FARMS of all sizes, on the York Estate, Penrith, within the Mulgoa irrigation area.

ROBERT W. CONWAY, Manager.

TRUST MONEY to LEND and LOANS arranged on City and Suburban Securities, at lowest rates of interest. Private Estates Managed, Properties Sold. JNO. C. SMITH, Estate Agent, Scott's-chambers, 96 Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND. The Trustees of the SAVINGS BANK of New South Wales are prepared to LEND MONEY at current rates on MORTGAGE of approved Freehold Property. H. WISE, Managing Trustee.

MONEY ADVANCED on FURNITURE, DEEDS, &c., at LOW INTEREST and without registration. All REPAYMENTS to suit BORROWERS. NO OBJECTIONABLE Loan Office PRACTICES. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE. REXON, 30 ELIZABETH-ST., near Hunter-st.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY. Anyone requiring a strictly private LOAN, without the usual publicity and horrors of loan bank, or agents, Apply, in confidence, to S. F. PERKINS, Box 344, G.P.O.

TRUST FUNDS to LEND on city and suburban securities, at current rates. LAURENCE, M'LACHLAN, and WILLIAMS, Solicitors, Mutual Life-buildings, corner George and Wynyard streets.

MONEY to LEND upon mortgage, and advances made upon all classes of security. Particulars upon application to HARRY C. ELDERTON, 56 Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND, at LOWEST RATES, on approved Freeholds. H. E. RUSSELL, No. 15 Norwich-chambers.

MONEY LENT PRIVATELY.—Anyone requiring Private LOAN on furniture, deeds, &c., without the usual publicity or bother, easy repayments, low interest, apply F. JAMES, 34 Wynyard-square.

TRUST MONEYS to LEND at current rates on approved freehold securities. LYELL, ALLARD, and BUTLER, 68½ Pitt-street.

WANTED to Borrow privately, without registration, £2000 on Reversionary Interest of £7000; Borrower and security undoubted. Principals only; £1700 already lent, which will be discharged. Box 1389, G.P.O.

MONEY ADVANCED, privately, on furniture, deeds, and other securities, at low interest, repayments to suit borrowers. F. FELS, 290 Pitt-street, corner Park-street, 6 and 8 first floor.

MONEY to LEND in large or small sums on freehold or leasehold securities. Advances made on buildings in course of erection. RAINE and HORNE, 9 Hunter-street.

IF you require MONEY direct on P. Notes, with Security Bond Certificates, Deeds, Furniture, Rever. Interest, Insurance Policies, or other good security, see JOHN O'BRIEN, Financier, 50 Elizabeth-street.

SYNDICATE.—Wanted £1500 to provide plant and start business in patented industry which has been proved successful. Produce and sale assured. Weekly profit to syndicate £30. Address Box 210, G.P.O.

TRUST MONEY to LEND on mortgage. Alfred Shaw and Lucas, solicitors, corner Pitt and Moore sts.

NEVER refuse an Advance of Money to respectable persons: no registration. H. Tait, 111 Elizabeth-st.

CHRISTMAS CAKES. TASTY!
CHRISTMAS CAKES. NOURISHING!
CHRISTMAS CAKES. ARTISTIC!!!
CHRISTMAS CAKES combining the above qualities are Made by MACKSHALL and CO. ONLY, but Kept by Every Grocer.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, AND CO. RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Meetings.

R.A.O.B.—Harponias Lodge To-night, Garratt's Hotel, Mkt. and C'reagh sts. Good har. All Buffs in.

THE MITTAGONG LAND COMPANY, Limited.

The Annual General MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 3 Gresham-street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 10.30 a.m. ROBERT GILFILLAN, Manager.

REDHEAD COAL-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on THURSDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1893, at the Company's Office, 131 Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of considering the advisability of adopting or otherwise the following resolution then to be submitted, viz.:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the directors be and are hereby authorised to extend the period of time within which the balance of the purchase due to the company by the purchasers of the lands shall be paid to such time as they shall deem desirable, and at such rate of interest as they may determine."

By order of the Board, LEONARD DODDS, Manager.

Sydney, 19th December, 1892.

SUNNY CORNER SILVER-MINING COMPANY, No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Company will be held at noon on THURSDAY, January 12th, 1893, at the company's office, 131 Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the following resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on December 22nd instant.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved that the directors be and are hereby empowered to sell and dispose of the company's property in whatever manner they may deem advisable.

By order of the Board, LEONARD DODDS, Manager.

December 26, 1892.

Tenders.

ALL DORMAN, LONG, and CO.'S English STEEL GIRDERS are made by SIEMENS-MAR IN process to pass LLOYD'S and ADMIRALTY tests. R. L. SCRUTTON and CO., 97 Clarence-street, Sole Agents.

BLUE METAL, all gauges, SCREENINGS, GRAVEL, and RIVER SAND, at lowest prices. EMU GRAVEL and ROAD METAL COMPANY, Limited, Norwich-chambers, Hunter-street.

BLUE METAL (all ga's), Dry Screenings, Shivers (Shellharbour). Ward and Co., Exchange, Bridge-st.

KIAMA BLUE METAL, machine-broken, all gauges, and hand-broken; Dry Screenings, Shivers, and one and a half inch, by the heap or cartload. SALMOND and DENNE, 55 Cowper Wf., Woolloomooloo.

ROLLED IRON GIRDERS, all sizes and sections. Largest stock, lowest rates. R. L. SCRUTTON and CO., 97 Clarence-street.

SLATE, Marble, and Bluestone Works. Wilson Bros., 104, 106, 108 Redfern-st., Redfern.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited by the Council of the New South Wales Zoological Society, for SUPPLIES of the following ARTICLES for the year 1893, to be delivered at the Zoological Gardens, Moore Park, in such quantities and at such times as may be required:— Lucerne Hay, Oaten Hay, Straw, Maize, Cracked Maize, Wheat, Oats, Rice, Potatoes, Bran, Biscuits, Bread, and Butcher's Meat.

Tenders will be received for any one or more of the above items.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of the Gardens, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

8 O'Connell-street, December 22, 1892.

TENDERS will be given for Glazing Plate-Sheet, Mill-Rolled, Cathedral, and every description of Window Glass on application to The Australian Glass Company, 74 Pitt-street.

TENDERERS.—Genuine Champion's Lead, 30s; Raw and Boiled Oil, 2s 6d gal.; Varnishes, 7s 6d gal.; 50 Brushes, 5s each; Mixed Paints, 4½d lb.; Wall Papers, 3½d roll; glass cut, 3d ft. C. FRAENKELS, 809 George-st.

TENDERS Carting Stone, Primitive Church, Canterbury, to Mar'kville station. A.H. Blyth, Mar'kville-rd.

WANTED, Tenders for Connecting Water-closet with sewerage. Apply No. 71 George-st., Waterloo.

CASH PRICES.—Wall Papers, 3d per roll; gen. White Lead, warranted, 27s per cwt.; gen. Linseed Oil, 2s 3d per gal.; Varnish, 5s gal.; Mixed Paints, 4½d lb.; Colours, &c., cheap. W. Cary and Sons, 820 George-st.

CEMENT, Cement.—Cheapest House in Sydney for Anchor brand; get price. W. Cary, 820 George-st.

SLATES, Plaster, Galvd. Iron, Oven Tiles, Firebricks, Fireclay, &c., ch. W. Cary and Sons, 820 Geo.-st.

SLATES, Slates, ex City of Philadelphia, now landing, cheaper than ever. W. Cary and Sons, 820 Geo.-st.

Building Materials.

ANTHONY HORDERNS', HAYMARKET (ONLY). HOUSE FOR EVERYTHING.

BUILDERS SHOULD BUY FROM US MATERIALS used in their trade.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT, AND SAVING GALORE.

Everything wanted, from Tacks to Tenpenny Nails from Wire-netting to Corrugated Iron, and so on right through the list of BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

TRY US ONCE, you will surely CALL AGAIN.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS— ANTHONY HORDERN and SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY), UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS, CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont. Head Office, 493 George-street, near Bathurst-street. Branch Yard, 767 Harris-street, near Railway Station. Foreign and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., Galvanised Iron, Ridging, Guttering, and Down Piping.

BALTIC FLOORING, Lining, and Weather Boards, cheapest in Sydney. A. BURNS, Baltic Wharf.

ENTERPRISE S. SAW and JOINERY MILLS.—Foreign and Col. Timber of all kinds. Doors, Box Frames and Sashes, Arch. and Skirtings, Turnery and Joinery to detail. Quots. given. C. T. SAXTON, Pyrmont.

WALL PAPERS AND PAINTS, Artists' Materials, Plaques, Transfers, Studies. H. H. GROTH, Jun., and CO., BRICKFIELD-HILL, Oil, Colour, and Glass Merchants.

FEDERAL GLASS DECORATION WORKS, 305 Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHEAPEST and BEST HOUSE for Plate Glass, Silvered Plate Glass, Bevelled and Embossed Glass, Lead Lights.

Builders' Glazing a Speciality. We do our own Silvering, Embossing, and Bevelling on the premises.

Military Notices.

N. S. W. CAVALRY. There are VACANCIES for a few Recruits in A (Sydney) Troop of the above Regiment to be filled up by 31st December. Those wishing to join should apply at once to Captain DODD, 14 Castlereagh-street, or to the Cavalry Office, 118 Phillip-street.

Businesses for Sale.

IVAN HENRY wishes all his Clients a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year, and has plenty more Hotels for Sale. Buyers should call at once. 119 King-street.

DRESSMAKER.—Stationery Shop, splen. pos., very small capital req. Apply 10 Boyce-st., Glebe.

FOR SALE, a high-class Hairdressing and Tobacco BUSINESS, in the "Block," and fashionable quarter of Hobart, near leading hotels, public offices, and heart of business, fitted in first-class style throughout, American chairs, shop well stocked; seller wishes to go home. Price £350. Write J. M., G.P.O., Hobart, Tasmania.

HOTEL for SALE, the freehold of one of the best Hotels near Sydney. For particulars apply upon the premises, Mornington Hotel, Mortlake; or to R. D. GRAHAM, Mount Pleasant, near Penrith. Open for sale to the 1st February, 1893.

HALF-SHARE in patent medicine, returning £300 per annum; £400. Box 1365, G.P.O.

ESTABLISHED College for Sale (through illness), £200 cash, bal. by arrange. 145 Collins-st., Melb.

HOTEL, suit country couple, low price, big advance. Marsh and Co., 131 Elizabeth-st.

SMALL Tobacconist and Barber's Shop Business for Sale, cheap. 368 Cleveland-st., Surry Hills.

FRUIT and Confectionery Business, well stocked, splendid position, near station, barg. 39 Devonshire-st.

SHOPPEE, Hotelbroker, 211 Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.—Hotels, city, suburbs, £150 cash and upwards.

SHOPPEE offers Hotels, grand trade, perpetual leases, low rents, £300 cash to £3000. Inspect.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TUESDAY (TO-DAY), SHUT.

WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW), OPEN.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS: ANTHONY HORDERN AND SONS, PALACE EMPORIUM, HAYMARKET (ONLY). UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS. CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

Public Companies.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Established 1849.

Directors: The Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, M.L.A., chairman; J. T. Walker, Esq., deputy chairman; Joseph Abbott, Esq., M.L.A.; Thomas Littlejohn, Esq.; James R. Hill, Esq.; A. W. Meeks, Esq.; Benj. Short, Esq.

General Manager and Actuary: RICHARD TEECE, F.I.A.

The only Australasian Life Office which declares a Bonus every year.

Profit divided for the year 1891, over £480,000, yielding a Reversionary Bonus of over ONE MILLION STERLING.

Claims are payable immediately on proof of death.

ANNUAL INCOME, £1,860,347.

Accumulated Funds, Ten Millions and a Half Sterling.

ROBERT B. CAMERON, Secretary.

Head Office, 87 Pitt-street.

Furniture.

THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE will have to be played to the tune of "SPOT CASH."

The people are beginning to observe how discordant are the notes of credit, and sigh for the dulcet tones that spring from the jingling of ready cash.

THE ARGUMENT IS THUSLY.

Supposing a man wants a PIANO. The time-payment man, ever waiting round the corner, confronts him with his plausible tale and books an order. The price is FORTY-FIVE GUINEAS at the very least, and the grip of the law is on the instrument as long as there's a penny owing. There may be forty-four pounds nineteen and elevenpence half-penny paid, but in that final brown rests the majesty of the law and the power of the creditor as much as if it were half the price. That is the principle of time-payment. Turn we to

A PLEASANTER PICTURE.

Supposing two men want a PIANO apiece. Both have made up their minds to avoid the delusions of the time-payment system. One of them has got the money and the other hasn't. The one who hasn't saves his money until he has enough, which is not long, and his music is all the sweeter when he gets it. The other planks FIVE AND TWENTY GUINEAS and gets a better instrument than the time-payment disciple pays forty-five for, the business being, of course, done AT ANTHONY HORDERN'S on the "SPOT CASH" BASIS.

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One Dawson's two-feeder Wharfedale Printing Machine, to print a sheet 37 x 50, in working order; second-hand	£150 0 0
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One two horse-power nominal Tangye Gas Engine, in good working order (can be seen working); second-hand	70 0 0
One Payne 26-in. Guillotine Paper Cutting Machine, with two Knives, for hand; new	65 0 0
One "Minerva" Treadle Platen Printing Machine, size inside chase 7 x 11, complete with Steam Gear, Ink Duct, Triple Ink Disc, Card Feeding Gauge and Dropping Apparatus, two sets Roller Stocks, Roller Mould, &c.; new	50 0 0
One "Model" No. 2 Paper Cutter, 20in., with two Knives; new	25 0 0
One Copper-plate Press, 18in., all Iron Rollers; new	25 0 0
Two Overhead Rotary Litho Stone Grinding Machines, with discs, &c., complete; new; each	30 0 0
One Bookbinders' Bench Press, 12 x 18; new	8 0 0
One Brehmer's Wire Stitching Machine, for 21 and 23 staples; new	6 0 0
Three Brehmer's Wire Stitching Machines, for 21 and 23 staples; second-hand ... each	3 10 0
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One Quad. Crown Litho Machine, by Ratcliffe and Sons, with flyers and latest improvements	365 0 0
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One Demy Litho Machine, by Greig, with Wharfedale starting motion, in good order; second-hand	85 0 0
One Quad. Crown Litho. Press, 34 x 51, in good order	22 0 0
One 30in. Guillotine, by Payne, fitted for hand or steam; new	70 0 0
One Foolscap Folio "Minerva" Platen Machine, treadle or steam	22 10 0

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FOR SALE, 12-h.p. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, in good condition, 22in. stroke; A. and E. Craig, makers. Apply to Mr. C. BAILEY, Herald Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ENGINE and BATTERY of four or five head of Stampers, also PUMP, in good order. State price and where to be seen. Address JAMES R. EVERETT, Milburn Creek.

FOR SALE, 8-h.p. second-hand Portable Steam ENGINE. John Lawler, 608 George-st.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, second-hand h.p. or Compound ENGINE, 18 to 25 h.p. Price and particulars to Engine, 38 The Avenue, Camperdown.

Personal.

A.—R. M. RILEY (late of the Detective Force), 51 and 53 Sydney Arcade. Inquiries of every description conducted with secrecy and despatch. Evidence procured in divorce and other cases. NEXT OF KIN AGENCY. Copies of Wills obtained, Estates collected in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by London agents (a responsible firm of solicitors). Advances made (pending collec.) to legatees and others beneficially entitled.

D—T.—Received 24th. Did not write. Holidays irregular. Will be waiting to welcome. N—s.

GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, Deceased.—Information is required as to whether GEORGE WILLIAM MARSHALL (son of the late George Marshall, of Brixton-road, Surrey, England), formerly of Rundle-street, Adelaide, Australia, Journeyman Baker, and who died there on the 15th October, 1887, left a will or was married. Please address information to HASTINGS C. DRAPER, Solicitor, 83 Vincent-square, S.W.

N.B.—Unless the above information is forwarded to me within three months of the date of this paper the Estate of the late George William Marshall will be administered to by his next of kin.

MISSING.—Ernest Phioni, aged 10, speaks bro'ken Eng.; information thankfully rec. No. 5 Wilmott-st.

MR. B——N, late Five Dock.—Write A. C., 386 Crown-st., Surry Hills, late Woollahra.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENTS and TOPOGRAPHISTS. LETTERS on any subject and in any language. General information about any town or important locality. Charges moderate. 31 Imperial Arcade.

Lost and Found.

LOST, Saturday Evening, gold Watch and Chain, Bunch Keys. H'dsome rewd., Herald Counter, 9 p.m.

LOST, Forepart Express Waggon (toy). Reward at Imperial Ham Shop, Tea Gardens, Waverley.

LOST, new BOOT, off Crown-st. 'bus, reward given. 23 Wellington-st., Waterloo.

LOST, a Chestnut MARE, branded on off shoulder, — over CC, small cut on one front knee. Finder will please return to F. Moncie, 17 Yurong-st., Wooll'moo. Reward. Anyone detaining her after this notice prosecuted.

LOST Friday, lady's Gold Cable BRACELET, between Anthony Hordern's and Bathurst-street. Finder handsomely rewarded by returning it to No. 1 Nixon-street, off Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, December 25th, 10.52 p.m. train Strathfield to Sydney, Pair Opera GLASSES. Liberal reward on returning. ARTHUR LITTLE, A.J.S. Bank, Sydney.

LOST, St. Mary's, Sunday, or by way to Moore Park, lady's Gold WATCH and chain. Finder handsomely rewarded. News Agency, Randwick.

LOST, between Homebush and David Jones's, a BROOCH, with pearls in shape of a lyre harp. Reward at Homebush station, or Celtic Fair, next David Jones's.

LOST, BLACK BAG, at Redfern Railway Station, last Saturday morning, containing Clothing and Pocket-book with letter attached addressed to Mackenzie Brothers, Deniliquin. Finder rewarded on returning same to 72 Newtown-road, opposite University.

REWARD.—Lost, Saturday, Fox Terrier DOG, marked black and tan head, spot on rump, split ear. Belvidere Hotel, Kent and Bathurst streets.

REWARD. LOST, Brown Draught MARE, snip face, white hind foot, good condition, shod, no brand. Leichhardt Soap Works.

FOUND, in Sydney, on Saturday, 24th December, RING. Owner can obtain same by applying to F. TAYLOR, Auctioneer, 20 Pitt-street, Sydney; or FERRIS and CO., Auctioneers, Parramatta.

Business Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Marshall Bros., Dentists, 141 Elizabeth-st., near Market-st. Gas administered.

A. COX, Dyer and Scourer, 61 William-street, 50 Hunter-street, 655 George-street, railway.—Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curled; gloves cleaned daily; curtains cleaned, dyed, and framed; gent.'s clothes scoured, dyed.

GO to the Temperance Hall Dining Rooms, Pitt-st. Breakfast 9d, Dinner 1s, Tea 9d; reduction by ticket.

MADAME BERNHARDT, Clairvoyant Medium, 12 a.m. until 10 p.m. 22 Carrington-st., Wyn.-square.

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PIANOS, £9, £12, £14, £16, £18, £20, cash, well-known makers, little used. Russells, Botany-st., D'hst.

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GORDON'S, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxford. Cheapest, best, and most reliable house for Pianos in Sydney.

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PIANOS, £5, £10, £12, £15, and £18, greatest bargains in Sydney. Gordon's, 296 Bourke-st., nr. Oxf.

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TANKS.—100, 200, and 400 gallons ships' iron Water Tanks, cheap. W. Robison, 65, 67 Sussex-st.

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KEARSEY BROTHERS, CARRIAGE BUILDERS and IMPORTERS, have on SALE— Cutunder Sociables and Buggies, single and double seat; low Phaetons, jump seats and turnout seats, from £25; Surveyors' Waggons, Road Carts. 362 Pitt-street.

TO Squatters.—Our Backblock Sulky can be seen at Hanning's, coachb., C'reagh-st. Newtown Carriage Co.

HORSES and DRAYS (6) wanted. Apply Neutral Bay Ferry, North Sydney.

FOR SALE, stylish Saddle and Harness HORSE, bay, black points, £12. 804 Elizabeth-st., [illegible]

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MR. ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE IN TENNISON-ROAD.

An intimate connection between the practice of medicine and the writing of romance may almost be regarded (writes the London *World*) as traditional in English literature. Tobias Smollett was apprenticed to a Glasgow surgeon before he accompanied the naval expedition to Carthagena, and Charles James Lever graduated at Göttingen before he took to doctoring British diplomatists at Brussels and Florence. Smollett expired in obscurity at Leghorn in 1771, and Lever died at Trieste exactly a century later; but neither the author of "Peregrine Pickle" nor the inventor of "Charles O'Malley" and the "Dodds" was as fortunate as the versatile creator of "Mr. Sherlock Holmes," who, at the age of 33, has been able to give up a promising practice as an eye-specialist in the street described as "long and unlovely," and settle down to the less fatiguing business of a successful novelist in the still rural locality, spoken of not so very long ago as a "village scattered round a large wild common," and "a principal haunt of the gipsies." In our own days the "Jews' Hospital" and the "Westmorland Society's Schools" have been built at Lower Norwood, while a great part of the hillside is now covered by the picturesque graveyard in which one may discover the tombs of Mr. Justice Talfourd, Angus Reach, Laman Blanchard, and Frederick Robson. But the roomy houses in the Tennison-road retain their large-walled gardens, while their fortunate owners still enjoy an unimpaired view of a broad stretch of fertile open country, and the Surrey hills beyond it. There is something more than a *soupçon* of "Queen Anneism" in the red-black mansion, with a projecting balcony over the entrance, which you approach by a well-kept drive; and even Mr. Norman Shaw would not quarrel with the correctness of the door, which is opened by a big, broad-shouldered man, attired in a suit of rough heather mixture, with merry laughing eyes and the frame and moustache of a Life Guardsman. For a moment you believe that it is Harold Frederick, the author of "Seth's Brother's Wife," who has been paying a visit to his English colleague; but you are speedily undeceived, and Mr. Conan Doyle—for it is he—tells you that he has often heard of the resemblance, although a sight of his double is still a pleasure to come. Your host comes of a family of artists. His father was "Dicky" Doyle of *Punch* fame, and his grandfather the "H.B.," whose strikingly fanciful sketches and clever political caricatures were celebrated in the early part of the Queen's reign and throughout that of her immediate predecessor. Arthur Conan Doyle holds the works of his grandfather John, who first migrated to London from Dublin, in deserved esteem, and loses no time in showing you his rough but lifelike portraits of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Disraeli, the Duke of Wellington, and the Emperor Nicholas, as well as the original of that once popular satirical print, "Old Glory," in which Sir Francis Burdett, as a sober-minded Conservative, stands before a framed and glazed picture of the Tower of his Radical youth.

There is no trace of luxury or æstheticism to be found in Mr. Doyle's study. From the open window he can inhale the invigorating breezes which come in straight from the Surrey Hills; his solid mahogany writing-desk is more useful than ornamental; his well-filled bookshelves (where medicine and poetry fight for supremacy) are of the plainest and most serviceable type; the walls are hung with his father's drawings, all bearing the once familiar hieroglyphic in the corner; and he will tell you by and by the story of the bear's skull and seal's paw which he brought back from his cruise amongst the icebergs. Some day or other Conan Doyle will organise an exhibition of the works of John Doyle and his son Richard, whose posthumous celebrity is much greater than that which they enjoyed when living. Although he is not an artist himself, "Sherlock Holmes" has a pronounced weakness for the family calling. He has hung his pleasant hall with a series of De Neuville's battle-pieces, and it is here that you also see a white marble bust of "H.B.," who died only in 1868, and an engraving of the first Great Exhibition, with the autograph dedication "From Joseph Paxton to Richard Doyle." Your host is devoted to every form of outdoor exercise, and, like the majority of his literary brethren, is a confirmed smoker. Lawn-tennis enters very largely into the domestic economy of Tennison-road, and the crinolined ladies of "Dicky" Doyle's earlier efforts look down smilingly from their coign of vantage in the hall of an imposing array of bats and cycling gear. Sitting by his side on a rustic seat in the sunny garden at the end of the tennis-ground, you listen to the story of the novelist, who is Irish by descent, Scotch by the accident of birth, and pre-eminently English both in ideas and affections. Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, where he returned in 1876, as a lad of 17, to study medicine, after passing his boyhood at Stonyhurst and in Germany. The next five years of his life were entirely given up to the drudgery of his future profession. But with the commendable object of increasing his allowance of pocket-money, he occasionally thought out and wrote short stories. The first of these was accepted at once by *Chambers's Journal*. A few months before he came of age he took service as doctor on board a whaler; but the robust health of the crew gave him little or no opportunity for displaying his skill. He had, nevertheless, the satisfaction of spending his twenty-first birthday in the 81st degree of north latitude, and shooting the seals, bears, and Arctic birds which now relieve so effectively the prosaic furniture of his workroom. On again reaching Edinburgh he took his full academic degree, and enlisted as a surgeon on a passenger-ship plying between England and the West Coast of Africa, where he passed the four most miserable months of his existence. He next moved to the south, and established himself as a general practitioner at Southsea. In the course of eight years he became fairly prosperous, and, although his practice increased considerably, he never entirely gave up his habit of contributing occasionally to the magazines. Among other articles he wrote "A Study in Scarlet," for *Beeton's Annual*. In this story he created his best friend in life, "Sherlock Holmes." "Sherlock" stood the Southsea doctor in good stead, for the "Study in Scarlet" was rapidly republished as a shilling volume, and has now attained the dignity of a three and sixpenny edition. Encouraged by this success he next wrote the "Firm of Girdlestone" and "Micah Clarke." The latter, now in its sixth edition, proved a real hit, and he followed up his triumph by devoting two whole years to the elaboration of his *magnum opus*, "The White Company." During the interval his inclination wavered between the adoption of an exclusively literary career, and settling in town as a specialist. For the moment the last-mentioned design prevailed, and Conan Doyle put his ready pen aside to study under the best "eye" doctors in Vienna and London. Six months later he transferred his Arctic relics and "H. B." portraits to Wimpole-street, and commenced life afresh as an oculist. As a matter of course, he again began to write, and very soon found out the evident incompatability between the desk and the consulting-room. He was compelled to attend to his patients in the morning, and spend most of the afternoon at the hospital, so that no time remained for his writing but a portion of the night. For months he struggled to combine the two wholly dissimilar avocations; but in the end his health began to give way, and, after mature consideration, he resolved "to throw physic to the dogs," and to rely entirely on the profits of his books and articles.

Conan Doyle has no cause to regret his last move from Wimpole-street to Lower Norwood. He has found his medical reading and observations very useful in providing the *technique* of his sensational stories, and will doubtless draw some day more extensively on the stores of practical knowledge accumulated in the Arctic regions and on the West Coast of Africa. The "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" have unquestionably proved one of the staple attractions of the *Strand Magazine*. They came to an end for a time last month; but Mr. Newnes has succeeded in overcoming the scruples of the author, and a new series will commence in January next and run through the whole of 1893. As a sequel to the "Adventures" just ended, Mr. Doyle has sat to Mr. How for an "illustrated interview," but prefers writing to being written about. Mr. Henry Irving has purchased a short one-act piece by him, entitled "A Straggler of '15," and this, down to the present time, constitutes his solitary attempt at theatrical composition, although the "situations" in his novels and stories disclose dramatic power of no ordinary character. Mr. Doyle has just completed Arrowsmith's next "Christmas Annual;" but he confesses that he personally prefers the historical novel to any other kind of romantic writing, although the "Sherlock Holmes" style may be far more profitable. He has many plans for the future and plots to be worked out, but will not be tempted into the terrible error of over-writing himself. The warm reception accorded on all hands to "The White Company" encourages him to adopt *Festina lente* as a literary motto. In the dining-room, opening on the bright garden, he has arranged a series of his brother-in-law's pictures. He pleads guilty only to a general admiration of the art of his ancestors, and he regrets the lack of the artistic touch in himself; but as there is art in the blood on both sides of the family, "H. B." and "Dicky" Doyle may some day have lineal descendants worthy of their well-merited reputation. Conan Doyle has got through his morning's "copy" before your arrival, and his last batch of corrected proofs is already on its way to London. He has told you the story of how the Southsea general practitioner and Wimpole-street "specialist" became almost imperceptibly one of the best paid and most popular writers belonging to the rising generation of British novelists. When you bid him good-bye a few hours later, the sun has almost set over the rich Surrey landscape, but Conan Doyle is still playing lawn tennis with an amount of energy and determination worthy of any of the valiant knights whom he has depicted so glowingly in the pages of "The White Company."

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

It is reported of the late M. Renan (writes the London *Spectator*) that when anything was said to him with which he profoundly disagreed, he invariably began his contradiction with the phrase, "Vous avez raison mille fois." With this for preface he, in the gentlest and subtlest way, showed that his interlocutor was entirely wrong in his facts, or that he had propounded a theory which was utterly mistaken. In all probability, M. Renan touched high-water mark in the art of discovering a right line in obliquity, and of making "no" look like "yes;" but there are, all over the world, hundreds of men who instinctively follow the same plane; who cannot bear the slightest friction in social and intellectual intercourse; and who always start a contradiction by pointing out that at bottom they entirely agree with you, though there is just one small and unimportant point on which they differ. You make a quotation or state a fact in the presence of a man of this type, and knowing that it is his subject, ask whether you have "got it right." You have not; but this does not in the least incline him to put you right plainly and simply. He assures you instead that your version is substantially correct; and then, by a series of subtle gradations, he manages to put into your mouth the true story. A good illustration of the method of correction we mean is given by the story of the schoolmaster who was determined not to discourage his pupils by abrupt corrections. On the occasion of the story one of the boys was asked to give the English of the word "niger." "White," was the prompt reply. "White," answered the schoolmaster; "yes; you mean a sort of grey, a misty colour, a dark neutral tint—in fact, black. Yes, quite right; 'niger,' black. Go on, next boy."

Is the social method of those who talk in the spirit of M. Renan, with his "Vous avez mille fois raison," or of the schoolmaster, with his subtle shadings of white into black, a good one? That is the question we desire to discuss. That there is a good deal to be said for it, when not carried to ridiculous extremes, we cannot doubt. Conversation is, after all, a sort of intellectual walk; and, therefore, anything which beats the path plain and makes going easy, ought, prima facie, to be good. Sudden and abrupt contradictions are like sudden turns in a walk, and by no means pleasant. Perpetual agreement is, of course, the dullest thing in the world, and soon kills talk; but so does perpetual disagreement. Conversation between two men who, the moment they differ, or think they differ, contradict each other flat, is like walking over the big boulders on the moraine of a glacier. If M. Renan was an example of the class of talkers who never contradict, and who, socially, always choose the line of least resistance, Lord Tennyson was a type of the opposing class. Though possessed of a personality lovable and attractive in a high degree, Lord Tennyson was a devotee of the abrupt method. He said what he meant straight out, and contradicted any statement with which he did not agree, or which he knew to be wrong, without compunction. He had, of course, whatever willingness to sink his own views was required by good manners, but within those limits he cared nothing for the line of least resistance. It was the same with the late Professor Freeman. It was difficult not to feel that he would as soon, if not sooner, disagree than agree with you. No doubt, for many people this roughness has a great charm. Talking to a downright man has the attraction which belongs to a walk on rough ground, through gorse and heather, and over streams and rocks. The roughness and the variety stimulate, and give a sense of delight not to be found in an amble on an asphalted footpath. It may be easier to get on on the smooth ground; but when that is not the primary object, there is far more pleasure to most people in the rough going. In truth, however, there is no possibility of coming to any definite decision as to which is the best conversational method. Some men are pleased and some disgusted with the talker who is always seeking for points of agreement, and making artificial ones when he cannot find them naturally. Again, there are some who abominate and some who delight in the blunt talker. It is, like so many things, a question of individual taste; and though we may sympathise with one side more than the other, we are bound to admit that there is no absolute right or wrong in the matter. In the form of social intercourse we are considering—talking not to instruct, but to amuse—there is only one certain test of success—to ask whether the talk pleases. But since what pleases A does not please B, it cannot be possible to commend one plan of talking to the exclusion of all others. He talks best who pleases most.

It is this fact, and this fact alone, which can guide the man who wishes to talk well and to gain the reputation of one from whose conversation no human being ever went away disappointed. The good talker does not convert his mind into a sort of intellectual sausage-machine, and, like Johnson or Carlyle, turn out his talk all of one pattern. Instead, he finds out what system of mental approach is most pleasing to his interlocutor, and employs that. If he sees that the man with whom he is talking likes the stimulation that comes from well-defined and well-persisted-in points of difference and the clash of mind with mind, he does not assail him with "Vous avez raison mille fois," but meets him in the open with a fair and square denial. If, on the other hand, our perfect talker finds the person with whom he talks to be of an irascible nature, unable to argue quietly, and thrown into a fit of indignation by a difference of opinion, he adopts the plan of dressing-up his contradictions till they look almost like assents. Like the lady in Congreve,—

> Whom he refuses (to agree with) he treats still
> With so much sweet behaviour,
> That his refusal through his skill
> Looks almost like a favour.

It comes, then, back to this, that the most successful talker is he who moves on the line of least resistance; but it is the line of least resistance properly and fully understood, and not the conventional line of least resistance. For example, in the case of a man who likes rough walking and enjoys an abrupt contradiction, the line of least resistance is not the line of pretending to agree. He sees through that artifice, and is not soothed, but irritated, by it. "I don't want you to set me right by stealth," is his feeling, "but straight out." Hence, in his case, to move along the line of least resistance is to stop him abruptly and contradict him flat. As we have said above, the only safe rule is to please. If both talkers in a conversation try to do that, and do it intelligently and not conventionally, they are pretty certain to arrive at what one of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Mohammedan characters calls "very good talk," and to reach what Gibbon describes as "the perfection of that inestimable art that softens and refines our social intercourse."

A watch for the blind is among the newest inventions. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand reaches a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The sightless owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to 12.

MULGOA IRRIGATION COLONY.
Parties wishing to visit the Irrigation Works during the Christmas and New Year's holidays leave Sydney any day (Sundays excepted) by the 9.15 a.m. or 10.15 a.m. train to Penrith. Black's four-horse coach to Mulgoa (9 miles) leaves on arrival of train. Sydney is reached on the return journey by 6 o'clock. An enjoyable trip, with good scenery.—[Advt.]

ENGLAND REVISITED.

1850 AND 1892.

Writing to the London *Daily News*, the Rev. Robert Collyer gives an account of a recent visit to England, recalling many memories and making many contrasts. It is 42 years, he says, since I left the old home to find a new one in the United States with my wife, who was quite of my mind that we should lose no time about it; so we started for Liverpool the day after our wedding to take our passage in the good ship Roscius, as the legend ran on the bills, but we concluded that she should have been named the Atrocious, so full she was of evil smells from the emigrants "packed like sardines" in the steerage and the bilge-water in our poor cabin, while the food for which we had paid good money of this realm was so bad that I can imagine no workhouse now in England or prison where it would not create a riot. And the reasons still stay good to me why we should make up our minds then and there to tear out the roots of our young life, "my wife and I," and resolve to plant them again in the New World, where we knew no human creature. I had read all the books I could lay my hands on about the chances of a working man over there, and wanted to go where I should not have to seek work, because if I was worth my salt the work would seek me, and I may say, in passing, that my dream came true on the day after we landed in New York. In those days also a man in my condition had no vote or voice in the government of our England any more than Franklin's donkey had, while I wanted both, and knew I could have them in good time as an American citizen. If it should be our happy lot to have a good family of children, and my idea of a good family was not less than seven, how should we feed and clothe and raise them, as they should be raised, by abundance of bread and an education a great deal better than my own? The abundance lay over the sea for the earning and eating, and in the public schools they would find the way to an education as good as our hearts could desire.

It had fallen to my lot far back among the thirties to be a white slave in a factory down here in Yorkshire, because there was no help for it, where the most infernal bell ever cast rung us in at 6 in the morning, when I was sure many a time I had not been asleep 10 minutes, and we had to work at the spinning frames until 8 at night, with an hour's grace at noon, until the first Factory Act came into force, with its blessed boon for young children. The misery of those years may not be told. But this was my hope—that in the New World the children still unborn need not be yoked to the spinning frames at all, because I could earn enough for "all hands." There never was a better home than ours was in those times, or a more loving and tender care; but children must work and mothers must weep, with so much to do and so little to keep, before the big loaf came along into poor homes like ours after the repeal of the Corn Laws. These are among the memories which reach backward through more than 60 years when I come back to what we call "t'owd sod" down here in Yorkshire, but you may be sure I should not put my pen to paper if this was all there was to say. Nor is there special need to dwell on the life we lived in the New World, "my wife and I," beyond this, that we never saw the day when we rued our setting out on our great adventure. No matter about the hard times we had to face and fight for a good nine years before we could feel sure we had the ball at our foot: it all came true, the good dream about the children, the plenty, and all the rest of it, but we had to put "a stout heart to the stey brae," and win not bread alone, but character and standing. The memories of the 61 years since that bell first rang the child under eight years old into the great factory must stand for what they are worth. It is still rung, but has been converted and sanctified and glorified, for it hangs now in the belfry of the Cornell University in our State of New York, and rings in the students who want to learn how to do cunning work in iron, and when I go there once a year old things seem to pass away and all things become new, it chimes so sweetly over the town of Ithaca nestling down by the lake I know since it has been taken for this new and nobler mission. And in these 42 years I have crossed the sea six times to see the old motherland. We can never forget, who are her children, or cease to love her, no matter how hard our lot may have been, for England is the holy land to us when we wander far away, and we can say also, "If I forget thee, let my right hand forget her cunning." And this comes true, not in despite of the love and loyalty we may cherish, but because of it rather, for the new home-lands where we dwell, just as all men worth the name love their mothers none the less but the more through the perfect love and reverence they have for their wives. And now as I come and go my joy and pride in the grand old mother of the lion heart is this, that in all these years I have come on pilgrimage I have found a new old England growing always the nobler and better as the home of the mighty race to which I belong, so that I have to wonder whether it would have been worth our while to think of the new home in the New World if this could have been so good and gracious to us all those years ago when we made up our minds to go away for good and all, to be strangers in a strange land. For, in the latest of those years I remember we had only well come into the possession of that big loaf, but had hardly begun to prove the worth of it beyond the thing itself; but now, if I am not mistaken, being far from my notebooks, another "Grand Old Man"—my friend, Mr. Holyoake—said in his address at the jubilee of her Majesty that within a certain period, for which he gives chapter and verse, the working force of England weighed 12,000 tons more to the million men than it did when we were cursed with cleanness of teeth in the desperate times before 1850. It is the first contrast I find to set against the old memories when I return to the mother-land, and was never so clear as in this summer. The working man is getting his body back again into good condition, and the body, a wise German says, is the anchor-ground of the life. He is hulking-up, as we say; and whereas when I left home the convex lay sadly and sorely behind him as a rule and the concave before, poor fellow, he is moving it round now more and more to the front in spite of his hard toil, because now, if he will let the drink alone, he is well fed. I said to my kinsman, Mr. Eastman, who was the first man to invade England to any purpose with our good American beef, and was then about to greatly enlarge his business, "I belong, as you know, to the old working forces over there, and so would be glad to hear what worth will lie in your adventure for the working man." This he answered promptly. "I will bring down the price of beef on every poor man's table from two to three pence a pound;" and he has done it, thank God, who was himself a working man, while the vast bounty of sheep from Australia to match the beeves has brought down the mutton by about the same scale. Again, in the old evil times I so well remember, your mill hands worked 76 hours a week, and we were glad to get the work to do not seldom on those terms. Now they work 56 hours a week, while a woman then earned six and sixpence a week, or seven shillings at the most, where now she earns nine or more, and the children earned three shillings, or at the most four, while their wages have risen for the 20 hours less work, for those who are old enough to "go" full time, by about the same rate. "And how does living stand compared with the times we remember?" I said just now to a good woman, who has lived through it all, and knows it like a book. "Well, everything we have to live on and to wear," she answers, "is cheaper and better by far than it was when you left us, with this drawback, if you can call it one, that all the service we have to hire costs about double, but then you see we have it to do on, and need not complain; it is so much better all round." This is the intimation, and no more, of the worth which has come to our new old England in all these years, where the pinch lay sorest on the great working forces, which abide as the strong foundation of the common life—the massed multitudes who must work for their bread in the factories, the forges, in the mines, and on the farms. I can remember also very well how the long hours in the mills crippled the children, so that a very few of us in the factory where I worked came out of it well-grown youths, not half by any means. But I have been watching the mill hands this summer. They are straight and trim now, and not seldom rosy, and come away chattering, whistling, and singing, to go to their homes or their recreation. I went away wanting a vote and a voice in the conduct of the Commonwealth. I come back to find that my old comrades or their sons have both. I wanted good schools for my children, here they are now all for the children of the great mother. I hoped that, by good, manful striving and care we might be able to lay up enough for old age. I am hearing on all sides of men who were as poor as church mice before the era of church festivals; they are rich men who have risen from the ranks and are giving points to the old nobility both in the getting and the giving. A shrewd observer says that England is like a barrel of her own strong ale; the top is froth and the bottom dregs, but the body stays sound and good. I love to believe that the froth is sinking into the body for good, and not for harm, as it is in good sound wine, and that the dregs are running out in the long great year of England's life. And the time was when the demand from this side the sea was that your daughter, the American Republic, should grow worthy her mother and mothering. We may let the mothering stand now for what it has been worth: and worth lay in it, though you did, indeed, try to teach her the humanities with "the raw hide" more than once, and so no one need wonder over "the raw" which was there once, and is not quite healed yet. But healing comes with time, and all the years of my life in the great Republic have only deepened the longing that the mother and daughter may both be worthy their great name and place among the master races now on the earth, and learn from each other through a loving fellowship, only rivals in the truest and best all round.

> Then shall these twain upon the skirts of time
> Sit side by side, full summed in all their powers.
> So comes the statelier Eden back to man.
> So springs the crowning race of human kind.

GILBERT WHITE'S COUNTRY.

(BY A SELBORNIAN.)

From the Daily News.

Let us be thankful that Selborne still preserves its simplicity as a typical English village of the olden time. North and south the railway lines have left it, cosily sequestered, five miles from any station. Modernised to some extent it must be, since Time never stays its ravaging hand. The most solid building crumbles away, and in rural parts the wonder is that the churches, farms, and cottages last so long. If, however, Selborne has not suffered from any violent innovations, there is probably not a great deal left above ground which the author of "The Natural History of Selborne" set eyes upon. The church has been completely restored; his home, "The Wakes," has been by successive changes converted into a somewhat châlet-like residence, not, however, out of harmony with the older buildings of the village, and not by any means ugly. Professor Bell kept up the associations of the place from love of the brother naturalist who dwelt there, but at his death there was an auction, and the relics were bought, mostly by sympathising friends, and are now distributed far and wide. The builder afterwards came upon the scene, and the plain stone edifice became what it now is. Nature has not been much meddled with, but if Gilbert White sat down to-day to write to Thomas Pennant, Esq., or the Hon. Daines Barrington, he would have certain matters to note. Ponds which existed in his time have been turned into grazing grounds; sylvan haunts of foxes and pheasants are under cultivation; and of course there are a few birds (as Mr. Harting, who edited one of the most useful modern forms of the famous book points out), such as the bustard, the honey buzzard, and the chough, which have disappeared from the district, and in some instances from the country. There have also been changes in the other direction. Birds, the total absence or rare appearance of which was noted, have since occasionally occurred, but the strangest transformation perhaps has been the creation of a forest. Wolmer, in White's day, was only a forest in name, diversified with hills and dales, but "without having one standing tree in the whole extent." This tract was of great interest to him, not only because three-fifths of it lay in his parish, but because it gave him curious specimens, and afforded him entertainment both as a sportsman and as a naturalist. The waste has been enclosed, planted with firs, larches, and oaks, and spite of the devastating fires, is now fairly well timbered. I saw scores of brown dead trees on the forest slope yesterday, killed by a fire during the present year. Of the natural objects that remain, first let me mention the rare old yew standing firm in the churchyard, and bearing flowers and fruit as it has done for hundreds of years. The "Plestor" is still maintained as a village green, only the inhabitants now sit around a goodly sycamore instead of the oak that was planted in 1271 and blown down in 1703, seventeen years before White was born. You will pass cottages and barns that must be a century old, and "grass-grown lanes between luxuriant hedgerows, doubtless trodden by his feet. Such a one I have just traversed, and paused under a curious canopy. The steep chalky bank has gradually fallen, but an oak on the top holds grimly on, principally by one strong tap root. The network of minor roots protrudes at least 8ft. horizontally over the lane, a perfect ceiling high overhead, and absolutely bare of earth. There is no reason why Gilbert White should not have seen that identical tree and hundreds of others in the neighbourhood. The most immovable illustration of his accurate observation is the Hanger, the ridge 300ft. above the valley, rising almost at the perpendicular, and covered from base to crown and from end to end with beeches. You surmount the ascent by a zig-zag path, and find reward in the noble prospect. From the village this hanging wood looks a splendid wall of foliage, but an intimate acquaintance reveals the trees as a dense plantation of spindle trunks, too close for honest growth. Birds avoid it; sunshine never warms its sombre shade; the ground is covered with dead leaves in lieu of verdure. It is silent and sad as the Australian bush, or as that birdless grove at Goodwood, in passing which the gay butterflies of fashion shudder in awe. White was mighty proud of the Hanger, and often refers to it in his letters. The visitors who come to Selborne in these days because of Gilbert White—and they are not numerous—always seek this look-out, but to make their excursion complete they should return to the village by the footpath at the base of the hill, cross the stiles leading into one of the hop gardens, and regain the lower road by a ramble along the hedgerows, packed now as of yore with wayside flowers and plants in rich variety. The comeliness of the peaceful village is unmistakable. It lies environed by gentle hills and leafy dells, and the thatch roofs and weather-stained farm buildings are everywhere framed by trees. Upon some rustic stile-top, worn smooth by the seats of generations, one naturally rests to muse after emerging from the depressing solitude of the Hanger. Inevitable is the thought that Gilbert White's fame rests solely upon his book, and that of Selborne upon his connection with it. Where lies the subtle charm of this modest little volume which has passed through 35 editions, and is comparable only with the kindred classic, the "Compleat Angler?" White's modern imitators have the gift of literary style, and are superior in scientific knowledge; but his writings will outlive theirs. Is it because he was free to write up to his subject, while they must needs write down to popular taste? The correspondence form no doubt was a distinct assistance to him, but the real secret of the charm is a sense of reverence, earnestness, fulness of knowledge, and sympathy with every living creature: a sense which is indicated, like an unseen odour, rather than expressed. Here, from my seat on the bar of the oaken stile, with the Hanger behind and the village in front, let me note one or two ideas that have formed during my ramble. What sort of a parson and preacher was this curate-in-charge, Gilbert White? We have no means of knowing, but we may swear that he did his duty, jogged in his saddle about his wide parish, christened, married, and buried his people, without, maybe, being consumed with ministerial zeal, and leaving others to beat the drum ecclesiastic. His heart was in the animal world. Incidentally he calls himself a sportsman, but we are told little about his shooting. Between Surbiton and Hazlemere on the way down I saw literally hundreds of pheasants feeding unconcernedly outside the copses. They sat tamely on the railway fences as the engine whirred past. Gilbert White lived before this barn-door-fowl-era of sportsmanship, and we may be sure that when he did shoot it was in the good old custom with setter and pointer. As I write, too, the swallows are mustering on the heads of the trees, obeying their mysterious law of migration. They are making preliminary trials of muster and flight. To-morrow or next day they may be across the seas. White, I am thus reminded, was never quite at ease about the migration of these birds, but thought some of them wintered dormant in this country. We know better now. Look round at the first, I might say the incipient, tokens of autumn. The colours are already mixed, and the wise, knowing artist, nature, seems to be making experimental touches in those patches of colour just to have the correct tints for the big painting. There they are—primrose yellow on the maple, lemon on the elm, bronze on the beech, amber on the hornbeams, claret on the dogwood, blood-red on the guelder rose, orange on the hips, dark crimson on the haws, jet black on the elder fruit and sloe, pea-green on the glossy acorns glowing in the dark oak foliage. In the very middle of the village rises a pyramid of old gold—a chestnut tree, whose foliage is the first to give in, just as that of this ash by the brook-side will be the last. It will be weeks before the autumn tints are deeply general, but we always have these forerunning touches in late September. Have you ever remarked that Gilbert White never gushed about scenery, never went into raptures about the mere beauty of Nature, though he appreciated it all in his own way? He was nothing if not a patient observer and earnest inquirer. Save in his poetry, when he allowed himself an inch or so of rein, he steadily bound himself to a practical pursuit of knowledge. I question whether he was keenly interested about people. The hopping parties, I notice, are breaking up about Selborne, and there has just passed, as a set-off against drunken riff-raff, a waggon-load of decently merry women and children, homeward-bound. There must have been hop-pickers when White was cure of souls here, yet there are only one or two references to the hop gardens in White's correspondence, and none to the pickers. Perhaps in those days they did not come from Portsmouth and even London to Hampshire. At the same time, one cannot but notice that few glimpses are offered of the people amongst whom the naturalist lived. He gives them an excellent character generally, and mentions that Selborne swarms with children; but this is stated mostly as a noteworthy fact in natural history. The letters, in short, ranging as they do over the entire globe, are not about spiritual, parochial, social, or sporting matters, but about natural history, and this is why Gilbert White was a model correspondent. But time is flying, and Alton is 5 miles off. Now that the Selborne Society is multiplying its branches everywhere, pilgrimages to this village are likely to increase, and I may advise my brother and sister Selbornians to come down by the Guildford line to Liss (a charming route), five miles from Selborne, and return via Alton, five miles in the opposite direction. The journey is only a matter of a couple of hours, and Selborne is a good hunting-ground for botanist, ornithologist, and entomologist. There were no trains in 1768, yet we find Gilbert White, writing on 27th July of that year from Selborne, stating that he has that morning packed a little earthenware pot full of wet moss into a basket with some sticklebacks, lamperns, and bull-heads, but regrets he could procure no minnows. He adds that "the basket will be in Fleet-street by 8 this evening, so I hope Mazel (the engraver) will have them fresh and fair to-morrow morning."

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S ICE-TRAVELS.

Until the time comes when we can hail the return of the winner of the Blue Ribbon of Arctic research—the fortunate man who is to plant his country's flag at 90 degrees North—the world must be content, observes the *Scotsman*, to do honour to him who, by striving and failing, succeeds in demonstrating, in the particular line of approach he has chosen, "How not to reach the North Pole." Such praise belongs to Lieutenant Peary, the story of whose safe return to St. John's, Newfoundland, after memorable ice-travels in North Greenland, is told elsewhere in detail. Except as regards the hope, never viewed as more than an off-chance, of reaching the apex of the earth, the voyages of the Kite to M'Cormick Bay and the sledge journeys over the "inland ice" have been conspicuously the reverse of failures. If Lieutenant Perry and his companion, Mr. Astrup, did not attain the highest latitudes of the planet, it was not their fault, but the fault of the planet's configuration in a region which, before these pioneers visited it, was entirely outside the ken of explorers. Had the conjectures hazarded by previous Arctic authorities and explorers been sound—had the high land of Greenland and its superincumbent ice cap continued as far as and across the Pole—there can be but little doubt that the intrepid pair would have found their way into the very arcana of geographic mysteries. Enough for us, in the meantime, to know that they did all that was possible for men to do, and more than any party working under like conditions has ever done before; and that they succeeded in the main objects of their quest—namely, the substitution of facts for inferences and guesses respecting the limits towards the north of Greenland and its "ice cap," and the demonstration that the great goal of the Arctic explorer's desires is not to be sought in this direction, or if sought, is not to be attained by continuous travel over solid land and glacier.

This is no small achievement, and the more narrowly we look at Lieutenant Peary's journey and the means and route by which it was performed, the more reason is found for setting it down as one of the most remarkable and brilliant of Arctic exploits. It has the merit, like the corresponding and still more ambitious enterprise for which Dr. Nansen is preparing, of being exceedingly bold and original in its conception. The ice has been the great obstructive to the efforts of mankind to pierce the secrets of the Arctic. The huge masses of ice which are slowly "calved" from the great glacier regions of the North, and which float with the cold currents down into warmer latitudes, or congregate in an impenetrable "pack" within the Polar area and in its narrow outlets, have provided the staple of the disasters and failures that have attended all the attempts made up till now to proceed beyond 83 degrees or 84 degrees north. Nansen's notion is to force his way, with a craft specially built to resist ice pressure, to a point where he can use the vast bodies of fresh water brought down by the Siberian rivers as a motive-power in carrying him to the highest latitude, and employ the ice itself as a raft to bear his ship and ship's company to the Pole and back again to the open waters of the North Atlantic, in the surmised track of the currents that circulate in the unknown area. Peary's plan was also based on the idea of turning into auxiliaries the very forces that hitherto barred entrance to the inner ice zone. The great Humboldt Glacier, at the head of Baffin's Bay, probably the largest and most productive of the glaciers of Greenland or of northern latitudes, is the chief source of the heavy ice that fills Melville Bay, and in most seasons blocks the avenue into the Polar Sea through Smith Sound. But the experience of Nansen, of Nordenskiöld, and of Peary himself, in their journeys over the "inland ice," has proved that most of the terrors and obstacles presented by a Greenland glacier disappear when you can take it in rear. Once climb upon its back, or rather behind its back, and the "evil spirit" of Eskimo superstition becomes a good-natured giant, ready to help instead of hindering the progress of the pioneer. The glaciers are but the seaward outlets of the huge mass of ice and snow which have been heaped up during untold winters on the tableland of Greenland, until it forms an "ice cap" rising in the centre to a height of 8000ft. or 10,000ft. above the sea, and probably 2000ft. or 3000 ft. above the level of the rocky framework of the land, and this featureless white heap, some 700 or 800 miles long and 400 or 500 miles broad at the widest part, has been so rolled and smoothed by the winds and other agencies as to present a wonderfully even and easy surface for the sledge and the snow shoe. The Humboldt Glacier itself, from the angle at which its enormous ice sheets descend to the sea level, offers some special facilities for an ascent to the inland ice and an advance towards the North. Lieutenant Peary believed that if he could once reach with a dog-sledge the plateau level he would be able to carry exploration in the direction of the Pole much more rapidly and easily over the smooth surface of the snow than would be possible either for a ship or a sledge party seeking to advance through the ice-choked channels below. His measures were taken accordingly; and the necessary funds were provided by the Philadelphia Academy of Science. In the summer of last year his party were landed in M'Cormick Bay by the Kite, commanded by Captain Pike, who, it may be remembered, was master of the Proteus on her ill-fated voyage to rescue Greely. The winter and spring were employed by the party in making preparations for the "inland ice" journey, and in collecting a rich store of geographical facts and natural history specimens. By the middle of May all was ready for the start to the North. The sledge, drawn by 13 dogs, was hoisted up to the level of the tableland 4000ft. above, and after an auxiliary party had accompanied them a part of the way, for the purpose of assisting in forming *caches* of provisions, Peary and Astrup went on alone. Their march, in the distance covered, in the high speed of travel, and in the interest of the discoveries made, can hardly be paralleled in the annals of sledge journeys. In the course of 90 days, 1300 miles are said to have been traversed. If this record be correct, and had the route lain in a straight line, Lieutenant Peary might almost have reached the Pole and returned within the appointed time. But the Greenland inland ice does not, as was hoped, form a broad, smooth, and straight road reaching all the way to 90° North. Peary's discoveries lead us almost inevitably to the conclusion, not only that it is an island and no peninsula projecting from a Polar continent, but that its northern extremity is to be found about the latitude reached by the sledge parties of the Nares and Greely expeditions in tracing its coasts.

Lieutenant Peary's "furthest" stopped considerably short of the points reached by Beaumont and by Lockwood, for the reason that he was exploring the limits of the high glaciated tableland of Greenland and not following its shores. It is of course possible that a bridge of lower land or a chain of islands may connect Greenland with Franz Josef Land or some territory lying still further within the Polar area. There is also a hiatus, covering some 14 degrees of longitude—although degrees of longitude count for but little at such high latitudes—between the turning point of Peary and the furthest point attained by Koldeway and other navigators of the east coast of Greenland. There is room still in that blank space for plenty of Polar hypotheses. Coast lines are apt to take unexpected turns and twists, especially in the Arctic. Still, all physical and other probabilities point to Greenland having its most northern extremity in about 83° North, and that the "inland ice"—the glacier-producing area that plays so significant a part in determining the climate and the conditions of navigation in the Arctic seas and in the adjoining Atlantic—finds it limit at the point in 82° North, where Peary had to deflect his course from north-east to east and south-east. Many important conclusions may be drawn from this for the guidance and the warning of future ice travellers and navigators. On the whole the evidence brought by Peary rather strengthens than weakens the prospects of a sea expedition carried out on the lines which Nansen has laid down for himself and his Viking ship. But it does not deprive that enterprise of its character of extreme and almost foolhardy daring; and it pushes the North Pole further apart from us than ever, because it shows that what has proved to be an unexpectedly easy and rapid means of approach, represented by the Greenland inland ice, comes to an end on the edge of a frozen sea separated by over 500 miles from the great goal of the Arctic explorer. Interesting inferences may also be drawn from the abundance of plant and animal life, including numerous herds of musk oxen, found in Independence Bay, where Lieutenant Peary finally turned and made his way back to where his companions of the winter and the party sent out in the Kite this summer for his relief were anxiously awaiting him. It would almost seem, from the published account, as if he had managed to penetrate to the fabled region "behind the North Wind," and speculation will be rife among naturalists and geographers whether the flora and fauna observed made their way to the silent shores of Independence Bay round the northern end of Greenland, or moved, in the track of the "Lost Norse Colonies," up its eastern coast. But powerfully militating against the notion that in this direction we can look for the milder climate and the open waters that have danced like a mirage before so many Arctic explorers is the fact that if the land had its grass and flowers and feeding herbs, the sea was frost-bound in the very height of summer. But then, again, fresh inspiration and stimulus should be give to Polar research by the proof that has been given that man can call in not only the glacier and the icefloe, but his other half—the woman—to help him in plucking the fruits of the tree of knowledge that have hitherto hung beyond his reach. Much of the success that has attended Lieutenant Peary's expedition, and of the remarkable health, comfort, and moral stamina displayed by the party, is attributed to the presence of Mrs. Peary, who had the pluck to go dog-sledging in North Greenland on a wedding trip. If women once begin to put their hands to the work there is no saying what secrets will be charmed out of the frozen bosom of the Arctic.

IN HOLLOWAY "ON REMAND."

As much has been said of late about the treatment of untried prisoners at Holloway, it is possible (says a contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that a recent personal experience may be of interest.

Arrested without warning on a Friday evening, and brought before a magistrate on the following morning, I had no time to communicate with my friends as to bail, and found myself remanded for a week, and despatched to Holloway. It was about 7 o'clock when we arrived at the gloomy portal. A ring at the bell, an eye peering through a grating, a door warily opened, and we passed in. "Males to the left." A short walk through a little courtyard and we are at the inner entrance of the prison—the prison indeed! Immediately inside the door was a long passage, known as the reception-room, with a number of little cells on each side, about a foot and a half wide, into which new inmates were thrust for a few minutes, and then withdrawn again at the fancy of the warder. Then a short address was delivered on the rules and customs of the place, repeated by rote after the manner of a verger, which we were expected to remember precisely. Then a pair of sheets was given to each with the number of his cell, and we were marched off to repose. Before this, however, we were taken by turns into a well-warmed parlour, stripped to the waist, measured and weighed, and offered a bath and some supper. Our worldly possessions were taken away, and it was with great difficulty that I obtained leave to take my tooth-brush to my den. As it was Saturday night, I found I could get no private apartment till Monday, or procure anything but prison fare.

The food at first seemed repulsive, because it was served in rusty tin-pots, from which it had to be conveyed to the mouth in the best way possible; but when I was advanced to a "furnished apartment" at 6s a week—by the way, it was not worth eighteenpence—and was able to pour my porridge out into a clean saucer and eat it with a wooden spoon, I found it admirable. Breakfast at 7.30 consisted of a small saucerful of porridge or gruel and a small loaf of brown bread. For dinner at 12 there was meat or soup, or suet with potatoes and bread. Only twice did I partake of this prison dinner. On the first occasion the *pièce de résistance* was suet, and as this was on the Sunday, when I was in an ordinary cell, the mixture of suet and tin was too much for me. Later on, when I had once neglected to order my dinner, I was provided with soup, which was in reality a little dish of minced meat of a most savoury kind. At 5 o'clock came again bread and gruel or cocoa. The enforced abstention from tobacco and almost all alcohol, with the exact apportionment of wholesome food to the necessities of the case, conduces to bring the body into a very salubrious state.

The first night in prison, especially in an ordinary cell, is not lively. Still, sleep is good, and to feel that after 7 p.m. there is nothing left to live for but sleep for 11 hours is a small mercy for which you may be grateful. But, alas! for the early morning. Of all the sensations I experienced there was none more awful than the sound of the early warder turning his keys in the locks. A long series of grinding sounds re-echoing through the entire building, and ever advancing nearer and nearer! If the conductor of the Drury Lane pantomime would listen to this for two or three mornings, he might evolve a good motive for the part of the overture descriptive of the powers of evil. In each cell, whether paid for or not, are six inevitable objects. First, there are two cards explaining the rules of the place and the privileges of the untried, and a third suggesting his devotions, special allusion being made to his probable sin of intemperance. Besides this there is a Bible, prayer-book, and hymn-book. The routine on a week day need only be described up to noon, as after that there was a blank till next morning, the prisoner being left severely alone, save for the intrusion of supper, or the possible visit of a warder with a book. Called at 6 we were asked if we had any application to make to the governor. If we had, we were ordered out at 7 o'clock, and placed in a row in the passage outside the chief warder's room, where we stood with our faces to the wall, like naughty boys, till each was summoned in turn into the presence of the chief warder, who took the place of the governor. At 7.30, breakfast; at 8.45, our dreary public devotions; about 10, and lasting for an hour, exercise in the courtyard; at 12, dinner.

On Sundays meal-times were the same as on other days, nothing else whatever occurred to relieve the monotony except two dreary services, each followed by a sermon, in the most hideous chapel which the ingenuity of man could devise. There was no chance of making applications and no exercise. As exercise was always the one comparatively bright spot in our existence it is hard to understand why it was excluded from Sunday. The absence of exercise and the mortification of the Church of England services combined to make that day a very dreary one.

So soon as the authorities were satisfied that I could probably read I was presented with a bound volume of the *Sunday at Home*. As a proof that any port is good in a storm I actually found one or two interesting articles in that sombre journal, and was quite sorry when it was accidentally removed. The day I lost sight of it I was also left without my newspaper. I therefore appealed piteously to a good-natured warder, who was in charge of my passage, and he asked me if I had read the Bible all through. I was obliged to confess that there were portions which I had not learnt by heart, but suggested that I could not be always reading the Bible. He said that was not at all the chaplain's view, which I readily believed. However, he ransacked an empty cell, and produced a racy little volume of sea-life, which carried me pleasantly through my last afternoon.

One of the most disagreeable experiences is being passed under review by the plain-clothes men, with a view to recognition, which takes place twice a week; and another humiliating sensation is caused by being obliged, whenever you leave your cell, to attach to your coat-button a badge containing your number.

At last came the morning of departure, and again we found ourselves in the reception-room. A number of small operations had to be gone through, occupying an hour, before we could be released. Another sermon had to be delivered by the verger-warder, pointing out what would happen on our return if we were found to have defaced our cells or injured the property of the prison, a warning which seemed after the event. At last I was wafted away, and by 11 o'clock acquitted and free.

Now what are the main reflections to be drawn from these five days of misery? As regards board and lodging, there is not much to complain of; indeed, as regards board, nothing. The lodging, if you are unable to pay for a private room, is a mere prison cell, but at least it is perfectly clean, and the bed is one on which it is possible to sleep. For the rest you are, except at prayers, and exercise, kept in strict solitary confinement. But surely the theory on which the system is worked is wrong. It has always been a principle of the Constitution that a man is innocent till he is proved guilty. Why, then, before he has been tried, or perhaps even committed for trial, should he be punished? Detained he must be, of course, but why made more uncomfortable than necessity requires? Why, for instance, should he not write as many letters as he chooses, and that on his own paper? Why should there be any objection to his enjoying as many comforts as he chooses to provide? For three days I was not allowed my sponge, or brush and comb. Why should he not have as many books as he likes to bring with him, or his friends send him? There are a host of minor comforts now unjustly forbidden him, which would give little or no trouble to the attendants. All these deprivations are punishments, and therefore unjust. Why, again, should a man in an ordinary cell be forbidden to use his plank-bed to lie on during the day? As it is, he is obliged to fold up and put away all his bedding, and place the bed upright against the wall, so that there is nothing left for him to sit down on except a narrow bench without a back. This is a gratuitous piece of discomfort. Why, when he hires a private room, must a profit be made out of him on the rent? Why should the warders, almost without exception, treat him like a dog, and assume a tone which implies that he is a hardened villain? Why should he not have the option of a second outing in the course of the day? "You should not get into a place like this," was one warder's remark. But this might be the result of mistaken identity. No, the underlying idea in the warder's mind is that a man would not be there unless he was guilty, and therefore he must be punished. Again, with regard to the literature supplied, why should this always be of a goody-goody character? It only shows that the same idea permeates the minds of all responsible officials. You are a sinner, and must be called to repentance. But until a man is convicted, is it not rather an impertinence for the authorities to treat him as a greater sinner than themselves?

An unfortunate act of neglect was committed in my case, which might have entailed serious consequences. I prepared a careful statement of my defence on the Tuesday, and addressed it to my solicitor, with full instructions. It did not reach him till late on Thursday evening, whereas I had to appear in court on Friday morning. The consequence was that there was no time to subpœna one of my leading witnesses.

OVER-EDUCATION.

A Christ Church undergraduate blowing his brains out in his rooms in college, with an at least dubious death of another the next week, may turn, if but for a moment, unthinking people's attention to the grave question of the day, "What are we to do with our scholars?" We ventured only recently (says the *Saturday Review*), to comment rather strongly on one aspect of the case, and now we would fain briefly review the whole educational problem before a momentarily shocked world has fallen back into its lethargy again. For it is not merely the handful of students too many—a few thousands in all—whom the universities turn out every decade that makes the question so serious. The philanthropist and the socialist is a very Nero in the matter of lives, and would sacrifice the odd thousands, we well know, on the altar of his theory. But the educational difficulty goes much deeper than this. Every single member of society, from the artisan and the crossing-sweeper to the shop-keeper and the yeoman farmer—now, alas! so rare—is educating his son a peg higher than his father before him, and educating him above manual labour. It is all very fine to say that a man can sweep a crossing as well or better if he knows the rudiments of Greek and Latin grammar. It is not true, of course; but that matters nothing to the "man with a fad." The question is not whether a man will sweep his crossing better or worse on a classical education. As a matter of fact, after that education he will too frequently refuse to sweep one at all.

Even granting that a knowledge of the dead languages will increase his aptitude for performing that necessary labour, it will destroy his taste for it, or rather, which is the same thing, give him a taste for something of a different kind. He will want to work with his head instead of his hands, to be a clerk instead of a working man—and to what end? The world is packed with clerks. There are 20 applicants for every miserably paid post, infinitely worse paid than honest manual labour. The rest, the other 19, starve, or address circulars at a shilling a thousand, and eat their hearts with misery and wretchedness. They cannot teach, to dig they are ashamed. And, as if to make matters worse, they not only will not dig, they cannot. The product of the Board schools, the boys who triumphantly pass the higher standards, cannot work with their hands. They have developed their brains at the expense of their muscles—very few can develop both simultaneously—and if they earn starvation wages as clerks they would earn none at all as artisans. What a picture this gives of the modern movement in favour of the higher education universally applied, given free, gratis, and for nothing, nay, compulsorily, if the dream of the reformer be realised, to all! In the highest grades we find sons of middle-class shopkeepers obtaining an exhibition at one of the universities, just keeping body and soul together there for three years, securing a degree of some sort, usually a poor one, and settling down to be ushers for life—if any one will take them. But will anyone? Very often not. Ask at any of the scholastic agencies if you wish to ascertain the state of the market in the supply of schoolmasters. The market is positively glutted. There are 20 ill-dressed, stooping, faded wretches panting for every assistant-mastership at £50 a year, non-resident, or £20 resident. And remember, on such a pittance the poor fellows have to "keep up a position!" They must dress as gentlemen, live more or less like gentlemen, on the wages of an omnibus-driver. But they have taken up the profession they have qualified for it by years of laborious, half-digested study. They could not drive an omnibus if they would. Who would trust a horse in their hands? They could not mend the roads in spite of an Oxford bachelor degree. Who would select the pale, narrow-chested scholar among the gangs of sturdy labourers who clamour for work and style themselves—sometimes justly, poor fellows—unemployed? Nobody, of course.

Meantime, they are shouldered out in another way. Every head master of every little hedge-school must have an athlete as well as a scholar for his assistant nowadays. What chance has this overworked creature of the education craze to develop into an athlete? He has not the time, he has not the money, ten to one he has not the stamina. Again, every head master wants a "gentleman," a man with good manners, good appearance, well dressed, &c., &c. And the market is packed with young men of unexceptional parentage fresh from the University, willing and anxious to take even the smallest posts. This is a fresh cruelty to poor Smike. These young men are the sons of parents who have moderate means, but are determined their sons shall have "something to do." They are willing to make them an allowance to supplement their pay, but their hearts are set on seeing them with some definite employment. So the sons, weary of parental admonitions, take any little post that turns up, "just for the look of the thing," and work as assistants at wages on which they would starve but for the "hundred a year from the governor." When the choice is between these young men who have had all the advantages from the first—Public school training and the social as well as mental, education of the University—which the other poor fellows, from lack of means, have missed, of course the gentleman's son is chosen if he will come on the same terms. He looks better bred, is probably stronger and more athletic, is incomparably better dressed, and more at his ease. He elbows the poorer man out of the running with light-hearted carelessness, and the poorer man dies in a garret or turns genteel swindler. It is a losing race from the first. Wages are down to nothing because of the number of young men on an allowance who are willing to work for little, under pressure from home. The requirements of the head-school are monstrously out of proportion to the pay, because the market is so full, and there is no room for the product of the education mania anywhere. We have seen circulars by the hundred from agencies, asking for assistant-masters for such schools, demanding an "Honours man and athlete," and offering £40 a year salary! The thing would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiful. The child of gratuitous education falls back on an ill-paid clerkship or addressing circulars—which line, by the way, is also overstocked—and breaks his heart or ruins his health at 30. Such is the education mania in its highest phase, when the son of our washer-woman goes to Oxford and the heir of the butler is a Bachelor of the sister University.

It is exactly the same lower down in the scale. The less promising pupils, who never reach the stage of the University and the exhibitions given to deserving students by City Companies, are equally useless products, and more hopelessly stranded. For the others have at least reached the goal of their ambitions. They have got their degree, and found it useless, and given the whole foolish business a fair trial. These others have fallen between the two stools. They have no degree; so the scholastic walk in life is closed to them. They have learnt enough to develop a certain power of thinking which makes any kind of monotonous labour intolerable. An uneducated man who can only read and write can stand at a machine and make the heads of pins from one year's end to another till he dies, and yet be tolerably happy. To anyone at all educated such a life would be literally maddening. To have acquired a certain taste for music and poetry and then make the heads of pins or split steel pens 10 hours out of the 24 from 17 to 70, would drive him crazy. To be able to do the same work every day for eight or 10 hours requires an utterly blank intellect. If your brain is working full power in thought while your muscles are working at heaving coal month after month you would wear out. The amount of vitality at your disposal would not stand it. And whether your health would stand it or not, you would not. An educated man working out his life as a dock labourer would attain a misery horrible to contemplate.

And, after all, although philanthropists prose about elevating men's minds and purifying and raising their ideas, sensible people must know that the great thing we all want is a certain measure of happiness in a not over-happy world. Don't tell us with pride that men's minds will be raised; tell us men will be happier, or rather more contented—happiness is too positive a quality—for your scheme of education, and we will give in a qualified adhesion to all the fuss and bother it will entail. But no one who is not hopelessly prejudiced, or has not already taken a brief for the other side, or committed himself once and for all to that way of thinking, will pretend that the educated, or, in the case of the victims of the modern craze, the half-educated man will be happy as a citizen, or a docker, or working at a machine all his life in a crowded factory. Would any one of us be happy? Of course not. Education lifts men into a different sphere, gives them different ideas of pleasure, different standards of comfort. One can think of no more exquisite torture for an educated man than to send him to live on 18s a week in a court in Whitechapel, working 10 hours a day at making, say, French nails. He would blow his brains out, poor fellow, and we could hardly blame him; or, more probably, he would get a few hundred others, similarly situated, together, throw up a barricade and fight savagely for life and plunder, as happens every 10 years in France. If his rage and fury at the misery within him had not robbed him of his reason, he would specially direct his attentions to philanthropic school board agitators, and hang them one after another on the lamp-posts along the Strand or Whitechapel-road. But we cannot be expected to believe that all the workers—the vast majority of the British nation, in fact—are in this condition of shocking, horrible misery. If the philanthropist would have us so believe, we must beg respectfully to decline. The thing is impossible, or it could not have gone on for the last 50 years without a revolution. People would have killed themselves by thousands rather than endure it. No moral or legal or religious restriction would have sufficed to prevent them. If, on the other hand, it be maintained that they have only refrained from doing this from sheer dulness and stupidity, and that as soon as it penetrates to their slow minds they will die like flies, we must again take leave to doubt it. We believe there is a vast amount of dull contented happiness among the working classes, and we cannot see what good will be done by robbing us or them of that belief. Of course happiness is largely a matter of belief and of temperament, and doubtless if you tell people they ought to be miserable, often enough they will begin to be miserable, or at least uncomfortable. At present the working class is happy enough—far happier, we suspect, than the brain labourers, with whom a certain measure of melancholy seems to be chronic.

What, then, is the good of teaching them either languages or science and unfitting them for manual labour? Do let us remember that brain-labour is a luxury, and poets are a luxury, and gentlemen are a luxury, and art, science, philosophy, luxuries. Whereas bread and boots and pins and French nails are a necessity, and without butchers and bakers the world could not go on a day. There can be bread without philosophy, but we cannot be philosophers if there are no bakers to feed us. Let us, therefore, not interfere recklessly with nature's supply of bakers and tillers of the soil, and Heaven will send us enough philosophers. If people are too highly educated to plough, the world must starve. This, it must be remembered, will prove no bar to the rise of great talent or genius. Genius has forced its way to recognition before now despite of lowly birth and small opportunities. One might instance countless names. We do not wish to keep anyone down. All we protest against is the pulling of everyone up—by the roots, as it seems to us. The same problem is agitating France which is troubling us, and M. Taine, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has put it forward from the French standpoint with all the force of his pen. When we have no labourers and no artisans and no bakers and no domestic servants, we may perhaps begin to realise our error; but not, we suppose, till then.

In the *Norsk Tidsckrift for Söcasen*, the shipbuilder Collin Archer describes the ship in which Dr. Nansen will make his Polar expedition. The ship is 39 metres long and 11 broad. The bow and stern are both pointed; the steering apparatus and the screw can be completely drawn into the body of the ship at will. The engine is of 160 horse-power. The ship is built of Italian oak which has been stored up for more than 30 years. There will be an outer casing to resist the ice, so that the walls of the ship will be about three-quarters of a yard thick, besides many interior supports and strengthening of places most exposed to pressure. Besides other boats, there will be two large enough to carry the crew and provisions for several months, in case of its necessary to forsake the ship.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

An interesting programme of pony and galloway racing has been provided by the Rosehill management for their meeting which takes place to-day, and visitors to that popular sporting resort will be accommodated with special trains, starting from Redfern at 1.4 p.m. (second-class), 1.25 p.m. (first-class), and 1.28 p.m. (first-class, picking up passengers at Strathfield), while a train for the conveyance of horses starts at noon. The opening event is timed for 2.20 p.m., and the final for 4.35 p.m.

Eclipse was yesterday struck out of the Hurdle Race in connection with Tattersall's Club annual meeting.

The weights for the minor handicaps, to be decided on the opening day of Tattersall's Club annual reunion, should see the light this forenoon.

A pony race meeting takes place at the Lillie Bridge Grounds, Forest Lodge, this evening, commencing at 8.15. The bill of fare promises to bring about good sport, and special trams will convey visitors to and from the rendezvous.

The bank holiday, to-day, caused the settling over the A.J.C. Summer Meeting to be deferred till to-morrow.

After winning the Two Years Old Plate at Randwick, yesterday, Culgoa was brought under the hammer, and spirited competition ensued, ending in the colt being knocked down to his owner for £310.

At noon to-morrow Mr. Geo. Kiss will submit to public competition at his bazaar, Pitt-street, the rights to the entrance gates and the St. Leger Reserve at Randwick during the currency of Tattersall's Club Annual Meeting.

Final acceptances for the Carrington Stakes and Tattersall's Club Cup fall due on Thursday at 4 p.m.

Mr. H. Oxenham has been rather unfortunate with the steeplechaser Buzzard, whom he recently purchased in Victoria. Buzzard fell over the first obstacle in the steeplechase at Randwick yesterday and broke his neck.

Save in doubles there was very little speculation at Tattersall's Club last evening in the leading handicaps of Tattersall's Club Annual Meeting. Chatham still held the pride of place in the quotations for the Carrington Stakes at 8 to 1 offered, and nothing else was mentioned, while Tattersall's Cup did not attract any attention.

The prizes disbursed at the A.J.C. Summer Meeting amounted to £5473, of which the largest share, £1102, went to Mr. J. Abrahams, who secured the Summer Cup with Little Bernie; Mr. T. Brown had a dividend of £701 for Panoply's success in the December Stakes; Sunshine by his victories in the A.J.C. and Christmas Handicaps credited Mr. J. Cook (ns) with £595; Albert in the Steeplechase and Culgoa in the Two-years-old Plate earned £415 for Mr. W. Rayner (ns); Mr. J. B. Clark got £320 for Ruskinite's win in the Trial Stakes and second money for Madras in the December Stakes; Two Up secured £305 for Mr. J. Phillips (ns) in the Villiers Stakes; Welcome Spec netted £240 for Mr. J. Monaghan (ns) by her success in the Nursery Handicap; the club benefited to the extent of £230 by the two selling races, and the other prizes are as follow:—Mr. W. Fisher (ns) £225 (Brockleigh in the Welter Handicap), Mr. T. Walker (ns) £225 (Stebltrap in the Selling Plate), Mr. W. Risby (ns) £200 (Magnus, second in the Summer Cup), Mr. E. Keys £185 (Escort in the Hurdle Race), Mr. W. Kelso £150 (Elymas, third in the Summer Cup, and Affiance, second in the Welter Handicap), Captain Sandeman £142 10s (Glowworm, second in the Two-year-old Plate), Mr. H. J. O'Connor £100 (Vanguard, second in the Hurdle Race and Steeplechase), Mr. I. Earnshaw £87 10s (Gaytime second in the Selling Plate), Mr. T. M'Carty £50 (Veno second in the Villiers Stakes), Mr. F. W. Day (ns) £50 Cannon second in the Trial Stakes), Mr. C. T. Roberts £50 (Brightlight second in the A.J.C. Handicap), Mr. Geo. Hill £50 (Blarneystone second in the Christmas Handicap), and Hon. W. A. Long £50 (Galvina second in the Nursery Handicap.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB SUMMER MEETING.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Patron, his Excellency the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.; committee, Messrs. F. C. Griffiths (chairman), W. B. Walford (hon. treasurer), V. J. Dowling, R. Jones, F. W. Hill, Hon. W. A. Long, Hon. C. A. Goodchap, Hon. H. C. Dangar, J. W. Johnson, M. W. Traill, W. R. Hall; judge, Mr. A. Benson; handicapper, Mr. J. A. Scarr; starter, Mr. Thomas Watson; timekeeper, Mr. John Daly; clerk of the course, Mr. Joseph Kean; Mr. T. S. Clibborn, secretary.

The Midsummer reunion of the Australian Jockey Club was brought to a most successful termination at Randwick yesterday, and a bumper attendance made amends for the shortcomings of the opening day. During the forenoon the weather indications were not very reassuring, but though there was an absence of sunshine the threatening clouds drifted away and a pleasanter afternoon could not be desired. From an early hour it became evident that the national sport would attract a large percentage of the holiday-makers, for the different avenues leading to the metropolitan course were thronged with pleasure-seekers in vehicles and afoot, and the accommodation afforded by the Tramway Department was largely utilised. The gathering in the grandstand enclosure was a large and representative one. His Excellency the Governor was attended by the Hon. Rupert Leigh and a large party from Government House, including his Excellency M. Laffon, Governor of New Caledonia, and his Excellency Admiral Bowden-Smith, while Ministers of the Crown and members of both Houses of Parliament were present, as well as a large number of prominent sportsmen. The St Leger reserve was well patronised, and a great multitude witnessed the sport from the flat, the attendance altogether totalling over 20,000 persons. The tracks and reserves were in splendid order, and lovers of racing were treated to excellent sport. The Steeplechase was responsible for several falls, the first of which occurred soon after the start, for Mr. Oxenham's recent purchase, Buzzard, struck the fence at the Derby corner and came down heavily, bringing Mercutio with him, and the first named broke his neck. His rider, J. E. Brewer, was stunned by the fall, but soon recovered consciousness; but Mr. H. Cortis who had his first mount on his father's horse, Mercutio, had his collarbone broken. Beggar Boy came to grief when half the journey had been put past, and Leap Year followed suit when about three furlongs from home; but their riders escaped without injury. Realm and Florrie fell while taking part in the Summer Cup, and neither horses nor riders were much the worse for the mishap. For withdrawing Dan O'Connor from the Christmas Handicap after the prescribed time Mr. John Gough was fined the amount of the stakes (five sovs.) and two guineas, and Mr. W. A. Gardiner had to pay £2 for running Trenchant under wrong colours in the Nursery Handicap. The Band of the Second Regiment occupied the usual position on the lawn, and contributed largely to the general enjoyment by playing a well-chosen programme of music with taste and precision. The various officials carried out their respective duties in an efficient manner, and Mr. T. S. Clibborn supervised the general arrangements, which passed off smoothly.

A cloudy sky and cool breeze added to the attractions of the holiday induced a large number of ladies to turn their steps towards Randwick, and the muster was greatly in excess of that of Saturday. Many anticipated that the day would be hot and dressed accordingly in light fabrics; the white gowns were numerous and with the vari-coloured empire bands and ribbons they made an important part of the dress of the day. Heliotrope was decidedly in favour both for gowns and accessories to white toilettes. Mrs. W. B. Mitchell chose this colour in crepon, striped with lines of white; one of the new bands formed like a Swiss belt, but of rows of ribbon, was worn of heliotrope satin, clion rosettes ornamenting the front and back thereof; the highest of these just reached the pelerine frill of crepon at the back; the skirt was edged with a narrow frill; the hat of black jet had a small jampot crown in gold, black velvet loops and strings. Miss Dight with a checked crepon, black lines on white, had a yoke, cuffs, and belt of heliotrope. Miss Blomfield's dress was of white and heliotrope, striped and ornamented with primrose ribbons. Miss Skarratt wore a very handsome gown of heliotrope, one of the new woollen materials, striped at wide intervals with yellow and white satin, the stripe nearly two inches wide; the effect of the stripes in the umbrella skirt was very good, the collar band and cuff of black moiré and deep tan guipure forming the shoulder frills; black lace hat, with jampot crown, and feathers of heliotrope. Mrs. Geo. Cohen wore a gown of very novel design, a cloud-grey silk shot with rose pink, with irregular radiating woven lines in grey satin, the sleeves puffed in grey velvet to the elbow, and of silk below. Miss Cohen wore a toilette of heliotrope crepon and hat to match. Miss Denne also wore heliotrope crinkled zephyr with small black bonnet. Mrs. Burdekin's toilette was of primrose striped with gold. Miss Burdekin and Miss Broomfield wore sister toilettes of deep ficelle grenadine stripped with green and vieux rose, made over slips of rose silk. Miss Burdekin's bodice was trimmed with a lovely shade of terry velvet, which lighted the whole toilette. Mrs. Walter Hall's costume was of light fawn tweed, with faint blue stripes; bonnet of bronze velvet and gold. Mrs. Sandeman wore steel-grey silk corduroy or Russian gauze; felt hat of fawn, Alpine shape—a piquant and attractive toilette. Mrs. Casey's gown of dove-grey crepon had the skirt and waist bordered with black lace, the bodice had a drapery of black lace secured with large jet lozenges; black lace hat. Two other ladies from Brisbane occupied seats near. The one wore a very pretty toilette of white spotted muslin, made upon a foundation of Eau de Nil silk, the sleeves and yoke of silk veiled with Valenciennes lace; very open straw hat, with jampot crown and touches of green. The second wore vieux rose crepon, with Zouaves simulated in black lace; black lace hat with flowers closely resembling Christmas bush. Mrs. S. A. Stephen's gown was of black foulard figured in floral sprays, the yoke and cuffs of turquoise silk veiled with black lace; bonnet of black net with blue convolvulus. Miss Stephen wore biscuit crepon, and her sister blue and white with black accessories. Mrs. Dickson's Eau de Nil Russian corduroy shot was combined with darker velvet, the pelerine frill edged with one of the new makes of lace in biscuit tint; small black bonnet with touches of pink. Mrs. Macnamara's gown was of dark tan crepon, the collar, cuffs, and empire band of black moiré edged with a bead gimp of jet and gold; shoulder frills of deep cream guipure, ornamented with tiny clion rosettes of black moiré; the bonnet a double Alsatian bow of black velvet and grass-green satin upon a foundation of velvet edged with jet, small erect tufts of black ostrich feathers. Miss Nellie Hill's dress was very similar in style, made in a darker shade of striped and gauffred crepon; straw hat with pink roses. Mrs. Turnbull's gown was of crevette pink nun's veiling with deep frills of cream guipure on the bodice; a tiny bonnet of pink velvet and flowers. Mrs. B. F. Marks had a very handsome gown of a novel material and shade, fawn ground with medallions formed of circles of faintest grey, the sleeves, ruche, and accessories of grass-green surah, a combination which in words conveys but an indistinct idea of the beauty of the toilette. Mrs. Sinauer, with a dove-grey crêpe, had the puff sleeves and deep frill draped on the bodice of pale sit-green shot ottoman silk; small jampot crown with a coronel rather than brim of jet beyond. Mrs. Victor Cohen's dove-grey silk with frayed ruches of the same was very elegant. Mrs. Squier's cloud-grey was combined with black lace. Mrs. Reginald Bloxsome wore a lovely gown of dove-grey silk with tiny spots of the same shade, with epaulet frills of black lace; the hat brim was of black lace straw lined with white, small jampot crown of jet. Mrs. Chipman's cardinal foulard was flowered in white, and was very effective. Mrs. W. Street wore vieux rose crepon, with black lace. Mrs. H. E. Cohen wore bottle-green silk shot with black. Fraulein Witzell's dress was of Eau de Nil demine, with empire sash of black silk and black lace frills. Mrs. Currie Elles wore pale amethyst, with zouaves of cream lace. Mrs. W. C. Donaldson wore cream serge, with sleeves, pelerine frill, and empire belt of cream moire; cream crinoline hat with white orchids. The Misses Friend wore white turquoise silk dresses with empire bands of heliotrope surah, white chip hats with bunches of lilac. Mrs. John See's gown and jacket were of biscuit holland with blouse of white spotted muslin; white chip hat with bows of broad white ribbon. Mrs. Hinton's toilette was of shot and flowered silk amethyst and art blue, with ribbons of the latter shade, and tan lace epaulettes. Mrs. Broughton's pretty white gown was figured in pink; white crinoline hat with pink flowers. Mrs. Beale's black gown was relieved by bands of heliotrope baby ribbon. Mrs. Sanford wore black with jet trimmings. Miss Sanford wore chartreuse green crepon with sleeves and band of dark green surah shot with red. Mrs. John Williamson's vieux rose silk was veiled with fine black grenadine appliqué in scrolls of black silk; a corset bodice of vieux rose silk, edged with jet and veiled with black French lace. The Misses Williamson had dainty frocks of white woollen crepon, striped with lines of pink, the bodices veiled with white guipure, and strapped with bands of pink ribbon. Miss Rankin wore black plumatif muslin with clusters of flowers and small black hat. Mrs. H. Levien had a handsome toilette of amethyst Russian corduroy with gold lines; black lace hat with flowers matching the colours of the gown. Mrs. A. M. Severn wore navy blue foulard with floral sprays in white. Mrs. Skarratt's black gown was of rich brocade with handsome trimmings of lace and jet. Mrs. Andrew Loughnan wore mauve crinkled zephyr; her sister pink with black trimmings. Mrs. Merivale's black dress was worn with a white blouse and Eton jacket of black. Mrs. G. Norton Russell had a very pretty gown of dove grey shot silk with cream lace trimmings. Mrs. Bullock wore cream gauffred zephyr, trimmed with frills of the same. Mrs. Goodman's cigar-brown crepon had sleeves and corset bodice of grass-green surah, the latter outlined with gold passementerie. Miss Goldman wore dark blue figured foulard. Miss Bowker's coffee-brown crepon had a yoke and cuffs of turquoise silk, veiled with blacklace. Mrs. W. Carson's gown was of fawn canvas, striped with vieux rose and lines of green. Mrs. Frank Macdonald had a handsome toilette of black crepon and lace. Miss Dawson (England) wore a pink and white crepon, with bands of green ribbon in shades for trimming. Mrs. Arthur Kidman wore amethyst crepon with black guipure trimmings. Miss Alexander was in pink, Miss Cohen in pale green. Mrs. A. Marks in black, her daughters in white, with trimmings of blue and green respectively. Turquoise blue, buttercup pink, and light fawns had each many supporters. Lace is almost universally worn, and the puffs on the sleeves well hold their own in size. Very few mantles or jackets were seen. There were a number of children present. Many of the little girls were very prettily dressed. Dr. and Mrs. Allen, recently returned from Europe, were present, the lady wearing a light beige crepon, with sleeves and the upper part of the bodice of turquoise blue. White boots and shoes with white costumes were chosen by several, and bright yellow-greens were very prominent in the lawn and in the non-members' stand. "Dorothy" bags were carried by many ladies, and purses on the same model were amongst the pretty novelties. The band of the 2nd Regiment played a fine selection of music.

The destructive scratching pen was so busy among those engaged in the Christmas Handicap that when the final bell rang there were only 14 left to do battle for the opening event of the afternoon. Sunshine was at once fixed upon as the choice of the basket; but, although he pulled his backers through in safety, he had a very narrow escape, and only just got up in time to catch Blarney Stone in the last few strides. A numerous field left the paddock for the Nursery Handicap. At first Madras ruled a favourite at 5 to 2, but lost her place in the quotations when her stable companion, Angola, came into the market, and the latter left off while holding the responsible position of first favourite, while Galvinia occupied the second place in the betting. Welcome Spec got well away, and taking advantage of it cut out the running at such a pace that the others found it a hopeless task to follow her. The favourite and Galvinia fought the battle out right gallantly, but were too late, and Welcome Spec got home with a neck to spare. The Steeplechase was regarded as being exceedingly open, and it proved a most exciting contest. Buzzard and Blue and White got into trouble at the first set of rails, and Albert was left in command. He was cleverly steered as they went up the hill, and Idle Boy having run himself out, the son of Albury, helped by his superior pace, got home after a fine race from Vanguard. Beggar Boy fell when running well, but Hendricks got off better than J. E. Brewer, who received a nasty fall when Buzzard came down and broke his neck at the first flight. After falling Mercutio was mounted by Dr. Cortis's foreman and finished the course, and so did Leap Year, who had got into difficulties over the set of rails near the three-furlong post. A magnificent field of 26 faced Mr. Watson for the great event of the meeting, the Summer Cup, the principal absentee from which was the well-backed Paris. As the all-important hour approached Marvel hardened in the market, until at the last he stood out as first favourite at 6 to 1. He looked as fresh and well as ever, and a great race was expected from him, but he was debarred from making anything like a bid for the money by getting mixed up with a lot of retiring beaten horses when just inside the half distance. Little Bernie, who had been much fancied ever since the weights made their appearance, was well supported right up to the last moment, and his party must have netted a large stake. Oxide had a few friends, and Florrie and Neptune also came in for considerable support. The field presented a brilliant appearance at the post, where, principally owing to the unruly conduct of Attalus, the start was delayed for some time. When getting into line Alexander kicked Neptune, and the Bathurst horse passed the compliment on to Oxide. After experiencing a lot of difficulty the starter at last saw an opportunity, and the signal was given to a grand start, which brought forth hearty applause from the assembled thousands. Alexander on the left wing was smartest on his legs, and carried on the running till relieved of the responsibility by Elymas, who, followed by a great bunch, comprising Magnus, Oxide, Alexander, Affiance, Arquebus, and Candour, who kept continually changing places, forced the pace until the home corner was negotiated, when Magnus came at him, but the pair were easily disposed of in the final run home, for Little Bernie fairly galloped over everything at the finish, and won pretty well as he chose at the end. The winner, who was trained by J. Cook, was well and patiently handled by Schaaf, and is by Cheviot (N.Z.) from Myrtle, by Gemma-di-Vergy from Countess, by Pitsford from a mare by Sailor (imp.), from a mare by Mentor (son of Loss), from Matilda (Jorrock's dam) by Steeltrap from Vesta, by Model (Arab) from Cariboo, by Hector (imp.) from a mare by Rockingham (imp.), and was bred by Mr. H. Rouse, jun. During his career he has won several good races, including the A.J.C. Metropolitan Stakes, but until quite recently performed very indifferently, and has earned the reputation of being a most unreliable animal in public. Magnus is also an old identity, and Elymas, who got third, has never run so well on any previous occasion. The Two-Year-Old Plate brought about a surprise, as Anagram and Glowworm were in most request, and, while the former was never in it, Glowworm was easily defeated by Culgoa. Fifteen were saddled for the final race of the meeting, the Welter Handicap, and so great was the confidence in Brockleigh that he was backed down to 5 to 2, while fancy prices were forthcoming about the others. Buccleugh made the pace to the last turn, where he compounded, and Affiance appeared at the front, only to be cut down in the easiest manner by the favourite, who allowed him to get within about half a length at the finish. The following are the details:—

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for starters, with 300 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize—1 mile.

Mr. J. Cook ns br h Sunshine, by Segenhoe—Twilight, 4 years, 8st 9lb (E. Schaaf) 1
Mr. Geo. Hill's br c Blarney Stone, by Marvellous—La Belle, 3 years, 7st 9lb (R. Ellis) 2
Mr. W. Kelso's g h Victor Hugo, by Chester—Kathleen, 5 years, 8st 5lb (J. Burden) 3
Mr. E. Keys ns ch g Alcides, 5 years, 7st 11lb (W. Dugdale) 0
Mr. W. J. H. Franks ns ch c Pharamond, 2 years, 7st 9lb (N. Gregin) 0
Mr. H. V. Foy's ch m Skittles, 6 years, 7st 6lb (H. Farrell) 0
Hon. H. C. Dangar's b f Mascara, 3 years, 7st 6lb (H. Gardiner) 0
Mr. E. E. A. Oatley's br g Kookaburra, 5 years, 7st 6lb (J. Hatch) 0
Mr. W. Keogh's b g Anarraw, aged, 7st 2lb (C. Parker) 0
Mr. R. Garratt's br m Lady Lovel, aged, 7st (D. Cook) 0
Mr. John Mayo's br f Lady Trenton, 3 years, 7st (J. Donnelly) 0
Mr. C. T. Roberts's br f Brightlight, 3 years, 6st 11lb (F. Davis) 0
Mr. W. R. Hall's ch m Blue and Gold, 4 years, 6st 9lb (R. Gough) 0
Mr. J. B. Clark's br m Medina, 4 years, 6st 7lb (J. Shipton) 0
Mr. E. Keys ns b f Tauri, 3 years, 6st 5lb, including 1lb over (H. Moran) 0

Betting: 3 to 1 v. Sunshine, 4 to 1 v. Blarney Stone, 10 to 1 v. Victor Hugo, 12 to 1 v. others.

Anarraw, Tauri, and Victor Hugo were the first to show from an excellent start, and when a furlong had been travelled the field was racing in a great cluster, with Blarney Stone, Lady Lovel, and Tauri at the head of affairs, but a few strides further on Pharamond joined the first flight, and at the four-furlongs post Blarney Stone, Pharamond, Tauri were too close to be separated, while Anarraw and Lady Trenton on the outside began to put in noticeable claims. The lot closed up at the turn, where Victor Hugo came through and challenged Blarney Stone. A fine race ensued between the two to the half-distance, where everything else was done with except Sunshine, who, taking a line of his own, came with a run that was almost too late, but managed to get up in time, and scored a victory by half a length from Blarney Stone, who beat Victor Hugo by about a length and a half for second place, and then came Kookaburra, Tauri, Blue and Gold, Brightlight, Alcides, Mascara, and Lady Trenton, with Anarraw last. Time, 1 minute 43 seconds.

NURSERY HANDICAP of 200 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for starters; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize; for two-year-olds—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. Monaghan ns br f Welcome Spec, by Welcome Jack (N.Z.)—Lady Spec (imp.), 2 years, 8st 4lb (C. Parker) 1
Hon. W. A. Long ns b f Galvina, by Trenton—Tethys (imp.), 2 years, 6st 7lb (R. Kennedy) 2
Mr. J. B. Clark ns br f Angola, by Chester—Angola, 2 years, 7st 11lb (T. Liddiard) 3
Mr. J. B. Clark ns b f Madras, 2 years, 8st (E. Huxley) 0
Mr. F. Wentworth's b c La Perouse, 2 years, 8st 9lb (M. Harris) 0
Mr. J. Monaghan ns b c Budgeree, 2 years, 8st 7lb (R. Ellis) 0
Mr. G. D. Wood's b c Lullaby, 2 years, 8st 2lb (M. Gallagher) 0
Mr. C. T. Roberts ns b f Iduna, 2 years, 8st 2lb (W. Dugdale) 0
Mr. T. Sampson's b c Theophilus, 2 years, 8st (D. Cook) 0
Mr. J. Baronet's b c Alameda, 2 years, 7st 11lb (G. Cooper) 0
Mr. W. R. Hall ns br f Soprano, 2 years, 7st 9lb (E. Schaaf) 0
Mr. W. A. Gardiner's b c Trenchant, 2 years, 7st 7lb (H. Gardiner) 0
Mr. J. Ristenpart ns b c The Gun, 2 years, 7st 7lb (J. Delaney) 0
Mr. J. C. Gunnell's b c Nimrod, 2 years, 7st 4lb (A. Jones) 0
Mr. E. F. Sandeman's br f Pearl Powder, 2 years, 7st 2lb (F. Fielder) 0
Mr. F. W. Day ns b f Merry Belle, 2 years, 7st (J. M'Farlane) 0
Mr. J. J. M'Manus's b f Moya, 2 years, 6st 11lb (H. Conlon) 0
Mr. E. Key's b c The Page, 2 years, 6st 9lb (H. Moran) 0

Betting: 5 to 2 v. Angola, 4 to 1 v. Galvina, 5 to 1 v. Madras, 10 to 1 each v. Budgeree and Welcome Spec.

An indifferent start sent Welcome Spec away in front, and she led past the half-mile post and to the bend, followed by La Perouse, Galvina, and Budgeree, who were attended by Angola and Pearl Powder. The leader drew further away as she negotiated the home corner, and was followed into the straight by Angola and Galvina. The leading portion of the field then settled down after the daughter of Welcome Jack, but although they gained upon her very rapidly, she just managed to stay it out and won a brilliant race by a neck from Galvina, who finished very fast against the rails, while Angola was only half a length away, closely followed by The Page, The Gun, Iduna, Madras, Merry Belle, and Budgeree; while among the last to get home were La Perouse, Soprano, Nimrod, and Alameda. Time, 1 minute 3 seconds.

STEEPLECHASE, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each for starters, with 200 sovs. added; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize—About 2½ miles.

Mr. W. Rayner ns b g Albert, by Albury—Chieftain mare, aged, 10st (F. Nolan) 1
Mr. H. J. O'Connor's br g Vanguard, by Cap-a-pie—War Eagle mare, aged, 9st 2lb (W. Rheese) 2
Mr. J. Yeoman ns g g Idle Boy, aged, 10st 7lb (A. Death) 3
Mr. J. Abraham's b g Beggar Boy, aged, 11st 12lb (S. Hendrick) 0
Mr. H. Oxenham's g g Buzzard, aged, 11st 10lb (J. E. Brewer) 0
Mr. J. C. Jerome's b g Blue and White, aged, 11st 4lb (P. Keating) 0
Mr. W. R. Cortis's b c Mercutio, 5 years, 9st 5lb (H. Cortis) 0
Mr. W. Brennan ns b g Leap Year, 5 years, 9st 5lb (B. Whalley) 0

Betting: 3 to 1 v. Blue and White, 5 to 1 each v. Idle Boy, Beggar Boy, and Buzzard, 6 to 1 v. Albert, 10 to 1 v. others.

Albert got the best of the start, but was soon headed by Beggar Boy, and as they came to the first fence Albert held a slight advantage of Beggar Boy and Buzzard, but the latter rapped hard and rolled over, and Mercutio came to grief over him, while Blue and White, seeing the scramble, refused to face the timber. Albert and Beggar Boy sailed over the treble on close terms, followed at pretty long intervals by Idle Boy, Vanguard, and Leap Year. Albert then drew away and led to the bend, where Beggar Boy fell, but was re-mounted. At the corner Vanguard went second to Albert, but was steadied as they made their way towards the treble, and Idle Boy joining Albert the pair rattled over the treble for the second time four lengths from Vanguard, who was half a dozen lengths in advance of Leap Year, and then a long way out of it came Beggar Boy. Idle Boy then began to force the running, and led Albert a length past Cutts's, with Vanguard two lengths off and the others out of it. When the hill was topped Idle Boy was three lengths clear from Albert, who was about the same distance in advance of Vanguard. Albert raced up to and outpaced Idle Boy, who also gave place to Vanguard, who made an ineffectual effort to catch Albert in the straight; but Nolan kept the latter going and landed him a winner all out by a couple of lengths. Idle Boy was 10 lengths away, and then came Mercutio with a stranger up, and Leap Year, who had come to grief when three furlongs from home. Time, 6 minutes 1 second.

SUMMER CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 1000 sovs. added; second horse 200 sovs., and third 100 sovs. from the prize. A winner of any handicap after the declaration of the weights to carry 5lb, of 200 sovs. 7lb, of 500 sovs. 10lb. extra—1½ mile.

Mr. J. Abrahams's b h Little Bernie, by Cheviot—Myrtle, 6 years, 8st 1lb, including 5lb penalty (E. Schaaf) 1
Mr. W. Risby ns b g Magnus, by Grandmaster—Miriam, aged, 7st 5lb (R. Kennedy) 2
Mr. W. Kelso's br h Elymas, by Sweet William—Estelle, 5 years, 7st 5lb (C. Garland) 3
Mr. George Hill's bl or br h Marvel, 6 years, 10st (M. Harris) 0
Mr. W. R. Hall's br h Oxide, 4 years, 8st 9lb (C. Pearson) 0
Mr. F. W. Day ns b h Realm, 5 years, 8st 2lb (W. English) 0
Mr. D. O'Brien's b m Florrie, 4 years, 8st 2lb (E. Huxley) 0
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Ethelbert, 5 years, 8st 2lb (J. Gainsford) 0
Mr. E. Keys's b g E. K., 5 years, 7st 12lb (W. Dugdale) 0
Mr. W. Bouse's b m Vespasia, aged, 7st 10lb (J. Delaney) 0
Mr. I. Earnshaw ns ch g Shamrock, aged, 7st 9lb (R. Ellis) 0
Mr. W. Kelso's b or br h Affiance, 4 years, 7st 9lb (C. Parker) 0
Mr. J. Baronet's b h Alexander, 5 years, 7st 7lb (G. Cooper) 0
Mr. J. Phillips ns ch c Candour, 3 years, 7st 6lb (T. Liddiard) 0
Hon. H. C. Dangar's b c Attalus, 3 years, 7st 6lb (H. Gardiner) 0
Mr. W. Forrester ns b c Ronda, 3 years, 7st 5lb (R. Gough) 0
Mr. E. E. A. Oatley's bl g Belgiorno, 4 years, 7st 3lb (J. Hatch) 0
Mr. T. M'Carthy ns b h Pippin, 4 years, 7st 3lb (T. M'Carthy) 0
Mr. E. Keys's b h Doncaster, 5 years, 7st (H. Holmes) 0
Mr. J. Phillips ns br g Two Up, aged, 7st 7lb, including 7lb penalty (J. Hawley) 0
Mr. J. B. Clark's b c Arquebus, 3 years, 6st 12lb (A. Jones) 0
Dr. Machattie's b c Neptune, 3 years, 6st 9lb (S. Freeland) 0
Mr. T. Brown's br c Roburite, 3 years, 6st 7lb (A. C. Delaney) 0
Mr. J. J. M'Manus's br h Silver Knight, 4 years, 6st 9lb, including 4lb over (H. Conlon) 0
Mr. I. Earnshaw ns b m Zelendia, 5 years, 6st 5lb (D. Cook) 0
Mr. J. B. Clark's ch g Syracuse, 4 years, 6st 2lb (A. Lockman) 0

Betting: 6 to 1 v. Marvel, 7 to 1 v. Little Bernie, 10 to 1 v. Oxide, 12 to 1 v. Florrie, 14 to 1 each v. Neptune and Belgiorno, 20 to 1 each v. Realm, Syracuse, Affiance, and Elymas, 25 to 1 v. any other.

When the word was given nearly every horse was in line, and it was at once broken by Alexander, who, on the extreme left, jumped off at score, while Ethelbert and Marvel, against the rails, and Elymas and Affiance, in the centre, were also very smart on their legs. They settled down to a strong pace at once, and Alexander acted as pilot past the stand, with Elymas at his girths, and a length from them succeeded Affiance, Marvel, Attalus, Oxide, and a great crowd which was whipped in by Neptune and Doncaster. As they crossed the tan Elymas took up the running from Oxide and Alexander, and so they raced past Oxenham's, closely followed by Arquebus, Affiance, Magnus, Candour, and Marvel, who was hugging the rails, with Little Bernie on the outside, and going kindly and well within himself. Save that Elymas got a little further away no material alteration took place until after passing the seven-furlong post, when Marvel fell back a bit, and Little Bernie, Magnus, and Pippin improved their positions, and Realm and Florrie lost their chances by falling. The pace was very solid as they raced along the back of the course and faced the hill; and as they flashed past the five-furlongs post Elymas showed a length clear from Magnus, who was just in front of E. K., Candour, Alexander, and Affiance; and then at the head of a great crowd came Marvel, Little Bernie, and Vespasia. Candour, Oxide, Affiance, and Little Bernie followed Elymas and Magnus past the half-mile post. Still going strongly, Elymas turned the home corner with a trifling advantage of Magnus and Oxide, and the latter shone out for a moment as a probable winner; but the weight told, and he melted out, leaving Elymas apparently to settle matters with Magnus, but as they came up the straight Marvel, Shamrock, and some others in the centre of the course began to roll and bump against each other and so lost ground, while Little Bernie on the extreme outside raced up and passed his horses as if they had been anchored. Magnus and Elymas fought their battle out to the end, but little Bernie's run was not to be denied, and he won with plenty to spare by four lengths from Magnus, who had Elymas and Oxide at his side; and then on fair terms came E. K., Doncaster, Shamrock, Vespasia, Attalus, Silver Knight, Alexander, Marvel, Ronda, and Affiance, and the last lot were Zelendia and Pippin. Time, 2 minutes 38 seconds.

Appended is a list of the placed horses of the

A.J.C. SUMMER CUP—1½ mile.

Yr.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1880	Millbrodale	Strathearn	Hesperian	2.38
1881	Trump Voss	Velatta	Bathurst	2.37
1882	The Gem	Morpeth	Sardonyx	2.40
1883	Sloth	Coriolanus	Sardonyx	2.39
1884	Brown and Rose	Lord Clifton	Merlin	2.40
1885	Tempe	Cerise and Blue	Ben Bolt	2.39
1886	Dagobert	Myall King	Kitawa	2.00
1887	Vespasia	The Queen	Acme	2.36½
1888	Cardigan	Willeroo	Dilisk	2.41½
1889	Lava	Bonnie Spec	Magnus	2.40½
1890	Stockwell	Vespasia	Pretty Kate	2.36
1891	Vespasia	St. Albans II.	Magnus	2.37½
1892	Little Bernie	Magnus	Elymas	2.38

TWO-YEARS-OLD PLATE of 200 sovs. For two-year-olds—colts, 8st; fillies, 8st 12lb. The winner to be sold for £150; 7lb allowed for every reduction of £25 on selling price down to £25. The surplus on selling price to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the club. ½ mile.

Mr. W. Rayner ns b c Culgoa, by Sardonyx—Lady Exeter, 2 years, 6st 7lb (A. Jones) 1
Mr. E. F. Sandeman's ch f Glowworm, by Splendor—Vermecilli (£100), 2 years, 7st 12lb (C. Parker) 2
Mr. J. Dykes ns b c Formality, by Trenton—Etiquette (£25), 2 years, 6st 7lb (J. Stevenson) 3
Hon. W. A. Long's b f Suspense (£100), 2 years, 7st 12lb (B. Kennedy) 0
Mr. J. J. M'Manus's br c Avonmore (£25), 2 years, 6st 6lb, including 2lb over (H. Conlon) 0
Mr. E. Kee's ch c The Gentleman (£25), 2 years, 6st 13lb, including 6lb over (H. Holmes) 0
Mr. J. Monaghan ns b c Elton (£25), 2 years, 6st 7lb (H. Moran) 0
Mr. H. Giltinan ns ch f Patricia (£25), 2 years, 6st 5lb (D. Cook) 0
Mr. T. Payten's b f Anagram (£25), 2 years, 6st 5lb (A. Lockman) 0
Mr. C. T. Roberts ns ch f Mia Cara (£25), 2 years, 6st 5lb (F. Davis) 0
Mr. J. Monaghan ns ch f Tiwoona (£25), 2 years, 6st 5lb (D. M'Gregor) 0
Mr. W. Duggan ns b f Canzonette (£25), 2 years, 6st 5lb (T. Trainor) 0

Betting: 4 to 1 each v. Anagram and Glowworm, 5 to 1 v. Elton, 7 to 1 v. Culgoa, 8 to 1 each v. Avonmore and Formality, 10 to 1 v. others.

The field was sent away to a good start, but spread out at once, which gave it the appearance of a bad get away, and Formality and Patricia, drawing away, led round the bend a length clear from Suspense and Culgoa. They got on close terms after entering the straight, but at the distance Culgoa left them as he liked, and won easily by three lengths from Glowworm and Formality, who were divided by half a length for second place, and then came Anagram, Elton, Patricia, Suspense, Avonmore, Canzonette, and Tiwoona, with Mia Cara and The Gentleman last. Time, 51 seconds.

WELTER HANDICAP, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovs. for starters, with 200 sovs. added; for three years old and upwards; second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. Lowest weight, 8st. 7 furlongs.

Mr. Wm. Fisher ns br c Brockleigh, by Goldsbrough—Ethel, 3 years, 8st 5lb (R. Ellis) 1
Mr. W. Kelso's br h Affiance, by Clieveden—Affection, 4 years, 10st 11lb (W. Kelso) 2
Mr. J. Ristenpart ns ch g Rockwall, by Goso (imp.)—Music, 4 years, 8st 3lb (J. Delaney) 3
Mr. James Miller's b g C. B., 5 years, 10st 9lb (T. Callinan) 0
Mr. W. R. Hall's b g Plover, 5 years, 9st 7lb (C. Pearson) 0
Mr. E. Kee's br g Escort, 6 years, 9st 5lb (H. Underwood) 0
Mr. R. Adcock ns b m Novice, aged, 8st 9lb (H. Turrell) 0
Mr. W. Duggan ns b or rn h Faber, 4 years, 8st 9lb (J. Hawley) 0
Mr. W. Merthyr's b h Finis, 4 years, 8st 9lb (T. M'Carthy) 0
Mr. J. Northern's b g Buccleugh, 4 years, 8st 7lb (J. Gainsford) 0
Mr. J. Payten ns b or br f Widden, 3 years, 8st 7lb (T. Liddiard) 0
Mr. George Hill's b m Luna, 4 years, 8st 5lb (C. Parker) 0
Hon. W. A. Long's br c Sprig o' Myrtle, 3 years, 8st 3lb (M. Harris) 0
Mr. W. Forrester ns br m Calliope, 4 years, 8st 3lb (John Gough) 0
Mr. T. Ivory's bl g Royal Arch, aged, 8st (G. Garland) 0

Betting: 5 to 2 v. Brockleigh, 5 to 1 v. Affiance, 7 to 1 v. Widden, 10 to 1 each v. Buccleugh and Luna, 12 to 1 v. any other.

An indifferent start sent Affiance, Faber, and Buccleugh away in the van, and the last-named taking up the running, led on past the half-mile post by four lengths from Escort, Faber, Plover, Affiance, Brockleigh, and Widden, who were racing in a cluster. As they opened out the bend Buccleugh began to get weary, and as they turned the home corner was quite unable to withstand a challenge from Affiance and Brockleigh. At the half-distance it looked as though Affiance and Brockleigh would have a bitter battle, but as they came on it was seen that while Kelso was hard on the top weight, Ellis was sitting still on the Newcastle horse, who won very easily by half a length. Rockwall was an indifferent third, and was followed by Sprig o' Myrtle, Luna, Buccleugh, Widden, Calliope, and Novice, while the last to pass the post were Finis and Royal Arch. Time, 1 minute 28¼ seconds.

LILLIE BRIDGE TROTTING AND PONY RACE MEETING.

There was a large attendance at the Lillie Bridge Grounds last evening to witness the sport provided for the occasion. The weather was favourable, and the track in good order. Appended are the results:—

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP of 10 sovs. (11.2), 3 furlongs.—Mr. C. Paskins, jun. ns cr g Nottingham, 6 years, 7st 10lb (Simpson), 1. Other starters: Rosebud, 8st 9lb; The Swell, 7st 11lb; Sheba, 7st 4lb; I Shouldn't Wonder, 7st 2lb; Mayflower (late Wild Rose), 7st.; Tom Trident, 6st 7lb. Betting: 2 to 1 v. The Swell, 3 to 1 bar one. Won by a length. Time, 48½ seconds.

BOXING HANDICAP of 10 sovs. (13.2), 5 furlongs.—Mr. R. Wootten's b m Florrie, aged, 8st 3lb (Cavanagh), 1. Other starters: Cinder, 8st 9lb; True, 8st 6lb; Rita, 8st; Lolon, 7st 8lb; Madge, 7st 7lb. Betting: 6 to 4 v. Florrie, 2 to 1 v. True, 5 to 1 bar two. Won by two lengths. Time, 1 minute 17 seconds.

TIME HANDICAP PONY TROT of 10 sovs. (13.2), 1½ mile.—Mr. C. Guilliam's b m Nurse, aged, 5 seconds behind (Ross), 1. Other starters: Little Tommy and Charlie Pork, 14 seconds; Gwendolyne, 20 seconds behind. Betting: 2 to 1 on Nurse. Won easily. Time, 4 minutes 42 seconds.

HOLIDAY HANDICAP of 10 sovs. (13.0) ½ mile.—Mr. C. Rogers ns gr m Violet May, aged, 9st 1lb (Farrell), 1. Other starters: Guilderoy, 8st 4lb; The Rat, 7st 7lb; Refrese, 7st 7lb. Betting: Even money on Violet May, 2 to 1 v. The Rat, 5 to 1 bar two. Won by two lengths. Time, 1 minute.

SANTA CLAUS HANDICAP of 10 sovs. (12.0), ¾ mile.—Mr. M. Gurran ns b m Pearl, aged, 8st 4lb (Farrell), 1. Other starters: Sinbad, 8st 7lb; Little Bernie, 8st 2lb; Clive, 8st 4lb; Narina, 8st 4lb; Nana, 8st; Edgar, 7st 6lb; Rosebud, 6st 12lb; Native Lad, 6st 7lb. Betting: 2 to 1 v. Narina, 3 to 1 v. Pearl, 5 to 1 bar two. Won easily. Time, 1 minute 3 seconds.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

KURRAJONG RACES.

WINDSOR, MONDAY.

The Kurrajong races were held to-day. Some of the events were closely contested, while others were won easily. The results were:—

FLYING HANDICAP.—Mr. J. Dunstan's Upstart, 1; Mr. Magwick's Surprise, 2. Other starters: Florence May, Baystong, Reynard. Won easily.

SELLING RACE.—Mr. G. Hall's Curicoa, 1; Mr. T. Maguire's Moses, 2. Philharmonic and Robin started, but were out-distanced.

KURRAJONG HANDICAP, of 10 sovs.—Mr. J. Dunstan's Upstart, 1; Mr. J. Bateman's Florence May, 2. Reynard, the only other starter, was badly beaten. It was a good finish between first and second.

LADIES' BRACELET.—Mr. Magwick's Surprise, 1; Mr. W. Gosper's Sovereign, 2. Won easily; Fireworks a bad last.

FAREWELL HANDICAP.—Mr. J. Dunstan's Combo, 1; Mr. T. Maguire's Moses, 2. Won by a neck.

WINGECARRIBEE TURF CLUB.

MOSS VALE, MONDAY.

The Wingecarribee Turf Club held their annual race meeting to-day on the Picnic Racecourse. There was a very good attendance, and the racing was very satisfactory. The following are the results:—

FLYING HANDICAP, ¾ mile.—Mr. T. M'Alister's Rosethorne, 1; Mr. E. Scrivener's Fermanagh, 2; Mr. E. Snowden's Peter, 3. Time, 1 minute 18 seconds.

WINGECARRIBEE HANDICAP, 1¼ mile.—Mr. G. Tate's Watchlight, 1; Mr. E. Scrivener's Gold, 2; Mr. A. Turner's Solemn, 3. Time, 2 minutes 42½ seconds.

NOVEL SELLING RACE, 1 mile.—Mr. L. Wilson's Normington, 1; Mr. G. Keep's Eclipse, 2; Mr. L. Taylor's Jessie, 3. Time, 1 minute 51 seconds.

HACK RACE, 1 mile.—Mr. F. Pomer's Delgarno, 1; Mr. M'Clinchey's My Laddie, 2; Mr. F. Throsby's Jack Harkaway, 3. Time, 1 minute 54 seconds.

FAREWELL HANDICAP, 1 mile.—Mr. J. Smith's Rialto, 1; Mr. G. Tate's Watchlight, 2; Mr. A. Turner's Solemn, 3. Time, 1 minute 52 seconds.

EMMAVILLE RACES.

EMMAVILLE, MONDAY.

At the races held here to-day about 400 were in attendance. A heavy thunderstorm occurred during the afternoon. The results were:—

OPENING HANDICAP.—Emerson's Myra, 1; Hodge's Ike, 2. Five started.

VEGETABLE CREEK HANDICAP.—Ike, 1; Emerson's Metallic, 2.

TOCUMWAL RACING CLUB.

WAGGA, MONDAY.

The following are the handicaps for the Tocumwal Jockey Club's annual race meeting, to be held on Monday, 2nd January:—

HURDLE RACE, about 2 miles.—Masher, 11st; Reporter, 10st 7lb; Toolambo, 10st 3lb; Explosion, 9st 12lb; White Eye, 9st 10lb; The Ringer, 9st 9lb; Rambler, 9st 7lb; Peter, 9st 6lb; Bertie, 9st 5lb; Spark, 9st 5lb; Panther, 9st 5lb; Persuasion, 9st 4lb; All Fours, 9st 3lb; Indigo, 9st 2lb; Visitor, 9st.

FLYING HANDICAP, 6 furlongs.—Russels, 9st; Severance, 8st 13lb; Night Owl, 8st 8lb; Fiancee, 8st 7lb; Psammeticus, 8st 2lb; Bandit, 8st 1lb; Queen, 8st 1lb; Explosion, 7st 11lb; Lindemon, 7st 10lb; Coquette, 7st 9lb; Venus, 7st 4lb; White Eye, 7st 2lb; Alderford, 6st 13lb; The Nun, 6st 13lb; Gossoon, 6st 12lb; Mignon, 6st 11lb; Calendula, 6st 9lb; Malahide, 6st 8lb; Paddy, 6st 7lb.

TOCUMWAL HANDICAP, 1½ mile.—Russels, 9st 12lb; Severance, 8st 11lb; Night Owl, 8st 6lb; Fiancee, 8st; Bandit Queen, 7st 13lb; Dancing Master, 7st 12lb; Explosion, 7st 8lb; Lindemon, 7st 7lb; Tremaine, 7st 4lb; The Nun, 6st 11lb; Narrama, 6st 10lb; Mignon, 6st 8lb; Cobbler, 6st 7lb.

PRESIDENT'S STAKES, 1 mile.—Bandit Queen, 12st 7lb; Reporter, 12st 3lb; Hector, 11st 10lb; The Ringer, 11st 9lb; Narrama, 11st 4lb; Rambler, 11st 2lb; All Fours, 11st; Cobbler, 10st 13lb; Bacarat, 10st 13lb; Indigo, 10st 12lb; Paddy, 10st 12lb; Mary Ann, 10st 11lb; Theorem, 10st 10lb; Properans, 10st 10lb.

TUMUT TURF CLUB.

TUMUT, MONDAY.

The Turf Club races were held to-day. The weather was very hot, and there was a small attendance. The fields were good. The following are the results:—

MAIDEN PLATE, 10 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Mr. Paine's Dignity, 8st 6lb, 1; Mr. Madigan's Harry, 8st 11lb, 2; Mr. Connor's Darkless, 9st 10lb, 3. Time, 1 minute 21½ seconds.

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP, 15 sovs., 7 furlongs.—Mr. Crain's Defiance, 7st, 1; Mr. Woodbridge's Civility, 8st 10lb, 2; Mr. Mision's Beresford, 8st, 3.

NURSERY HANDICAP, 10 sovs., 5 furlongs.—Mr. Paine's Dignity, 8st 7lb, 1; Mr. Mudear's Sirocco, 7st 4lb, 2; Mr. Foster's Lady May, 7st 6lb, 3. Time, 1 minute 7 seconds.

SELLING RACE, 12 sovs.—Mr. Woodbridge's Civility, 1; Mr. Crain's Compulsion, 2. Time, 1 minute 21 seconds.

TRADESMEN'S PURSE, 20 sovs., 1 mile.—Mr. Pollock's Stellaredean, 6st 2lb, 1; Mr. Paine's Duckenfield, 7st 8lb, 2; Mr. Mason's Beresford, 7st 10lb, 3. Time, 1 minute 49 seconds.

FLYING HANDICAP, 5 sovs., 6 furlongs.—Sir Charles, 1; Compulsion, 2; Civility, 3.

BATHURST PONY RACES.

BATHURST, MONDAY.

The pony races were held to-day. The weather was fine, and the attendance numbered about 700. The following are the results:—

FLYING HANDICAP (14.2 a.u.), 6 furlongs.—Mr. W. Gainsford's Sweet Water, 8st 2lb (Cohn), 1; Mr. J. Morgan's Queen of the Forest, 7st 7lb (Owen), 2; Mr. M'Kenzie ns Mabel, 6st 12lb (Lawler), 3. Other starters: Darby, Galloway, Glencoe, Queenbird, Monte, Moss Rose. Won by two lengths. Time, 1 minute 20 seconds.

PONY HANDICAP (14 a.u.), about 4½ furlongs.—Mr. C. Piper ns Verence, 9st 12lb (Cohn), 1; Mr. D. Farquson's Clairvoyant, 9st 12lb (Neil), 2; Mr. G. Barry's Madeline, 8st 7lb, 3. Other starters: Galloway, Folly, Sadie, Morven, Once a Week, Creeping Kate, Alva, Beaulah. The winner led from start to finish, winning easily. Time, 1 minute 2½ seconds.

SELLING RACE (14.2 a.u.), 5 furlongs.—Mr. J. Pratley's Maud, 8st 10lb, 1; Mr. W. Houghton's Fly Lady, 8st 9lb, 2. Won by a length. Time, 1 minute 10½ seconds.

HANDICAP TROT, about 2 miles.—Mr. M. Creanor's Slow Jack, 75 seconds behind (Piper), 1; Mr. W. Meckie's Cooee, 30 seconds behind, 2. Won easily.

CHRISTMAS HANDICAP (14.1 a.u.), about 5 furlongs.—Mr. W. Cranston ns Pat, 6st (Wardman), 1; Mr. J. Morgan ns Bertha, 7st (Cohn), 2. Other starters: Glencoe, Sadie, Maud, Westeria, Once-a-Week, Steel. Won by a head. Time, 1 minute 6½ seconds.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP, 1 mile.—Mr. A. M'Kenzie's Mabel, 6st 10lb (Lawler), 1; Mr. W. Gainsford's Sweetwater, 8st 7lb, 2; Mr. T. Pratley's Moss Rose, 7st 1lb, 3. Other starters: Galloway, Glencoe, Queen Bird, Queen of the Forest, Monte, Collector, Fly Lady. Won by a length. Time, 1 minute 47½ seconds.

STROUD ANNUAL RACES.

STROUD, MONDAY.

The annual races came off to-day. There was a good attendance, the weather being cool. The results were as follow:—

SPRING HANDICAP.—Royal, 1; Dungog, 2.
HACKS.—Jackey, 1; Dodd, 2; Musket, 3.
CHRISTMAS GIFT.—Silverstream, 1; Walgett, 2.
MEMBERS' RACE.—Royal, 1; Cangon, 2.
TOWN PLATE.—Silverstream, 1; Princess, 2.
DISPOSAL STAKES.—Spy, 1; Freeman, 2.
CONSOLATION STAKES.—Cangon, 1; St. Anciam, 2. Won by Cangon, after a close race, with a very exciting finish.

MUDGEE TATTERSALL'S RACES.

MUDGEE, MONDAY.

Mudgee Tattersall's Races were held to-day with the following results:—

OPENING HANDICAP.—Protection, 1; Rough Cast, 2; Golddust, 3.
AUCTION STAKES.—Leger, 1; Ladybird, 2.
BOXING DAY HANDICAP.—Hotspur, 1; Repeater and Bungeye, a dead heat.
FARMERS' RACE.—Revolver, 1; Ben Bolt, 2.
HACK SELLING RACE.—Secret, 1; Amethyst, 2.
FINAL RACE.—Revolver, 1.

TAMWORTH CHRISTMAS RACES.

TAMWORTH, MONDAY.

At the Christmas races there was a moderate attendance. The racing was good. The following are the results:—

OPENING HANDICAP, 1 mile.—Sir Henry, 7st, 1; Lynx, 7st 4lb, 2; Master Godiva, 6st 4lb, 3.
HACK RACE, 6 furlongs.—Reno, 9st 4lb, 1; Risk, 10st, 2; Arsenic, 9st 7lb, 3.
CHRISTMAS GIFT, 1 mile and a furlong.—Nightingale, 8st 9lb, 1; Zoedone, 7st 1lb, 2; Morpeth, 7st 4lb, 3.
FLYING HANDICAP, 6 furlongs.—Sir Henry, 7st 6lb, 1; Bouquet, 6st 6lb, 2; Miss Godiva, 6st 10lb, 3.
WELTER HANDICAP, 1 mile.—Morpeth, 9st 12lb, 1; Lynx, 9st 9lb, 2; St. Ledger, 9st 12lb, 3.
FORCED HANDICAP.—Zoedone, 7st 3lb, 1; Dodger, 6st 7lb, 2; St. Ledger, 6st 10lb, 3.

SOUTH GRAFTON ANNUAL RACES.

GRAFTON, MONDAY.

The South Grafton annual races were commenced to-day. About 1000 attended. The weather was very hot in the forenoon, but it was cooled by a thunderstorm in the afternoon. The following are the results:—

OPENING HANDICAP.—Mr. A. N. Bernier's Ormuz, 8st 11lb, 1; Mr. A. Maxwell ns Springbook, 7st 7lb, 2; Mr. J. F. Rush's Irenan, 8st 8lb, 3. Other starters: Lady Bernie, Shamrock, and Estability. Shamrock led at three-quarter mile, Lady Bernie being two lengths away, when the pair bolted off the course, leaving Ormuz, who was 10 lengths behind, to win.

HACK RACE.—Mr. J. Young ns Flagt, 9st, 1; Mr. M. Donoughe's Sailor, 8st, 2. There were five starters. Won by a head after a good race.

SOUTHAMPTON HANDICAP.—Mr. W. C. Fraser's Cymbal, 8st 8lb, 1; Mr. M. Donoughe's Brisbane, 8st 12lb, 2; Mr. E. Layton's Stockade, 6st 9lb, 3. Mr. A. Drinck's Jess and Thornback also started, but the latter fell at quarter-mile, though a strong favourite. Brisbane was next in favour, but lost several lengths at the start; otherwise he must have won, as he overhauled Cymbal considerably during the race.

SOVEREIGN HANDICAP.—Mr. T. H. Morrow's Yately, 8st, 1; Mr. J. Walker's Folly, 8st 2lb, 2; Mr. J. F. Rush's Frolic, 7st 7lb, 3. There were five starters. Yately led from start to finish, winning easily.

BOROUGH HANDICAP.—Mr. A. N. Bernier's Thornback, 10st 5lb, 1; Mr. A. Maxwell ns Springbook, 9st, 2; Mr. J. T. Foran's Alvera, 8st 4lb, 3. Other starters: Princess Helena, Belgrave, First Water, and Stand. Won easily. Belgrave was left at the post.

HURRY SCURRY.—Won by Mr. T. Roberts's Pilot Boy, 8st; Barber, 2; Mr. Flander's Aqua, 3.

CRICKET.

A match was commenced on the Association Cricket Ground yesterday between a team from the Northern districts and a metropolitan eleven, W. Moore being in command of the visitors and T. W. Garrett of the metropolitans. Moore won the toss, and decided at once to bat, the wicket being one of the finest and truest that the curator, Mr. E. Gregory, has ever prepared. Play commenced at 11 o'clock, and the scoring was by no means rapid, as at 4 o'clock the total was only 146, with six wickets down. After that, however, the pace improved, and the bowling not proving very deadly the score was brought to 238 without the loss of another wicket. The innings of the day was that played by C. Moore, who went in first and carried out his bat for 133. Although his name is but little known in Sydney, the Northerners have always had a high opinion of Moore, and he certainly justified his reputation. He gave a chance at slip when he had scored but 10, but his innings was a capital one. His style is not free to look at, but he times the ball well and hits well all round the wicket. He makes certainties of leg strokes, and treats off-theory most unmercifully. Moore brought up his century just at 5 o'clock, when he hit a loose ball from Sweetman to the fence. His brother, W. Moore, partnered him for the last hour and a half, and the partnership proved an expensive one to the metropolitans, as the pair put on nearly 100 runs without finishing their innings. W. Moore, who has a good deal of his brother's style, made 36, and M'Glinchy, of intercolonial fame, also scored 27 by careful play, Turner at length beating him with a beautiful trimmer. The bowling was divided amongst Turner, Garrett, Sweetman, A. Noble, E. Noble, Robinson, and Gould, Turner doing fairly well with three wickets for 57 runs, while Sweetman secured a couple for 39. The spectators noted with interest the presence of Massie in the metropolitan team, the veteran fielding in capital style at mid-off. At luncheon Mr. J. Portus, hon. secretary to the New South Wales Cricket Association, proposed the health of the visitors, for whom Mr. C. H. Hannell, patron of the Northern Districts Association, responded. The match will be resumed to-day. The following are the scores:—

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

D. Prior, c Robinson, b Garrett	10	W. Lipscombe, c Robinson, b Turner	6
W. M'Glinchy, b Turner	27	L. Moore, not out	133
J. Wooden, c and b Sweetman	16	W. Moore, not out	36
J. Cowan, c E. Noble, b Sweetman	6	Sundries	3
E. Creswick, b Turner	7	Total for 6 wickets	238

North Shore St. Albans played Manly B on Saturday, St. Albans winning on the first innings. Scores: St. Albans, 100 (Webber not out 44) and 249 (Nelson 108, B. Hopkins 49, Webber 21); Manly, 76 (F. Tompson 23, Hargreaves 18) and 45 for two wickets (Hayes not out 28).

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WINDSOR, MONDAY.

The Windsor cricketers were defeated by Lilyfield by an innings and 30 runs.

WAGGA, MONDAY.

Cool weather for midsummer prevailed here for the holidays. A cricket match between the Tumut and Wagga teams was won by the latter by 115 runs. The scores were: Wagga, first innings, 148; Tumut, 33 and 175 for eight wickets.

ORANGE, MONDAY.

A cricket match, Orange Waratah v. Bathurst Alberts, was won by the Waratahs by nine wickets.

BURRAGA, MONDAY.

A match, Burraga v. Rockley, was played at Burraga. The Burraga team won by three wickets.

MUDGEE, MONDAY.

A cricket match—I Zingari v. Mudgee—was commenced to-day. Mudgee in their first innings scored 92; Wilton 34, Allman 22. I Zingaris made 80; Hayes 20, L. Walford 13, Evans 13, Laidley 12, Walford 10. Mudgee in their second innings lost three wickets for 80; Walton 20, M'Pherson 21. In a tennis match the I Zingaris beat Mudgee by 70 games to 67. The I Zingaris were banquetted to-night at the Belmore Hotel.

BRISBANE, MONDAY.

A cricket match was commenced to-day between a team from the Northern districts of New South Wales and Brisbane. The visitors batted first, and were all disposed of for 82 runs. The local team made 145. The visitors lost four wickets for 15 runs in their second innings.

AQUATICS.

BOTANY SAILING CLUB.

A race took place yesterday afternoon, over the club's champion course, for prizes of £5 5s and £3 3s respectively. The boats entered and their handicaps were—Ida, 24ft., J. M'Murtrie, scratch; Gladys, 22ft., F. Thomas, Latona, 22ft., O. Taylor, and Marvel, 22ft., M. Longfield, 4 minutes each; Echo, 22ft., Myers, 6 minutes; Bravo, 22ft., J. Sparkes, sen., 8 minutes; and Echo, 19ft., W. Crouch, 11 minutes. The wind blew very strong from about S.S.E., and, as the starting-time arrived, only three boats faced the flag—viz., Marvel, Ida, and Latona, the two latter with a reef in their mainsails, and Marvel with a snug whole mainsail. The boats got away to a fair start, Marvel being first across the line. All stood across towards Geddes's wool-washing works. Ida to leeward was first about, Marvel following suit, but in doing so narrowly escaped being caught by Latona, whose skipper gave way. All three stood well out into the Bay before going about for the boat at La Perouse, Ida and Marvel were both drawing way from Latona, but the latter boat, not standing over so far on the port tack, saved a lot of time before reaching the first rounding mark, which was rounded by Marvel at 3h. 23m. 30s, Ida at 3h. 23m. 47s., Latona at 3h. 25m. 15s. Balloon jibs were set for the run to Doll's Point, Ida and Latona adding topsails. Ida soon overhauled Marvel, but going under the latter's lee was kept there for some time. On getting clear she romped away from the other two, whilst Latona drew on to Marvel, the rounding times off the boat being—Ida, 4h. 1m. 35s.; Marvel, 4h. 3m. 43s.; Latona, 4h. 4m. 5s. All carried their balloon jibs on the jibe, and on the lead to the Basket Ida drew further away, whilst Latona caught and passed Marvel off Curlew Point. Ida and Latona doused topsails before reaching the boat off the Basket. Ida held her balloon jib too long, as in taking it in at this mark the halyards fouled and she lost time. Further time was lost by the working jib getting overboard. The times rounding the last mark were—Ida, 4h. 27m. 20s.; Latona, 4h. 31m. 13s.; Marvel, 4h. 31m. 41s. As the boats hauled around Marvel did best, and passing Latona drew on to Ida, the finishing times being—Ida, 4h. 48m. 15s.; Marvel, 4h. 50m. 5s.; Latona, 4h. 52m. 4s. Marvel therefore won by her time allowance, and Ida beat Latona for second place by half a minute. All the boats were well sailed, W. Duncan sailing Marvel, J. M'Murtrie Ida, and Charles Webb the Latona. The steamer Eclipse, crowded with spectators, followed the race, and those on board seemed greatly interested in the event, principally from the fact that boats from Sydney were competing.

REPEAL OF THE MAGNA CHARTA.

London Daily Telegraph.

Some years ago the British Parliament, in its wisdom, saw fit to repeal a large number of Acts, which had long become practically obsolete; and among these abrogated statutes was one embodying the principles of Magna Charta. Very few people took the slightest notice of the disappearance from the Statute Book of the earliest palladium of English freedom, there being, perhaps, a universal and comfortable feeling in the public mind, that all that was really to be comprehended in the assertion of the rights of the subject in the Great Charter had long since become the settled law of the land. At all events, the Act in question vanished without even that "melodious twang" which the bishop of old attached, to the disappearance of a ghost. With singular tranquillity does a phantom which has long haunted the legal system of France promise ere long to melt into the impalpable. The French Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting on Saturday, arrived at an important decision. Hitherto the higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honour, the archbishops and bishops, and a considerable number of exalted public functionaries have enjoyed the special privilege of being tried by the Courts of Appeal whenever a prosecution has been undertaken against them. The Lower House of the French Legislature has now adopted a "projet de loi," or bill, enacting that in future all such clerical, chivalric, or bureaucratic grandees shall in case of malfeasance be brought, as though they were ordinary citizens, before the Tribunals of Correctional Police, according to the rules of the "Common Law," which in France, it should be understood, differs very widely from our own Common Law, which is unwritten, whereas the common jurisprudence of France is formulated in the Code Napoléon. Whether the Senate will give its sanction to the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies it would be premature to anticipate; still, there is no great reason to suppose that the Upper House, in which the democratic element is at present largely represented, will offer any very formidable resistance to the proposed measure; and if the bill be accepted by the Conscript Fathers of the Luxembourg it is not too much to say that legal privilege in France will have received its deathblow.

What is privilege in the abstract? According to Brillat-Savarin, one of the most highly-cherished privileges of humanity is that of eating without being hungry and of drinking without being thirsty; but substantially privilege was one of the cornerstones of the social edifice in France up to the time of the Revolution of 1789. For many centuries privilege meant that certain distinctions and certain immunities should be enjoyed exclusively by certain orders or institutions in the State; while, on the other hand, although the middle and artizan classes could claim no privileges of an honorific or fiscal nature, they were allowed to form mercantile and manufacturing corporations which exercised control over trade and industry, and forbade the operations of commerce to be carried on or useful or ornamental crafts to be practised unless the trader or the workman had affiliated himself by the servitude of apprenticeship to the guild or corporation, and had been made a freeman thereof. When Louis XVI. convened the States-General at Versailles, the representatives of the Tiers-Etat came up from the provinces laden with petitions and remonstrances, demanding the abolition of those aristocratic privileges under which the people of France had been groaning for at least five centuries; but the King distinctly informed them that any measures of reform to which he intended to give his consent would be based fundamentally on the strictest respect for "property;" by which his Majesty meant tithes, first-fruits, and feudal and manorial rights. There were other privileges of a sumptuary and ceremonial kind; thus, all Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost, the Royal Secretaries, the Masters of Requests of the Audit Office, and the Councillors of the Parliament of Paris had the privilege of exemption from payment of feudal and manorial dues. Passing from the sublime to the ridiculous, wig-makers, coal-weighers, and varlets who singed pigs were granted or could purchase "privileged charges," giving them the exclusive right to practice, and these charges or monopolies the fortunate possessors frequently sold to wealthy speculators who traded in them for their own advantage. The nobles and the clergy were privileged again to pay no taxes. The aristocracy, including the higher clergy, had also the exclusive right of hunting and fishing. A peasant, a bourgeois, or a tradesman who dared to indulge in the amusement of the chase exposed himself to the risk of being banished, whipped, put in the pillory, or branded by the hot iron of the public executioner. The lord of the manor levied duty of one-fifth on all the wine, the beer, and the cider made or sold on his fief. He exacted a tax on every chimney, he took toll on the poor man's crops, he forced the husbandman to grind his corn in the lord's mill, to bake his bread in the lord's oven, and tread out his grapes in the lord's press. Again, the patrician classes were free from the impositions of subsidies, subventions, and "tailles." They were not liable to serve in the militia; soldiers could not be quartered upon them; they were not obliged to furnish labourers to repair the roads; and in case of criminal prosecution, if they were found guilty of a capital offence, they were beheaded instead of being hanged. This last peculiar privilege was practically the leading cause for the adoption of the guillotine as the instrument for inflicting the punishment of death. In the first excesses of the craze for liberty and equality, the populace thought it expedient that the privileged classes should have a taste of that gallows which had been so freely used by their ancestors during many generations; thus they made haste to hang a large number of farmers-general and other privileged personages to the street lamp-irons, and the establishment of the guillotine was really due, first to the desire of the National Assembly to silence the ferocious cry of "A la lanterne!" and next to ordain the employment of an engine of death which should visit with impartial decapitation both nobles and plebeians. The aristocracy were no longer to enjoy the privilege of the headsman's axe; and the poor man, whose ancestors had been hanged during so many hundreds of years, had the honour conferred on him of having his head cut off.

As for the clergy, they were, so to speak, armour-plated with privileges. They paid absolutely nothing towards the subsistence of troops, the fortifications of towns, or the repair of walls, bridges, or highways. If they got into debt their creditors were powerless either to seize their goods or to attach their bodies. They levied "great tithes," "middling tithes," and "small tithes" on corporations, on municipalities, on communes, and on individual farmers and peasants. As a complement to the immunities of the Knights of the Holy Ghost, it was necessary to possess a patent of nobility to be admitted to the Order of St. Louis. There was, indeed, one Order of Chivalry, that of St. Michael, which was to a certain extent a precursor of the Legion of Honour, and was conferred as a recompense for virtue, merit, or proficiency in the arts and sciences. The cross of this Order was attached to a black ribbon, and it was contumeliously repudiated by the nobility, who called it in derision "the colour that fitted all breasts." These privileges had so accumulated at the eve of the great cataclysm that it was estimated that the peasant farmer paid in tithes to the clergy, regular and secular, at least a fourth of his harvest, and in addition much of the remainder of his substance was screwed out of him by his feudal lord or by the farmers-general of the local Custom-houses; while, to cap the climax of his wretchedness, the very salt with which he seasoned his scanty food was saddled by a monstrous impost known as the "gabelle." All these infamous burdens were swept away at the Revolution, and there only remained the equitable privileges enjoyed by creditors and mortgagees which were duly stipulated and enumerated in the Code Napoléon, together with the privilege accorded to persons of exceptional dignity, such as the exemption which in all probability will, ere a few weeks are over, completely disappear from French Criminal Jurisprudence. As regards privilege in our own country its history would be a very curious and a very entertaining one; but, as a matter of fact, the immunities with which our social system was formerly rife have vanished so gradually and so quietly that it is only the antiquaries and the sedulous students of the minuter details of bygone civilisation who have taken account of the successive fading away of customs and exactions which were once really grievous and irritating afflictions to the humbler classes in England. There are still a number of manors which are held by more or less jocular tenures. Some do feudal suit and service by presenting annually some object, or paying some small sum, to the Crown or to the lord of the manor. Of such were the thirteenpence halfpenny received by her Majesty as the Duchess of Normandy, as a commutation for the "droit de seigneur" belonging to her of right on the celebration of marriages in the Channel Islands; while a remarkable privilege in English law is the "heriot," a tribute or fine, as the best beast or other chattel, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner, landholder, or vassal. Heriots from freeholders are now very rare, but heriots from copyholders are occasionally heard of. Privileges died hard in all countries, but in England invidious distinction between class and class has, as a rule, expired quite noiselessly. There is, it is true, one privilege which no patriotic Englishman would wish to see endangered, and that is the Privilege of Parliament.

POLICE.

Mr. Addison, S.M., presided at the Water Police Court yesterday. William Easton, aged 36, labourer, was charged with having, while intoxicated, maliciously broken a plate-glass window, value £2 15s, in the American Exchange Hotel. He was ordered to make good the damage done, and to pay a fine of 20s, in default to go to gaol for two months.

HEADACHES CURED.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF CAFFEINE is now recognised by the Medical Profession as the safest and surest remedy for Sick and other Headaches. Be sure you get Bishop's, the original discovery. May be obtained of all chemists and importers, and from our Australasian depot, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome, and Co., 456 Collins-street West, Melbourne.—[ADVT.]

PRIZE POEMS.

(BY A PRIZE POET.)

A thousand newspapers have recently been reminding us (writes the London *Evening Standard*) that the late Laureate distinguished himself at Cambridge by winning the Chancellor's medal for a poem upon the subject of "Timbuctoo," thereby proving to the great satisfaction of some of us that not all prize poets are sham poets. But whether there is (as some have doubted) a real connection between the prize poet and the genuine poet, or whether Lord Tennyson, being a poet by nature, became a prize poet by a curious and uncommon accident, seems a question deserving of a more particular consideration. For this purpose documents are not wanting, and one of the most important is the list of poets whose names are now, to use a phrase of Mr. Meredith's, the theme of tea-tables. Mr. Meredith's own name, with several others, may be left out of the discussion, because Mr. Meredith is understood to have been educated at a foreign University, where, if there be prize poems, the present inquirer has never heard of them. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, again, is believed to have acquired his great stores of general information elsewhere than at one of our older Universities. Mr. William Watson, and all the daughters of Sappho, must be excluded for similar reasons. There remain for consideration Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Austin, Mr. Dobson, Mr. William Morris, Mr. Lewis Morris, Sir Edwin Arnold, and—yes, Mr. Oscar Wilde. Of these, the greater number are Oxford men, who are not prize poets. Whether they ever had ambitions of that kind is uncertain. Mr. Lang, another Oxford poet, confesses that he tried his hand at a "Newdigate" without success. But of all the poets enumerated above two only are found upon the roll of prizemen, and those are Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Oscar Wilde. If Mr. Matthew Arnold were living a third name might be added, his poem of "Cromwell" being one of the very few compositions of the kind which are at all well known. But he is dead, and, as we say, of all the company of Sir Roger Newdigate's poets there remain but Sir Edwin Arnold and Mr. Oscar Wilde.

In respect of quantity, this must be admitted to be a poor show; but if Oxford poets are in a bad plight, those of Cambridge are even worse off. Few of our modern songsters of any eminence seem to have been Cambridge men, and we do not find one Chancellor's medallist among these in the running for the Laureateship. Why this should be so, why modern Cambridge should be so poorly off for poets, is a question which might admit a wide solution. The extremely matter-of-fact nature of the studies for which Cambridge is famous may have something to do with the answer, or the uninspiring climate of the Eastern counties may be responsible. Yet, as we have seen, things were not always so, and Cambridge was once capable of producing a Tennyson. Perhaps that achievement may be allowed sufficient for one century, as Sydney Smith told the Americans that they could afford to rest 100 years upon the fame of Franklin. Of course there have been many prize poets who have achieved distinction of one sort or another in after life, but this distinction is curiously seldom of the poetical kind. Among the Oxford prizemen of recent years there are two fairly well-known poets, Mr. J. W. Mackail and Mr. J. B. Nichols, two of the authors of the volume called "Love in Idleness." There is no talk, however, of making these gentlemen joint laureates, two Kings of Brentford drinking of one butt. For the most part our prizemen take to prose in their riper years, or, as frequently happens, they do not write at all. Mr. Ruskin, Mr. J. A. Symonds, and Mr. W. H. Mallock are instances of poets turned prosemen. Very often the Newdigate poet goes into the Church, and becomes a dean or a bishop, in which case little more is heard of him in his poetical capacity. Or he becomes a "don," or even takes to politics, and in this last case there is no hope for the Muse.

Such results are certainly curious, and an inspection of the prize poems themselves would seem to show that the poet, as distinguished from the epigrammatist, succeeds best with subjects that he has found for himself. Three poets of the spacious age of the Revolutionary wars once entered into a friendly competition of writing sonnets on a set subject; the poets were Shelley, Keats, and Leigh Hunt, and by the general consent of critics Hunt's sonnet is the best of the three. To use the sporting phrase, this form cannot be true. So in the Oxford and Cambridge competitions it may happen that the best man is often "choked off" by want of interest in the stated subject, while some less gifted rival, and less sensitive to such matters, goes methodically to work and carries off the laurel. The subjects are in fact as often as not a test of wit rather than an inspiration to poetry. On the themes, for example, of coal-mines or settlers in Australia, an expert would have at the outset an advantage over his fellow-competitors, and we may venture to guess that Mr. Tennyson, of Trinity, did not accomplish his "Timbuctoo" without studious hours spent over a cyclopedia, hours which some poets might have grudged, out of pure laziness. Or the theme may be the glorification of some historical character, against whom a deserving poet may entertain a dislike, thus leaving the field to the unprejudiced. "The world is pretty well agreed in thinking," says Macaulay, "that the shorter a prize poem is the better." The world, which, when these words were written, still continued to take some small interest in the matter, has long since ceased to trouble its head about prize poems, the authors of which, in revenge, write at more length than in early days. But none run to such a size as Dean Burgon, as he afterwards became, in his "Petra," one of the two or three "Newdigates" which are still read, or at least quoted; for everybody knows the "rose red city, half as old as time" passage. Other celebrated performances of the kind are those of Milman and Heber, the latter surviving on the strength of one or two lines inserted upon an afterthought, "Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprang." The "Aboriginal Britons," by George Richards, Lamb's old schoolfellow, is praised by Lamb and Byron. But, upon the whole, these things are little better than indifferent, and when their authors come to years of discretion they are not very proud of them, though Mr. Ruskin included a performance of the kind among his poems published not long since. Mr. Arthur Pendennis ought not to have missed the prize with those spirited lines:—

Fly axe, and mangonel, and catapult!
Jerusalem is ours! id Deus vult!

Mr. Pendennis's creator was himself a competitor for the Chancellor's medal in Mr. Tennyson's year, and revenged himself for failure by writing a parody of the poem of "Timbuctoo," the parody being perhaps better known than the original. We may suppose that the final cause of these institutions is to improve the breed of poets in these islands. If they had this result we should expect the Principality of Wales to be veritably a nursing mother of poets, for there alone is the prize poem cultivated on a truly national scale. Where else do we find people flocking from distant countries to hear the recital of "Englynion," odes, elegies, and epigrams all a summer's day? If the Eisteddfod could bring it about, Wales would be the most poetical part of the kingdom. Natives claim that it is so, but the Scot and the Saxon scoff at such pretensions. They say that the "Englynion," &c., are naught, and that a taste for rhyming may exist in nations as in individuals, combined with a plentiful lack of talent. In China, where the literary profession is held in greater esteem than anywhere else, and where rhyming competitions form an old established diversion of the leisured classes, we do not hear of many poetical masterpieces; and the same may be said of the Moors of old Spain, and indeed of most Oriental races, poetical peoples all of them, so far as intention is concerned. There was a sort of Eisteddfod at Rome in Domitian's time—the Agon Capitolinus. One of the prize poems has come down to us; the subject was, "In what language would Jupiter have reproved Phoebus for lending his horses to Phaeton?" The winner was a little boy of 11, named Sulpicius Maximus; but, as with another champion of song, Strada's "Nightingale," the effort was too much for him, for he died shortly afterwards, and his sorrowing parents inscribed his prize poem upon his tomb.

HANDWRITING and CHARACTER.

(*London Spectator.*)

There are few observant people who have not formed, instinctively perhaps, some kind of system by which they judge the character of strangers, though very often they would find themselves quite incapable of stating upon what reasoning their judgment was based. In most cases they are simply aware of being prejudiced against or in favour of another person without having made any conscious analysis of the actions, words, or outward appearances which have so prejudiced them. For a man's character cannot help revealing itself more or less in his actions; and the methods by which it finds expression are so various that, in seizing their general import, one loses sight of the particular and individual instances. Setting aside the spoken word, by which we fancy that we can judge a man's disposition and thought most surely, we form many a just conclusion from the expression of a face and the movements of the body. From gesture, in fact; for facial expression is nothing but the gesture of facial muscles, stereotyped by use and habit, and the movements of the body are as much controlled by the owner's will and character as are those muscles by which he more immediately expresses his emotions. We are all agreed that a man's face generally betrays him; why, then, should we doubt that his handwriting is equally tell-tale? If his expression of face reveals the habit of the play of his emotional muscles, then is his handwriting the registration of his gesture, and a man's hand is almost as expressive of his immediate emotion or habitual disposition as are his facial muscles. The world was willing to admit that Lavater's studies of physiognomy were capable of leading to useful results, and it might well admit the same of the new science of graphology. M. Crépieux-Jamin, whose book, "l'Ecriture et le Caractère," has been recently translated into English, has certainly done his best towards raising the pursuit of graphology from the level of an interesting but useless pastime to that of a scientific inquiry, in that he treats of his subject after a reasonable fashion, and in a scientific spirit. Whether or not it is capable of further development and promotion to the rank of an exact science remains to be seen; for one cannot prophesy of the future of an inquiry which is yet in its infancy.

If, indeed, the study of graphology could lead to such results as M. Crépieux-Jamin expects, then it would be one of the greatest interest and of the widest utility. Experts in handwriting would be as much in request for consultation as doctors, and their verdicts would be fraught with even more importance to those who consulted them. We should trust no man; we should take to ourselves no partners, matrimonial or otherwise, without first asking the opinion of graphologists; and, naturally, we should hasten to consult them as to our own mental condition, and strive vigorously to get rid of those besetting sins and failings whose influence might mar our caligraphy. Happily for our peace of mind, graphology, we think, is never likely to attain to the importance that its students predict for it. In the first place, the main principle upon which they base their theories is not altogether beyond dispute, and, even if it were, it would be insufficient by itself to support all the arguments that they have built upon it. This is the proposition which M. Crépieux-Jamin and his friends expect us to accede to, and upon which the whole of their inquiry practically depends. "Handwriting may be considered as a combination of gestures expressive of personality, and thus a relation exists between character and handwriting of the same order as between character and gesture." We do not deny that there does exist a certain relation between character and gesture, and that it is one so generally accepted that most people are influenced by its manifestations. Nor would we deny that character can find an expression in the minute gestures of the hand, which evidence themselves in the action of writing, as well as in the larger and more visible gestures of the limbs. But we know that our interpretation of gesture is not only a purely arbitrary one, founded upon no certain and assured truths, but also one that is largely modified and corrected by all kinds of attendant circumstances. A shy young man and a half-detected pickpocket may show their nervous discomfort by exactly the same bodily signs, even by the same facial display; and we are enabled to distinguish between the two manifestations by knowledge that is in no way derived from gesture. In the case of handwriting, we have nothing to judge from but the record of pure gesture. Moreover, there are exceptions to every rule, and to the rules that we construct for ourselves in the interpretation of gesture there are very many exceptions. All men do not express the *same emotion* in the same way, neither do they express a like character by the same gesture. One has only to look round a gambling-table to be convinced of the difficulty of making any hard-and-fast law in either respect. It is impossible to associate the idea of a consuming passion, combined with a miserably weak will and a sickening anxiety of mind, with a face that is as coldly impassive as that of the *croupier* himself, or to guess that the frantic gestures upon the other side of the table are made by a man who cares nothing for his losses, but is merely addicted to an exaggerated display of every passing feeling, although he himself is as little capable of feeling his own troubles as he is insensible towards those of his neighbour. How often, too, do we find an abrupt, hectoring manner in one who is absolutely incapable of bullying; and a hesitating, suave, and gentle demeanour in another whose obstinate self-will does not stop at gaining its end by cruelty? It is true that we instinctively express emotion and character after certain forms; but Nature, that has given man the instinct of expression, has also given him the instinct of self-preservation, and the latter prompts him with the desire to hide and disguise expressions which may call a dangerous attention to his weakness. Hence it is that the nervous man will often put on the appearance of the bully, and the coarse-minded brute will strive to hide his real nature by an almost exaggerated gentleness and delicacy of action,—both very often with a very fair measure of success. It may be urged in answer, that in the matter of handwriting a man is off his guard, and therefore incapable of this deceit. We do not think so. Unconsciously the same instinct that controls his greater gestures will also control even the most minute. Indeed, if it does not, the main proposition of the graphologist breaks down. But when we come to consider the system which M. Crépieux-Jamin has based upon this proposition, and the part that is played in it by pure conjecture, our faith in this would-be science is rudely shaken. Nevertheless it is, we admit, an extremely ingenious one, far more ingenious indeed than convincing. There are, he says, in every different handwriting certain general signs which distinguish it from another, such as the hand-writing ascending or descending across the page, signs, respectively, of hopefulness or depression; large writing and small writing betokening high aspirations and pettiness; angular letters and rounded letters showing obstinacy and gentleness; and many others. There are also "particular signs"—170 distinct ones have been discovered so far—which relate to the separate letters, the finals, dots, crosses, &c. Combinations of general and particular signs give what he calls "resultant characteristics." These modify each other in certain proportions, and from them is deduced the character of the writer. This system he works out with great elaboration, and with very considerable plausibility. So plausible does it sound that one has to remind oneself continually that there is no proof of the true significance of these signs at all, and that it is merely by guesswork that a long bar to a "t," beginning thickly, and ending in a point, is assumed to show maliciousness of disposition, that a serpentine bar shows gaiety, and a hooked bar tenacity in action. It may be that a man who dots his "i's" very high is possessed of a religious spirit, and that another, who scatters the dots indiscriminately, suffers from asthma; but, after all, we have only M. Crépieux-Jamin's word to support that belief.

The scientific graphologist is eager to disclaim the assistance of any occult law in his divination of character by handwriting. For our part, if a graphologist were ever really successful in giving a faithful account of an unusual character, based solely upon the view of the subject's handwriting, and without any other means of forming an opinion, we should be quite as disposed to believe that he did it by some occult means, akin to thought-reading, as to give the credit to an exact science of graphology. Still, as we have already said, the study is capable of yielding certain broad results, which are of no small interest to students of human characteristics. In the meantime, to judge from the columns of certain weekly journals, graphology is by no means unpopular, and its professors seem to reap a considerable harvest from its pursuit. We fear, however, that these latter gentlemen hardly follow it in the same earnest spirit and, with the same singleness of purpose displayed by M. Crépieux-Jamin.

OUTLETS FOR ENGLISH CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Now that (thanks to our manifold strikes and the action of our reconstructors of society) the investment of English money in the Australian colonies has become almost a thing of the past, it will be interesting to find out what other outlets capital is now finding, as it must be patent to the meanest capacity that capital will find investment, and so the money which we frighten away from us will be used in other lands where it can be safely employed, and to the profit of its owners. Among other places, the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire are attracting a good deal of attention just now, and a large amount of capital is being invested, especially in the construction of main lines of railway. One by a German company, starting from Haidar Pasha, a suburb of Constantinople, is already completed as far as Angora, a distance of 440 miles, and it is now being continued down the Tigris Valley to Bagdad. Another by a Belgian company starts from Samsoune, on the Black Sea, for Ayas, on the Mediterranean; and an English company is constructing a main trunk line from the Mediterranean, through Damascus, and along the Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf, forming part of the overland route to India. These great lines of railway will absorb probably not less than thirty millions of our money. They will afford employment to many European engineers and artisans, and to many thousands of the native population, and will open up these countries, so rich in natural resources, to European enterprise.

The English papers teem with particulars of great enterprises which are being carried out abroad with the aid of European (principally English) capital. Among others I notice one for the construction of railways throughout the great native Indian State of Cashmere. The company will also carry on silk manufacture, work mines, and cultivate 50,000 acres of land now idle. Then, as is well known, great enterprises have been taken in hand in Upper Burmah in the construction of railways and telegraphs, in mining, in tea plantations, &c. South Africa, however, seems to be in special favour just now with English investors. A railway has just been opened to the Transvaal. A concession has been signed by the German Government to an English company for the construction of a railway in Damaraland on the land-grant system. We have seen that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of the Cape Colony, is negotiating for the construction of a line of telegraph right through the African continent, and in East Africa the long-talked-of railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, the route for which has been surveyed, will doubtless before long be taken in hand. This line of railway will be over 500 miles in length, and it will open up an immense extent of rich country for settlement by the English and Indian subjects of the Queen, and create a vast market for English and Indian manufactures.

Capital is being invested in these undertakings simply because investors feel that they will not be subject to labour troubles in the countries which I have named. There are no trades unions, and therefore strikes are not to be feared. Before the advent of strikes Australia was a favourite place with investors' outside capital; but capital has been frightened away to a very great extent, so that we have in a country rich beyond others in natural resources, capable of supporting a large population, the anomaly of an army of unemployed.

I do not pretend to say that even if we had no trades unions in our midst the whole of the capital invested as above stated would have sought employment here, but I do maintain that we should have had a large portion of it to be used in developing the resources of this colony; but capitalists are shy of a disturbed labour market, and people here will have to realise that if they will have aggressive trades unions they must put up with scarcity of employment; capital will be invested elsewhere. I am, &c.,

GEORGE PILE.

THE DEFICIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I wish to bring under your notice several ways in which the present deficit might, in my humble judgment, be easily lessened. The State should not be so heavily taxed to pay for the education of the children of those quite able to defray the expenses of it themselves. This taxation is unjust in the extreme, and calls loudly for reform. Secondly, Civil servants' salaries should bear a slight reduction all round; no one to be exempt. This would prevent dismissals and consequent misery. Thirdly, the payment of members of Parliament should be abolished. Why not begin retrenchment here? I am, &c.,

REFORM.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—December 26.

R.M.S. Ballaarat, 4748 tons, Captain T. S. Angus, from London via ports. Passengers—From London for Sydney: Miss M. Ferguson, Mr. and Miss Truss, Mrs. L. Marks, Miss Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Berrand, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. and Miss Batt, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Hansen and daughter child and infant, Mr. J. H. Barlow, Mrs. Thackwell and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. R. M'Intyre, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. E. Evans and man servant, Miss Evans, Mrs. Johnson and infant, Mrs. J. B. Donkin's maid, Mr. H. G. Johnson, Mr. N. Buxton and friend, Mr. Atherton, Miss Atherton, Dr. Wolfe. From Brindisi for Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Donkin and children, Mr. S. Jacobs, Miss Donkin and sister. From Marseilles for Sydney: Mr. G. Duff. From Colombo to Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Chambers and native servant, Mr. J. W. Greenwood, Noor Mahomed. From King George's Sound to Sydney: Mr. J. Bardsley, Mr. C. E. Bailey, Mr. R. Freeborn. For Brisbane: Mr. Fisk, Misses Southern. For Wellington: Mr. Philpots, Mr. and Mrs. Drake and infant, Mr. F. Mundell. For Napier: Mr. and Mrs. Newbigan and child. For Auckland: Mr. and Mrs. L. Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Pook, Mr. and Mrs. R. Glyn, Miss Glyn, Dr. N. K. Cox, Mr. H. Godfrey. From Melbourne: Mr. Forrest, Mr. Ashworth, Major and Mrs. Tressider, Miss M'Kay, Mr. Treachard, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. Fink, Mr. Fink, jun., Mr. R. Lampert, Mr. Sternberg, Mr. Levinson, Captain Simpson, Miss E. M. Isaacs, Mrs. Fischer. G. Douglas Michie, agent.

Fiado (s.), 985 tons, Captain J. Clark, from Melbourne and Geelong 23rd December. W. Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, agents.

Konoowarra (s.), 1273 tons, Captain Laycock, from Melbourne 25th December. Passengers—Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Holms and two children, Mrs Smith, Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Whyatt, Miss Bergin, Miss Patterson, Miss Cathie, Miss Hughes, Miss Scott, Misses Green (2), Miss Tucker, Miss Smythe, Miss Mooney, Miss Addersley, Miss Ward, Miss Nelson, Miss Crisp, Miss Orchard, Miss Dalton, Miss Hughes, Messrs. Paterson, Gladstone, Tate, Smythe, Porter, Perlman, Green, Watson, Hext, Slorter (2), Denton, Tucker, Dick, Scott, Carr, Hide, Duvall, Froggatt, Smith, Hall, Caisley, M'Donald, Smith, Crossley, Tate, M'Neild, Adams, Whyatt (2), Baddo, Griffiths, and 40 in the steerage. W. Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, agents.

Tanais (s.), 1734 tons, Captain Camoin, from Noumea 22nd December. Passengers—Mr. A'Alpuget, Mr. Totoli, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crable, Mrs. Giraudan and child, and 6 in the steerage. For Marseilles: Mr. Bernainville, Mrs. Bonnal and 3 children, Mr. Lecomte, Mr. Ganvain, Mrs. Abadie, Mr. Creuset and family, Mr. Jousano, Mr. Babo, Captain Septier and family, and 34 in the steerage. Eugene Blanc, agent.

Coraki (s.), 325 tons, Captain W. Evans, from Richmond River. Passengers—Mr. R. Tockwell, and 12 in the steerage. North Coast S.N. Company, Limited, agents.

Helen Nicoll (s.), 384 tons, Captain Nylsaim, from Byron Bay, via ports, 24th December. John See and Co., agents. Passengers—Mrs. Laird, Master Laird, Mr. Turner, and 4 in the steerage. North Coast S.N. Company, Limited, agents.

Burrumbeet (s.), 2420 tons, Captain P. Le Neven, from Melbourne 24th December. Passengers—Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Haldon, Mrs. Hawbridge, Mrs. V. Stokes, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Le Hurny, Mrs. Heune, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Pater, Miss Blair, Miss Muirhead, Miss Blakely, Miss Wallace, Miss Muirhead, Miss Ambler, Miss Hegarty, Miss Fredman, Miss Hanchette, Miss Gibaud, Miss A. Gibaud, Miss A. Tonkin, Miss S. Tonkin, Miss F. Willis, Miss Margerie, Miss Grant, Miss Smith, Miss Davis, Miss Copland, Messrs. M'Neil, Levy, Langslow, Nerbuhr, J. Jones, R. R. M'Keon, A. E. Butler, F. A. Butler, Livingstone, W. J. Stokes, J. Griffin, M. Sullivan, Sugar, Benny, Thomas, Hattsall, W. Merrick, G. Edwards, P. Lewis, V. W. Pitt, James Jose, Sheldrick, W. Meakin, Meakin, F. R. Wastie, Duncan, D. M'Donald, D. Beard, G. W. Burston, F. P. Stokes, H. L. Edwards, Pickering, Grime, E. Tonkin, J. Fredman, G. S. Walters, E. J. Myers, F. H. Etty, S. Bowyer, Palk, Hunter, H. H. Wilson, Fonzel, F. A. Williams, M. Phillips, M'Haig, Bowden, Breviton, Shaw, Street, Moss, Benjamin, M'Neil, F. Warner, F. Casely, H. C. Christy, W. H. Thorpe, A. B. Wallace, A. E. Webb, H. Upton, Campbell, G. Johnson, M'Kiernan, Saville, Moss, Traynor, Costello, and 24 in the second cabin. Huddart, Parker, and Co., Limited, agents.

Glaucus (s.), 1363 tons, Captain J. W. Beer, from Melbourne. Captain agent.

Namoi (s.), 1414 tons, Captain W. A. Knowles, from Newcastle 25th December. Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Company, Limited, agents.

Sydney (s.), from Newcastle 25th December. Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company, Limited, agents.

Banks Peninsula (s.), 171 tons, Captain Ghest, from Hobart 23rd December. Ghest and Jewett, agents.

Illawarra (s.), 522 tons, Captain J. Garde, from Newcastle 26th December. Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Limited, agents.

December 27.

Augusta (s.), 204 tons, Captain Tulloch, from Tweed River and Byron Bay. B. M. Corrigan and Co., agents.

Oakland (s.), 398 tons, Captain W. B. Alley, from Richmond River 25th December. W. T. Yeager, agent.

Kameruka (s.), 515 tons, Captain S. Bishop, from Bateman's Bay and Moruya 26th December. Illawarra S.N. Company, Limited, agents.

DEPARTURES.—December 26.

Rome, R.M.S., for London, via ports.

Mariposa, R.M.S., for San Francisco, via ports.

CLEARANCES.—December 26.

Peregrine (s.), 1650 tons, Captain J. Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Whitehouse and child, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Ryan and four children, Mrs. Smith and two children, Mrs. Arbuckle, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Northey, Mrs. Russell and two children, Mrs. Laker and two children, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. A. Thow, Mrs. Haines and child, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Morris and child, Miss Miller, Misses Ogden (2), Miss Shappere, Miss Dunphey, Miss Davis, Miss Frewin, Miss Summerson, Miss Ward, Miss A. Lock, Misses Duffield (2), Miss Chambers, Miss Parnham, Miss Overell, Miss May, Miss Bray, Miss Le Mottee, Miss N. Williamson, Miss Burnham, Miss Middleton, Messrs. A. Kelly, Peachey, Ogden, Edwards, Ryan, Mills, Tankard, W. Moore, Rewell, Glasgow, Cox, B. Collers, Pearce, J. H. Wilson, Brooks, Clarke, Lee, W. Burnham, Lawrence, Langdale, A. Lever, M'Cowen, Goss, Milne, W. Robinson, Franklish, Halligan, Lynch, Morris, Coggins, Burney, Thompson, Corlette, Bennett, Tait, W. Ramsay, W. R. Martin, J. Ramsay, Dunbar, T. Newing, Moore, Dennis, Williams, Craig, Scott, Mecklejohn, Burton, A. M'Lean, Dakin, Thow, Chambers, J. M'Intyre, and 42 in the second cabin.

December 26.

Leura (s.), 1186 tons, Captain J. Selmes, for Brisbane, Mackay, and Townsville. Passengers—Mesdames Ward and Ivey, J. Kearton, Ruthling, Dickinson, Misses M'Donald, Christian, Messrs. F. J. Kearton, A. Ruthling, D. Hill, A. Isaac, Atkinson, Ward, L. Wood, Ruthling, Masters Wood (2), and 19 in the second cabin.

Oldenburg (s.), 3250 tons, Captain Gathemann, for Bremen, via ports. From Sydney to Southampton: Professor and Mrs. M'Callum, Miss J. R. M'Callum, Master M'Callum, Mr. and Mrs. F. Diel and baby, Miss H. Festag, Miss Olfsenbarge, Mr. N. J. Howes, Mr. F. E. Nash. For Melbourne: Mr. A. Weber, Mr. A. Lohmann, Mr. A. Van Rompaey, Mr. and Mrs. Ducker. For through ports in the other classes, 30.

Mariposa, R.M.S. (Oceanic line), 3158 tons, Captain Hayward, for San Francisco via ports. Passengers—For San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and daughter, Mrs. Hudson and party, Misses Spicer (2), Miss Adamson, Messrs. J. E. Crane, G. Hall, M. Gurshall, Hindskoff, F. E. Miller, Captain Nottage, T. A. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Clementson. For Auckland: Messrs. J. and E. M. Noble, Professor Liversidge, Mr. R. B. Maughan, Hon. H. Mosman, Rev. C. A. Lyon, Mr. P. A. Hadley, Mr. David Ogilvie, Mr. Ramsay.

Rome, R.M.S. (P. and O. line), 5545 tons, Captain Daniell, for London. Passengers—From Sydney for London: Miss M. Pollock, Mr. A. Stanley, Professor Beaumont and child, Miss Vans, Mr. Ricardo, Mrs. Henry Gick, Miss Tindal, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Tweedie. From Melbourne to London: Mr. L. E. L. Rede. For Bombay: Mrs. Maxwell Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rome, Captain Stewart. For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Newby Fraser, Mr. Scott Watson. For Madras: Miss A. M. L. Smith. For Brindisi: Miss Horne and Miss A. Horne. For Singapore: Mr. W. Grant. For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Russell Crone, Miss Free and 3 children. For King George's Sound: Miss E. Pombart, Master Pombart.

Borough Belle, brigantine, 210 tons, Captain John Williams, for Solomon Islands, via Samarai, British New Guinea. Passengers: Messrs. P. W. Chapman, G. W. Theobald, W. Temple, and 3 natives.

IMPORTS.—December 26.

Coraki (s.), from Richmond River: 1000 sacks sugar, 30 kegs butter.

Fiado (s.), from Melbourne and Geelong: 1504 sacks wheat, 700 sacks flour, 608 sacks maize, 134 pieces stone, 107 bags onions, 33 bags potatoes, and about 40 tons for Newcastle, and 40 bags onions for Brisbane.

Konoowarra (s.), from Melbourne: 19 casks eggs, 10 cases drapery, 7 cases stationery, 113 cases tea, 1 case tobacco, 5 cases hardware, 361 cases fruit, 402 bags maize, 235 bags potatoes, 393 bags onions, 1150 bags flour, 356 bags chaff, 60 bags barley, 40 cases sundries, and a quantity of furniture.

Burrumbeet (s.), from Melbourne: 2500 bags chaff, 2000 bags maize, 200 bags oats, 125 bags flour, 150 bags potatoes, and a quantity of sundries. For Newcastle: 1000 bags chaff, 500 bags flour, 500 bags maize, and a quantity of sundries.

Helen Nicoll (s.), from Byron Bay: 1 bag horns, 1 bag bones, 1 bale wool, 3 casks tallow, half-cask oil, 34 hides, 3000ft. cedar, 3150 spokes, 840 sleepers, and sundries.

EXPORTS.—December 26.

Borough Belle, brigantine, for Solomon Islands, via Samarai, New Guinea: 41 packages tobacco, 20 boxes pipes, 6 cases vestas, 48 packages hardware, 21 packages paint, 3 coils rope, 3 axe hoes, 31 cases kerosene, 10 drums oil, 4 packages calico, 65 bags rice, 40 packages sugar, 6 boxes tea, 125 cases milk, 25 kegs beef, 105 packages groceries, 20 cases meats, 10 cases drugs, 21 cases spirits, 8 cases beer, 65 packages biscuits, 17 packages flour, 25 cases drapery, 100 chests trade, 135 pieces timber, 12 oars, 63 boilers, 24 packages shipchandlery, and sundries.

Rome, R.M.S., for London, via ports: 500 bales wool, 420 bales skins, 110 bales leather, 4 casks pelts, 12,630 bars bullion, 1000 cases milk, 1808 boxes butter, 2 bales hair, 9 packages sundries.

Captain J. Clark reports that the steamer Fiado left Geelong at 4.10 p.m. on the 23rd December, and cleared Port Phillip Heads at 7.45 p.m. the same day. Wilson's Promontory was passed at 5.48 a.m. on the 24th December, and Gabo Island was rounded at 1.20 a.m. the next day. Montague Island was passed at 12 to p.m. and Cape St. George at 10.15 p.m. The steamer entered Sydney Harbour at 7.45 a.m. yesterday, and at once proceeded to discharging berth. The Fiado experienced light variable winds and fine weather to vicinity of Cape Everard, thence to Gabo Island moderate head winds; Gabo Island to vicinity of Cape St. George strong head winds and heavy head sea, thence to arrival fresh to moderate variable winds and fine weather.

Captain Laycock reports that the steamer Konoowarra left Melbourne at 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd; cleared the Heads at 7.20 p.m.; rounded the Promontory at 4.29 a.m. on the 24th; arrived at Eden at 5 a.m. on the 25th; left Eden at 8 a.m. and passed Cape St. George at 10.30 p.m. on the 25th; and entered Sydney Heads at 6.15 a.m. on the 26th, and arrived at company's wharf at 7.30 a.m. Experienced strong head winds and fine weather to Cape St. George, thence to arrival southerly winds and fine weather.

The steamer Manapouri left Russell at 3 p.m. on Saturday last for Sydney.

The steamer Mararoa left Wellington at 7 p.m., Saturday, for this port.

Captain Nylsaim reports that the steamer Helen Nicoll left Byron Bay on the 22nd, Clarence River on the 25th at 5 a.m., Woolgoolga at 11 a.m., Coff's Harbour at 2 p.m., entered Sydney Heads at 4.45 p.m. Experienced fresh southerly winds from Port Stephens to port.

Captain Evans reports that the steamer Coraki crossed out from Richmond River on Saturday, 24th December, at 1.30 p.m. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather to Bird Island, thence to Sydney fresh S.E. winds.

Captain P. Le Neven reports that the steamer Burrumbeet left Melbourne at 6.20 p.m. on 23rd instant, cleared the Heads at 8.55 p.m., rounded Promontory at 8.55 a.m. on 24th, Gabo Island was passed at 9.50 p.m. same date, Jervis Bay at 2 p.m. on 25th, arriving at Sydney at midnight same date. Experienced moderate N.E. winds and hazy weather to Green Cape, thence to arrival strong southerly winds and head sea.

The steamer Glaucus arrived from Melbourne, yesterday, and proceeded up to the dock.

From the United States census one gathers the interesting fact that San Francisco is the largest and most important centre for shipbuilding in the United States, although even in this district only some 1316 hands are at present employed in the industry. That shipbuilding in America is a rapidly increasing business, however, there is no room to doubt, and in a few years we may perhaps find as many men employed in this work and its kindred branches as there are in Great Britain.

THE TANAIS.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Tanais, with 64 passengers, 52 of whom are for transhipment to the Australien for Marseilles, arrived yesterday, and came up to the Circular Quay. Captain Camoin reports having left Noumea on the 22nd December at 1 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on the 26th at 4 p.m. On the 22nd and 23rd had a nice breeze from S.W.; on the 24th, strong from S.E., with rain, vessel pitching a good deal; on the 25th, hauled into E.S.E. with heavy sea; on the 26th, moderate from south, and fine weather and smooth sea to port. There were in the harbour the French men-of-war Scorff, Loyalty, and Thetis.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. Ormuz hence arrived at Adelaide on the 26th December.

The R.M.S. Oruba from London yesterday arrived at Adelaide (Semaphore 11.30 a.m.). The English mails to London date 25th November will be delivered here to-morrow.

The Carlsruhe, hence 30th November, arrived at Colombo homeward on the 23rd December.

The R.M.S. Parramatta, from London 9th December, left Suez on Friday morning, the 23rd instant.

THE R.M.S. BALLAARAT.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the R.M.S. Ballaarat entered and, brought up in Watson's Bay for inspection. She afterwards came up to the Quay and berthed in the place vacated by the Rome at the P. and O. Company's Wharf. Since the Ballaarat was last here the company has sustained a loss in the death of her late commander, Captain E. A. Ashdown, who was long and favourably known on the Australian line. Captain Ashdown died of Bright's disease soon after his arrival in London last voyage. His place has been taken by Captain T. S. Angus, late commander of the P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Canton, who has recently been engaged in superintending the construction of the new vessels being built for the company. Mr. R. de B. Lockyer has replaced Mr. Bennett as chief officer, while Mr. G. W. Cockram is second, and Mr. A. Cotterel, third. Dr. R. Gravely, late of the R.M.S.S. Bengal, has replaced Dr. Brown as surgeon, and Mr. Cameron is chief engineer. The duties of purser are carried out by Mr. C. R. Bentley. The voyage socially was most enjoyable, although an unfortunate mishap occurred at Colombo, when Mrs. ... and Miss Mackinnon and Miss Timms, who were passengers for Melbourne, were left behind by a mistake. They were seen on board the steamer after 8 p.m., and it was not known that they left the ship again before she sailed at 10 p.m. that night. Owing to the large number of passengers on board their absence was not discovered until the pilot had left and the ship was outside the harbour. The Ballaarat left London at noon on the 10th November, but was delayed off Gravesend for 20 hours by a thick fog. St. Catherines was passed on the 12th at 6 a.m., the run down Channel being made in unsettled weather, with light winds. A big westerly swell was encountered across the bay, and Gibraltar was passed at midnight on the 15th after a spell of fine weather and southerly winds. Light westerly winds and fine weather prevailed along the African coast to Malta, which was reached on the morning of the 19th. Brindisi was reached on Sunday, the 20th November, at 1.30 p.m., and the steamer left at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st. The Ballaarat arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 23rd after a spell of fine weather, with light winds, coaled, and proceeded through the Canal. Cool weather with light N. and N.E. to S. and S.E. winds prevailed through the Red Sea, Aden being reached on the morning of 28th November, when the mails and passengers were transferred to the R.M.S. Assam for Bombay. Light E. and E.N.E. winds and fine weather were experienced to Colombo, which was reached at 5 a.m. on 6th December, and the steamer left on the same date at 10.7 p.m. The line was crossed at about 3 p.m. on 8th December, and a heavy downfall of rain was met through the doldrums, settling down to moderate S. and S.E. breezes and fine weather to King George's Sound, which was reached on 19th December, at 4 a.m., and the steamer left the same morning at 8 a.m., with winds from S.W. going round to N.E., and fine weather, with a high confused swell across the Bight to Adelaide, which was reached on the 21st instant. Fine weather prevailed on the run round to Melbourne. From Melbourne westerly and southerly winds and sea.

THE PEREGRINE.

A telegram from Messrs. William Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, dated Melbourne yesterday, says:—"The Peregrine, from Sydney, arrived at the Australian Wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, beating the Innamincka with ease by several hours."

THE BANKS PENINSULA.

Last evening the comfortably furnished and fast passenger steamer Banks Peninsula, lately acquired by Messrs. Ghest and Jewett, of this city, for the Sydney and North Coast trade, arrived from Hobart. She came up in charge of Captain Ghest, who speaks favourably of her behaviour in a rough head sea after leaving Hobart. Strong N.E. weather was experienced to getting the southerly on early yesterday morning, and the vessel had to contend against a strong current, said to be nearly 5 knots, off Gabo, running to the southward. The Banks Peninsula to-day will be placed in charge of Captain C. M'Cone, formerly master of the Kanahooka. She is announced to make an excursion trip to Dangar Island, leaving the Lime-street Wharf at 10 a.m. sharp.

THE FAST RUN OF THE HESPERUS.

Devitt and Moore's Australian trading clipper, in charge of Captain Barrett, has made the trip of the season out to Melbourne. The ship, as may be remembered, is one of the fine clipper ships which has been utilised as a training vessel for officers of the mercantile marine, and on this voyage has a full complement of cadets, whose education as sailors is looked after by Lieutenant Hackman, R.N., the naval instructor. The Hesperus left London at 2 p.m. on 11th October, and passed Beachy Head on the following day, when northerly winds set in and a pleasant run was experienced down the Channel. The pilot was landed at Plymouth on 13th November, and the Hesperus cleared the Lizard on the same day, meeting with northerly winds for two days, after which W. to S.W. winds prevailed, with fine, bright weather. On 20th October Madeira was sighted, and the S.W. winds continued forcing the ship well down towards the island of Palma, which on 22nd October bore E., 26 miles distant. The N.E. trades were picked up in lat. 27 N. and long. 20.32 W., and proved very light and unsteady. The trades were lost on 27th October, when the usual doldrums set in, and the equator was crossed in long. 30 W. on 8th November. The S.E. trades proved light and well southerly, sending the ship down towards the Brazilian coast. On 23rd November, after a brief experience of useful northerly winds, Tristan d'Acunha was sighted, and the meridian of Greenwich was crossed on 28th November in lat. 40 S., the Cape of Good Hope being abeam on 29th November. The 42nd parallel was chosen for running down the easting. On the passage across the Indian Ocean the weather was fine with moderate winds from N.W. to S.W. Cape Leeuwin was passed on 14th December, and unsteady winds with a dull, cloudy sky and cold weather prevailed as the land was approached. The wind then fell light, and Cape Otway was not passed until 21st December. Captain Barrett has with him as chief officer Sub-lieutenant T. W. Corner, R.N.R., while Mr. W. H. Calthorp is second officer, Mr. E. Coombes is third, Mr. J. E. Macdonald fourth, and Mr. J. J. Lewis fifth. The Hesperus has made good use of her opportunities on the way out, and has completed the voyage in the fast time of 73 days from port to port. During the voyage the passengers have enjoyed cricket matches and other games practicable on board ship, while the customary athletic sports meeting was held on the day which the line was crossed. The best days' run were 303, 302, 319, 320, and 328 knots in the 24 hours, while the best week's run was 1898 knots.

THE GILBERT ISLANDS—CRUISE OF AN AMERICAN WHALER.

When H.M.S. Royalist arrived here, after her interesting trip to the Gilbert Islands, and reported having planted the British flag on every coral-wreathed gem in that fine group, the statement created a good deal of surprise, as well as much satisfaction. It was shortly after this that a statement appeared in some of the English and American papers to the effect that years ago the Stars and Stripes had been hoisted there by an American, and that the United States laid some sort of a claim to the group. Subsequently a more official report was published to the effect that the United States knew nothing whatever of an American protectorate, and so the matter ended. The R.M.S. Mariposa, which sailed from here yesterday for San Francisco, brought the following curious account of an alleged flag-hoisting incident by an American whaling crew:—On 4th July, 1847, Captain Paddack, now of New Bedford, U.S.A., then a boy of 15 or 16 years of age, sailed from Nantucket Harbour as one of the crew of the barque Planter, Captain Isaac E. Hussey, on a whaling voyage. The Planter had a pleasant cruise, and in the late summer of 1848 was off the group known as the Gilbert Islands. In September Captain Hussey and young Paddack were landed on Morgan Island, the northernmost one of the Gilbert group, which lies in lat. 3·30 N., 173 E., and remained there three months for the purpose of arranging with King Amannook for the purchase of all the cocoanut oil then on hand or which might be manufactured for the period of three years. It was while they were on shore that occurred the incident of hoisting the American flag on Morgan Island. Captain Paddack gives some particulars concerning the hoisting of the American flag, and according to him the flag was raised on the island not only to signal the ship Planter, but to show that the Americans had the previous right there. When the captain and men rejoined the ship she put away for Sydney, where she was recoppered and fitted for a trading voyage. After remaining at Sydney a month the Planter sailed, and was seen among various groups of islands, dividing the time in whaling and trading. In September, 1850, King Amannook was taken on board the Planter and given a passage to Sydney. Here the vessel remained seven weeks, and in that time young Paddack was guide, philosopher, and friend to the King, visiting places of interest and going on board men-of-war, where care was taken to impress upon his Majesty the destructive powers of their guns and the fate which would befall him and his subjects from a bombardment in case any white men were murdered. While the Planter was at Sydney 700 barrels of cocoanut oil, which had been gathered in the way of trade, were shipped to England on owners' account. After the ship had refitted King Amannook was taken on board and returned to his home. The Planter cruised some time longer and then sailed for home, arriving at Nantucket 12th July, 1851, having a good catch of sperm oil. The narrative goes on to show how, in 1853, Captain Hussey, then in command of the brig William Penn, was afterwards killed off Wardle's Island, in the group, and his vessel looted by beach-combers.

MACHINERY OF ATLANTIC LINERS.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Engineering Society held last month, Mr. Arthur J. Maginnis, M.I.N.A., read an interesting paper upon the development of machinery of Atlantic liners. The first vessel, in the year 1819, the Savannah, had a displacement of 1850 tons, and an indicated horse-power of 90, which propelled the steamer 6 knots per hour, the proportion of horse-power being ·0048 per ton displacement. Then came the Royal William, Sirius, &c., in 1838, having 1980 tons displacement, and steaming 8 knots, with a proportion of ·03 indicated horse-power per ton displacement. From this time the size of vessels and proportion of power steadily increased until the present day, when we are building mammoth steamers such as the Campania and Lucania. Mr. Maginnis proceeded to state that these liners are estimated to travel at a speed of 22 knots per hour, with a displacement of 20,000 tons, and 30,000 indicated horse-power, the proportion of horse-power to the ton displacement being 1·5; truly a great change from the days of the old Savannah. These engines are of the twin-screw triple-expansion five-cylinder type, each having three cranks with a high and low pressure cylinder, placed tandem fashion, with the intermediate cylinder between. This type was first introduced in the North German steamer Lahn in the year 1888. Each set of engines will develop 15,000 horse-power, and the piston speed will be 1000ft. per minute, whilst the consumption is estimated at 1·4lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, or about 420 tons per 24 hours. The total weight of this ponderous mass of machinery, including about 1200 tons for the boilers, is about 6400 tons, which, with 3000 tons of fuel, will absorb 47 per cent. of the total displacement of 20,000 tons. Speaking of the margin of safety required by Lloyd's and the Board of Trade, Mr. Maginnis was of opinion that this is far in excess of reasonable requirements in these days of high-pressure boilers, and considered that if the hydraulic tests were limited to 90lb. over the working pressure, it is all that is necessary, and would permit a substantial reduction of weight to be effected in the construction of the boilers. Mention was made of the desirability of improving upon the present type of marine boilers, inasmuch as the space and weight occupied on board ship, as at present arranged, is too heavy a drain upon the resources of the vessel. Marine engineers appear generally to look to the locomotive boiler as coming nearest to meet their requirements, but several vessels have recently been built with this type of boilers, and the result has not been satisfactory, especially in the case of one of her Majesty's war vessels built last year. The utility of, and necessity for, feed-heaters and evaporators was then demonstrated, they being now universally part of the outfit of all properly-equipped vessels. Other interesting points were also touched upon, and Mr. Maginnis was, at the conclusion of the paper, cordially thanked by the chairman (Mr. R. E. Johnston) for his clever paper, which will be discussed at the next meeting of the society.

INSURANCES ON OVERDUE VESSELS.

Lloyd's list of insurance premiums paid on overdues to date of last mail (18th ultimo) mentions that underwriters refused to give us hope for the ship Nation, although she has reached the almost unprecedented time of 237 days from Rangoon; lines were being placed at 85 to 90 per cent. The Dalcairnie had been reported spoken in the Bay of Bengal, by a steamer, and her rate was back to five guineas per cent. The Lady Ruthven had advanced to 60 guineas; the Lodore to 40 guineas; the Sestri was barely insurable at 80 to 85 guineas. Several fresh ships, however, were offering for reinsurance. On the Gemma G, from Moulmein 4th June, with a cargo of teak, 30 guineas were paid, and she reached 65 guineas. The fear for this vessel arises from the fact that the ship Wootton passed wreckage, consisting of white bulwarks, &c., off the Cape, which she feared belonged to an Italian barque which had been in company with her. The Gemma C is said to be the only vessel to fit in with such a report, and was painted white. Twenty-five guineas were paid on the rice-laden German iron barque Khorasan, from Rangoon, 23rd or 25th May, for U.K., 1339 tons register, built by John Reid and Co., Port Glasgow, in 1864, and owned by C. Winters, of Elsfleth, Germany. Forty guineas were paid on another German barque, the Columbus, 492 tons register, built by Pearse, of Stockton, in 1858. She sailed from Manta, Ecuador, on 5th May, for Havre, with Corozo nuts, a cargo which does not find much favour with underwriters, who recall the good little iron ships Frank Wilson and Vesta, both posted missing with similar cargoes. The French barque Caroline, from Bordeaux, 21st July, to Valparaiso, was offering at 10 to 12 guineas, 680 tons register, built by Stephen on the Clyde in 1869, and owned by A. D. Bordes and Sons, of Paris.

SALES OF SHIPPING.

By the last English mail the following sales and shipping notes are reported:—

The iron ship Orissa, 1199 tons register, built in 1869, and owned by Messrs. John Kerr and Co., of Greenock, was offered by auction at Liverpool on the 9th ultimo. The highest bid was £4000 and the vessel was withdrawn.

The iron ship James Aiken, lying at Antwerp, and owned by Messrs. M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., of Liverpool, has been sold at £3800. She is 958 tons register and carries 1450 tons deadweight; was built at Port Glasgow in 1867; classed "A 1 at Lloyd's; passed No. 1 Survey this year. Dimensions: Length, 197·5ft.; breadth, 34·1ft.; depth, 21·5ft. A sister ship to the above, named Daphne, same owners, was sold at the end of 1889 for £8 per ton, whilst the price of the James Aiken is not as much as £4 per ton.

The barque Shelburne, lying at Liverpool, has been sold to Norway. She is 1166 tons register, and carries 1750 tons dead weight; was built at Nova Scotia in 1874 and classed 3 3 L 1 three years from 1891. Length, 193·4ft.; breadth, 37·2ft.; depth, 21·7ft.

It is stated that Mr. William Mitchell, Londonderry, owner of the "Foyle" Line of steel ships, has recently purchased 15 64th shares in the Foyledale, of Liverpool, 1000 tons, one of the "Dale" Line. As a large number of the shareholders are North of Ireland people, they have requested Mr. Mitchell to take over the management, which he will do. The Derry and district shareholders, being largely interested in several of the other "Dale" ships, it seems they are determined to secure the control of one or two more, which they expect soon to acquire. Mr. Mitchell's own fleet consists at present of four large new steel ships.

NEWCASTLE TONNAGE REPORT.

Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Newcastle, date 24th December, state:—"An improvement in freight rates for nearly all ports is noticeable, and as several pressing orders await execution, we anticipate rates quoted at time of writing will be maintained for some time. Charterers have been operating briskly, and the following fixtures are reported:—Valparaiso: The Cambrian Monarch, at 13s; Hindostan, at 14s 3d; and Nimera, at 12s. San Francisco: The Beacon Rock, at 12s 6d. Callao: The Abercarne, at 13s. Tahiti: The Darra, terms not transpired. Honolulu: The Mary Winkleman, and Hilo, on ship's account. Rates are as under:—Hongkong, 7s 6d; Manila, 11s; Ilo Ilo, 11s; Chefoo, 11s; Padang, 12s 6d; Macassar, 9s; Amboyna, 11s; Java, 7s 6d; Singapore, 8s; Saigon, 10s; Honolulu, 12s 6d; West Coast ports, 14s to 14s 6d; Mauritius, 20s; San Francisco, 15s; San Diego, 15s; San Pedro, 12s 6d; Amoy, Penang, and Colombo, nominal. Wool: The arrivals to date amount to 54,023 bales, an increase on the corresponding period of 1891 of 8650 bales. The following were the departures for the period under review:—On the 20th ultimo the Thermopylæ (s.), with 6988 bales; 12th instant, Port Pirie (s.), with 987 bales; and on 21st instant, Gerdale, clipper ship, with 579 bales—all for March-April series sales. The Lansdowne Tower (s.) now occupies the berth and will take from 8500 to 9000 bales for the same sales. Other steamers will follow in due course, and amongst them we may mention the Port Melbourne and Hunter—the latest addition to the Anglo-Australasian Steam Navigation Company's fleet. Rates are quoted:—Steamers, 7-16 and 9-16; and sailers, ½ and ⅝ greasy and scoured whole respectively. Frozen meat.—14,813 carcases and 1877 haunches mutton and 193 cases kidneys were shipped per steamer Port Pirie from the Australasian Chilling and Freezing Company, Limited, Aberdeen (N.S.W.). This steamer also took from same company 50 cases preserved (tinned) mutton. Copper.—Shipments from E. and A. Cooper's Company were made as under:—Per Thermopylæ, 7814 ingots, and Port Pirie, 8365 ingots.

TELEGRAPHIC SHIPPING NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: December 26, Quilque, barque, from West Coast, South America; Sydney (s.), from Sydney. Departures: December 26, Vision, brig, for Auckland; White Cloud, schooner, for Manning River.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: December 26, Tagliaferro (s.), west, at 6.10 a.m.; Bullarra (s.), north, at 7.10 a.m.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: December 24, City of Agra, barque, from Port Natal. December 25, Rosewing (s.), from Newcastle; Innamincka (s.), Changsha (s.), from Sydney. December 26, Adelaide (s.), from Adelaide, Peregrine (s.), Oldenburg (s.), from Sydney; Wendouree (s.), from Albany; Loch Sloy, barque, from Glasgow. Departures: December 24, Alberta (s.), for Hamburg; H. W. Jarnberg (s.), for Bremen. December 26, Oberon (s.), for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.—Arrivals: December 24, Flinu (s.), from Melbourne. December 26, R.M.S. Oruba and Loch Tual, from London; R.M.S. Ormuz, from Sydney; Buninyong (s.), from Melbourne; One-and-All, ketch, from Tasmania. Departures: December 24, Adelaide (s.) and Changsha (s.), for Melbourne; Lindus (s.), for Newcastle; Bullara (s.), for Sydney. December 26, R.M.S. Oruba, for Melbourne; Kensington, barque, for New Zealand.

(FROM THE BOARD AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.)

TWEED HEADS.—Departure: December 25, Augusta (s.) at 1.30 p.m. A steamer at anchor in bay.

BYRON BAY.—Departure: December 25, Augusta (s.), for Sydney, at 5 p.m.

CLARENCE HEADS.—Departure: December 26, Tomki (s.), north, at 8 a.m.

RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—Passed: December 26, Sea Flower at 5 p.m., north.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Passed: December 26, a steamer like Tweed, north, at 9.15 a.m.

CAMDEN HAVEN HEADS.—Arrivals: December 26, Mary Laurie and Ettie, from Sydney.

SEAL ROCKS.—Passed: December 26, Oakland (s.) at 2 p.m., south.

PORT STEPHENS.—Arrival: December 26, Harold, schooner, in Nelson's Bay. Departures: December 26, schooners Sir Henry, Lady Franklin, Alpha, Victoria; ketches Active, Ability, Mary Laurie left Nelson's Bay early; Gosford (s.) left 2.45 p.m. Passed: Oaklands (s.), south, at 5 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: December 25, Namoi (s.), from Sydney; Candidate, ketch, from Port Macquarie; Annie Stafford, barque, from Lyttelton. December 26, Sydney (s.), from Sydney; Quilque, barque, from West Coast (S.A.); Gosford (s.), from Port Stephens; Robert Searles, from Adelaide, at 6.75 p.m. Departures: December 26, Vision, brig, for Auckland; White Cloud, ketch, for Manning; Gosford (s.), for Port Stephens. Passed: A schooner, like Grace Darling, south, 8 a.m.

BARRANJOEY.—Arrival: December 25, schooner, like Western Star, put in windbound. Departure: Schooner Western Star, left early.

JERVIS BAY.—Arrivals: December 26, yachts Miranda and Thelma, in bay. Passed: December 26, Banks Peninsula (s.), north, 8.20 a.m.; a barque, ditto, at 1 p.m., north; a ship, in light trim, north, at 5 p.m.; Allowrie (s.) at 7 p.m., north.

BATEMAN'S BAY.—Departure: December 26, Kameruka (s.) at 1 p.m., for Sydney.

MORUYA.—Departure: December 26, Kameruka (s.), for Sydney, at noon. Passed: Bullarra (s.) at 5 p.m., north.

GREEN CAPE.—Passed: December 26, Bullarra (s.), at 9.10 a.m., north.

GABO ISLAND.—Passed: December 26, Tagliaferro (s.) at 6 a.m., west; Bullarra (s.) at 7.10 a.m., north.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.—Passed inward: December 26, Ardle (s.) at 9.40 a.m., from Sydney.

SEMAPHORE (S.A.).—Arrivals: December 26, Ormuz, R.M.S., at 5 a.m., from Melbourne; Oruba (s.) at 11.33 a.m., from London.

THE MAILS.

THIS DAY.

MELBOURNE, 9 a.m.
ADELAIDE, 9 a.m.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, 6 a.m.
QUEENSLAND, 9 a.m.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Monday, via Adelaide).

WEDNESDAY.

ULLADULLA, MERIMBULA, AND EDEN, 11 a.m.
MACLEAY AND BELLINGER RIVERS, 1 p.m.
MANNING RIVER, 8 p.m.
PORT MACQUARIE AND NAMBUCCA HEADS, 8 p.m.
CLARENCE RIVER, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY.

MAURITIUS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, UNITED KINGDOM, AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY.

ULLADULLA AND CLYDE, 8 a.m.
LAUNCESTON AND HOBART, via Eden, 11 a.m.
HOBART AND LAUNCESTON, 3 p.m.
WELLINGTON AND SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND, 4 p.m.
MONTE VIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, AND RIO JANEIRO, 4 p.m.

MONDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA, AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE (overland to Adelaide, and thence per P. and O. Company's steamer Rome), 10 a.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

W. CRANE.—At 32 Pyrmont Bridge-road, Pyrmont, at 10, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade of a Bootmaker; at 171½ Cumberland-street, at 12, Furniture, &c.

A. H. HATFIELD.—At 111 Liverpool-street, at 11, Stock of a Second-hand Clothes Dealer, &c.

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Telephone.—The Sydney Morning Herald—Editorial and General News 431
John Fairfax and Sons, The Sydney Morning Herald—Business 839

Special Advertisements.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1892.

POPULAR EXCURSION TO THE HAWKESBURY RIVER (weather permitting), from WHARF FOOT OF MARKET-STREET, at 10 a.m. sharp.

S.S. NAMOI, 1414 tons, to NEWPORT.

BAND ENGAGED.

Excursionists landed for about four hours. Returning to Sydney about 6 p.m.

5s. RETURN FARE 5s.

The N. and H.R.S.S. Company, Limited. Offices, 147 Sussex-street.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

NEW AND DEEPLY INTERESTING STORIES for the SYDNEY MAIL.

In the first issue of the SYDNEY MAIL for JANUARY will be commenced TWO NEW STORIES of exceptional interest and merit.

The first is by that Prince of Novelists, GRANT ALLEN, and is entitled THE SCALLYWAG.

This is a beautifully-written story, well told, and full of racy humour. It is unusually full of incidents of a striking kind. The characters are sketched with a felicity and skill peculiar to Grant Allen, whilst the plot is conceived in the best style of romance.

It will be rendered doubly interesting by BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS EACH WEEK.

The story opens in that favourite holiday resort Mentone. The visitors to the place include the hero and heroine of the story, Nea Blair and Paul Gascoyne; Miss Boyton, a dashing American girl with no end of money, in search of an English title; a cosmopolitan adventuress, who is companion to Nea; and Mr. Thistleton, who, with Paul Gascoyne, is an Oxford student. Paul Gascoyne and Thistleton are college friends; the former the son of a British Baronet, but so poor that he studiously keeps the fact secret. His father earns a living as a cabdriver; the mother, a woman of plebeian origin, was nothing more to her neighbours than plain Mrs. Gascoyne. The plot is worked out with intense cleverness. Mr. Allen puts his characters and scenes before his readers with fine skill and wide knowledge. The story is of dramatic and domestic interest, and we are sure will prove to be one of the most popular novels of the day.

The second story is by that very charming and versatile writer, JOHN STRANGE WINTER, whose works have proved so popular both in Australia and the home country. It is entitled AUNT JOHNNIE.

In this story the authoress has scored a great success, and readers will be delighted with it.

GOODLET and SMITH, Ltd., Plate-glass, Timber, and Galvanised-iron Merchants, 495 George-st.

APOLLINARIS. "The Queen of Table Waters." Agents: Ernst, Keigwin, and Co.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARS, and TOBACCONISTS' GOODS.—VISIT SAYWELL and CO., 421 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. SOLE AGENTS for "MARVEL" TOBACCO.

ELECTRO-MASSAGE Institute, for Treatment of Nervous, Rheumatic, Joint Diseases. 112 Hunter-st.

SAVE MONEY BY SENDING for PRICE LIST (free). Washington Soul and Co., 268 Pitt-st.

WALLACHS, LIMITED, THE LEADING Furniture Warehouse, York-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney, now supply the general public as well as the trade.

ANDERSON AND CO.'S NEW STOCKS OF Sorghum, Planters' Friend, Ninety-day Corn, &c., for green stuff. See sixteen, Pitt-street.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PUBLISHERS, and OTHERS.

The proprietors of the Sydney Mail have for disposal, at specially cheap rates, a large number of ELECTROTYPES AND ENGRAVINGS, all very beautiful subjects in Art, Landscapes, &c., by some of the first artists in the world.

These would be found specially suitable for Christmas publications, books, almanacs, &c.

LONDON OFFICE of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Represented by Messrs. B. S. LLOYD and CO., 78 Queen Victoria-street, opposite to Mansion House Station.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

During the holiday time, the Sydney Morning Herald can be posted direct from this office to persons desirous of having it sent to them, to any part of this or the other Australian colonies or New Zealand, on payment at the rate of 1s per week.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.

A SAD boating fatality, involving the death of two persons, and the supposed death of five others who are missing, occurred on the harbour yesterday.

A PARTY of "Christians" were spending the day on the water, alternately landing for short meetings and then going in for some mild form of amusement. The party was in two divisions, one of 25 being in the 24ft. half-decker Iolanthe.

WHEN sailing across from Watson's Bay to Middle Head, the mainsail jibed and the boat suddenly capsized, precipitating its occupants into the water.

THE bodies of Lizzie Grayer, aged 16, and a boy named David M'Gregor, were recovered from under the overturned boat. The following is the list of the missing:—Charlotte Croucher, John M'Gregor, Colin Armour, Daisy Dunlop, and Louis Cooper.

JOHN M'GREGOR was seen making efforts to save his little son, but he sank before the assistance which was hastening to reach him could come to his aid. The survivors were rescued by boats which went to the scene as soon as the catastrophe was observed.

M. ANDRIEUX denies that he is in possession of a letter concerning the Panama scandals written by M. de Freycinet to M. Cornelius Herz, who fled to London.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Germany to form a new National party from the moderates of existing parties. Many hundreds of eminent men of all professions have joined in the movement.

A BOATING fatality occurred on the Yarra yesterday, when a collision took place between an outrigger skiff and a large boat, the result being that both boats were upset and three lives were lost.

YESTERDAY was observed as a general holiday. Numerous land, harbour, ocean, and river excursions took place; but the holiday celebrations were unfortunately marred by the sad fatality which occurred on the harbour.

A SUCCESSFUL Rechabite picnic was held at Pearl Bay yesterday.

THE Sydney district of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows held a demonstration at Rosehill yesterday. Between 2000 and 3000 persons were present.

ON Christmas Eve the post and telegraph office at Mount M'Donald was totally destroyed by fire.

A NEPHEW of the postmaster was slightly burned, and everything in the dwelling-house and offices was consumed except the telegraphic instruments. All the books and mining records for the district were destroyed.

A DYNAMITE explosion has occurred in Dublin, by which the detective office in Exchange-court has been wrecked and one of the detectives has been blown to pieces.

Great damage was done to the premises, and the force of the explosion was such that every pane of glass in the adjacent buildings was smashed.

YESTERDAY 74,248 passengers travelled on the suburban lines of railway, as against 64,614 for Boxing Day of 1891.

A MAGISTERIAL inquiry was held at Walgett yesterday regarding the tragedy which occurred at that place on Sunday morning.

THE evidence showed that the act of James Cooey, who killed his wife, wounded his son, and took his own life, was the outcome of unfounded jealousy. Cooey was a naturalised Chinese, and was always looked upon as a quiet, inoffensive, and industrious man.

ON the 10th instant he was summoned by his wife for threatening to shoot her, and was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

THE midsummer reunion of the Australian Jockey Club was brought to a successful termination at Randwick yesterday, the attendance totalling over 20,000 persons.

A FIELD of 26 faced the starter for the Summer Cup, the principal event of the day, and the race was won by Little Bernie, who fairly galloped over everything at the finish, and won pretty well as he chose.

THE Boxing Day races at Caulfield attracted a large gathering, including the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, and Lord Northesk. The principal race was the Hopetoun Cup, which was won by Mr. Miller's horse Norbert.

THE stakes paid at the meeting amounted to £1362.

A NEW steamer named the Banks Peninsula arrived here yesterday to take up the North Coast trade. She was originally built for service on the New Zealand coast, and has been purchased by a Sydney firm.

THE French warship Scorff has arrived at Noumea after bombarding one of the villages of Pentecost Island, in the New Hebrides group, for the massacre of the crew of the French trading vessel Constantine.

THE chief actor in the crime was arrested and taken as a prisoner on board the Scorff to New Caledonia, to be tried there by the naval commission.

ONE of the most violent southerly storms experienced here for a considerable time prevailed between midnight and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The force of the wind reached 58 miles an hour.

IN the forenoon, and about the time of the fatality on the harbour, the wind-force measured at the Observatory reached between 15 and 16 miles an hour, with occasional gusts up to 35 and 36 miles an hour. No doubt between the Heads it would be even heavier than this.

THE intercolonial cricket match was continued on the Melbourne Cricket Ground yesterday. The New South Wales team closed their first innings for 197, and when the stumps were drawn the Victorians had lost five wickets for 325.

ON Christmas Day a liberal repast was partaken of by 103 persons at the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen. The provisions were supplied through the kindness of various friends.

ALL the inmates of the Randwick Asylum were similarly treated.

THE English mails dated London, the 25th November, per R.M.S. Oruba, will be due to-morrow in time for delivery at about 2 p.m.

Not only in New South Wales, but in several of the other colonies also, there have been indications recently of dissatisfaction with party government, and of a desire to set up some system in its place. Opinions pointing in that direction were expressed at the Sydney Convention, and at intervals they have been echoed and re-echoed since then—not, indeed, in any general way, but by occasional speakers and writers, who are supposed by some of their number to be "sowing the seed." Some of the late changes in connection with the Ministry in Queensland have given a shock to the minds of men accustomed to believe in the conduct of affairs upon strict party lines; and in Victoria Mr. SERVICE has been relieving his conscience of something like a conviction that responsible government has had its day, and must give place to something else. No one can wonder at the general dissatisfaction, seeing that in all the colonies the working of responsible or party government has been so palpably unsatisfactory for some time past. But the question is, whether those who want to substitute something else have fully considered the actual situation and prospective contingencies, and whether they have given any trustworthy evidence that they are on the right track in their anxiety for reform.

Some of the reformers look to the United States for guidance; but they apparently overlook the fact that experience in the United States shows rather what is to be avoided than what is to be followed. It is at least as full of warning as of example. The idea of escaping the evils of party by adopting the system of government in the United States is about as hopeful as would be the idea of modelling our Government upon that of Russia, with the view of reaching the utmost attainable limits of popular freedom. The action of the Government and the Legislature in the United States, and the action of the people in the conduct of elections, nay, the administration of justice itself, have been perverted and corrupted and demoralised by the influence of party. Except on rare occasions, as at the last Presidential election, when the people in a body, rising from an apparent apathy but animated by a strong conviction of right, asserts its power, the politics of the United States are, to use the language of the country, run by the party machines. And here, with evidence before us of what erratic courses may be taken by Ministers liable to be questioned or condemned by Parliament, we should certainly think—not twice, but many times—before removing them for a term of years from the range of Parliamentary inquiry and control. Other reformers point to Switzerland, as if Switzerland could possibly be an example for us to follow. Besides the difference in natural conditions, there is the wide difference of tradition and of race. A nation's history cannot lightly be disregarded in a matter like this, neither can the effects of training that have developed habits and instincts which would have to be suppressed and thrown aside if a change in the direction of the Swiss Constitution were made. It is repugnant to an Englishman's sense of political morality that Ministers should hold office and administer the laws, either without direct relation with the Legislature that passes those laws, or when holding such relations as would compel them to administer laws carried against their advice and contrary to their views of the public interest. But the English theory of government is in the main that upon which the politicians of Australia have been reared, and if they have fallen short of obtaining from it all the advantages that belong to it, there is the more reason for supposing that they would fail also, and more signally, in an attempt to suddenly throw off the traditions in which they have been trained, and to carry on affairs under a system which is to them not merely untried, but repugnant to their habits of thought.

How is the unsatisfactory working of responsible government in these colonies to be explained? The cause lies with the men rather than with the system. Every good thing is liable to be abused, but where abuses occur the fault attaches to those who commit them, not to the thing abused. Under the honest and capable conduct of responsible government magnificent results can be and have been attained, and where failure and disappointment are seen instead, the explanation is to be sought in the misunderstanding or the mismanagement of those to whom the working-out of this nicely-adjusted and delicate scheme of government has been entrusted. Parliament, it has often been said, is what the people make it. If the electors fall short of the intelligent discharge of their duty and return representatives who are not up to the level of working responsible government, they should censure themselves, and not complain of the system when they find whole sessions pass with indifferent legislation, waste of time, and negligent or incapable administration as the outcome.

The common charge against responsible government is that the public interest is sacrificed to the greed of party, and that progress is arrested by the almost perpetual influence of party and personal intrigue. Now, before assuming that if the system of government were changed all things would move on smoothly, without unnecessary interruption or delay, there should be some guarantee that in the new order of things no one would be influenced by ambition, or interest, self-assertiveness, the desire for self-aggrandisement, or greed. If these forces were present still, they would still find means of operation. Repressed at one point, they would break forth at another. If, in some ways, party government gives them scope, it also in other ways holds them in check. Without that check, such as it is, the obstructive and confusing influence of personal motive would probably be even more effective than now. We have a foreshadowing of this already, for at the present moment the unsatisfactory condition of Parliamentary affairs is not to be traced to the working of legitimate party government so much as to the intrusion of a disturbing element which has avowedly undertaken the task of corrupting party government by the offer of votes as bribes. It is true that the responsibility of responsible government is too often a sham; but surely it would be illogical to say that, because the theory and the practice of Ministerial responsibility do not always agree, the remedy would be to throw off even the pretence and show of responsibility which indicate that there is a standard to be set up and observed.

The evils of party government have been sometimes tempered by coalitions. But in so far as coalitions involve a sacrifice of principle they tend to lower the standard of political action, and, even when the surrounding circumstances point to their formation as the most practicable solution of the problems of the day, they cannot be forced into existence without risk. Excellent service was done by a coalition Ministry in Victoria some years ago; but that Ministry was not formed until the fiscal controversy had for the time been "fought to a finish," and it is not clear that the confusion and muddle which now reign supreme were not promoted by the laxity that was the natural result of that absence of an effective Opposition which was the chief feature of the coalition reign. But party government, to be healthy, should rest upon a division of parties as to distinctive principles, and not upon merely personal grounds. If the electors would recognise that and act upon it, they might have less cause to complain of the unsatisfactory working of the system.

The disclosures in connection with the ill-starred Panama Canal have given an insight into political life in France that must have sent a thrill of astonishment through the civilised world. It is not necessary to believe all the charges and counter charges of corruption that are so freely bandied to see that political life in Paris must have been dangerously unsound. Making all allowance for the heat of party vituperation, we see enough to tell us that parties seem to have been affected in such a way as must be fatal to honest government. Indeed, if we take only the admissions that have been made in all frankness—admissions of acts that seem to us incompatible with sound government—we find in them stronger evidence of the bad state of things existing in the political mind than we see in the actions over which it is still attempted to draw the cloak of concealment. While denying personal bribery, it is admitted that funds to an enormous amount were received for the secret service fund from the Panama directors, and that these funds, being mixed up with contributions from private parties, were used as a war fund for fighting Boulangism, as well as other enemies of the Republic. Large sums, it is alleged, counting in parcels of millions of francs each, were distributed among deputies and senators, and a fund for the special purpose of bribing the press was set apart, the whole thing seemingly being defended on the ground of its having been done for the public good. If practices of this kind are needed for maintaining the Republic, then the best friends of that system of government may be inclined to say let the Republic go; for though the scandals of Imperialism under the second empire were bad enough, they could hardly present a situation more extravagant or more dangerous than that disclosed in these wholesale dealings in largesses disguised under the form of the public interest.

In the somewhat scrappy form in which the situation is presented by the cablegrams we are scarcely able to discriminate or properly gauge the merits of the charges so freely laid. But it is enough to see that names that have heretofore stood before the world as the first in France, and as being almost synonymous to us with the honour and the chivalry of a great nation, are besmirched; that one Ministry has fallen, and another is trembling for its life, in the face of charges in which the names of its members are involved; and that so general have been the favours apparently scattered by the directors of the Panama Company, that leaders and subalterns of all the many parties of both Houses of Legislature venture to hurl charges at one another only in the spirit of recklessness as to personal consequences. At the same time it is evident that only the beginning of the *éclaircissement* has been reached. The death of Baron REINACH has removed the one that could best dispel any mystery hanging over the history of the political manœuvring in connection with the Panama scheme. But the official report of the liquidators of the company—who show that the deceased agent had received two million francs for advertising, and nearly three millions more for syndicate expenses—the evidence of cheques and letter-books, and the efforts of senators and deputies to explain away the receipts of sums admitted, all point to an extensive scheme of corruption, of which the fringe has been but barely touched. The intensity of party feeling may have caused exaggerations in many of the statements made, but it is the guarantee that the whole will sooner or later come out; and whether the Government may or may not attempt to shield the offenders, and whether the committee of inquiry is actuated by party feelings or a desire to get at the truth, political life in Paris is in a state of chaos and confusion from which anything may eventuate.

The dangerous element in the whole affair is the stimulus which it is calculated to give to the enemies of the Republic. France, at the best, is seething with sedition, and such a discrediting as this embroglio has brought on the system of government would be sufficient to shake the settled order of things even among a people less mobile than the French. The Panama frauds are already intimately mixed up with the politics of the hour, but there can be very little doubt that they will give an intensity to the development of political feelings such as these have not had for many a year. No one may foresee what may arise out of such a turbulent state of feeling, or how far the nation might not, in weariness of disorder, lend itself to the will of one strong hand that would offer a prompt solution to the difficulty and bring impartial justice home to the guilty. Not only is this danger ever present to France under existing conditions, but the period of such dissension presents the nation in the most vulnerable condition should it please its enemies to choose such a moment for attack. There will not be wanting those who will say that the exhibition of such internal disorder as that now existing in France shows the nation to be "ripe to rottenness" for change, and that a sweeping revolution or a hostile invasion is requisite to restore the nation to moral and social health. Without endorsing such views, the revelations that have been made in these Panama scandals have presented France in an aspect of weakness that must be pleasanter to look on for the enemies than for the friends of the Republic.

The deplorable accident which occurred yesterday in the harbour adds another to the *sorrowful* record of holiday disasters within our land-locked waters. It is probably idle moralising on such an event. People will go yachting, and we would not prevent them if we could, for it is a noble recreation, and our harbour lends itself to the pastime, for it has neither hidden dangers nor exceptional winds, nor anything else in *itself* or its conditions and surroundings to deter people from indulging in what is one of the most bracing and pleasant of all *al fresco* enjoyments. Still, one cannot help feeling that there is something at fault, or we should not have these "sorrows from the sea" as the usual accompaniment to the story of our holidays. In the fatality that happened two or three years ago off Bradley's Head, the weaker and less helpful sex were the victims, and this is not an unusual incident of these occurrences. We are not to imply from this that women are not to yacht. But these incidents do suggest the question whether the presence in a boat of women and children is sufficiently thought of as involving special dangers, which are not adequately guarded against. It is all very well for men, and young men more particularly, to be fearless and daring in their manœuvring a boat. They can manage in most cases to save themselves from drowning; but women encumbered by their clothing and children by their helplessness, are a danger not only to themselves but to others. We mean no reflection on the contributing causes in this particular accident, and only speak in general terms; but we must feel that there is something wanting in the conduct of these generally amateur yachting expeditions, or we should not hear of so many accidents of this kind. It throws a shadow over the gladness of a festal season like this when we think of the sorrowing homes that this incident has caused. It is a sad ending to a Christmas holiday to see the body of a relative borne cold and silent to the home that was quitted in the morning with all the bright and merry anticipations that are characteristic of the season. And though an incident like this will not and should not lessen the number of those who will take their pleasure in skimming over the rippling waters, it should certainly serve to induce greater prudence and caution on the part of those who undertake the responsibility of taking women and children into circumstances in which, if an accident occurs, they are so liable to lose their lives, and to endanger the lives of others.

THE Government offices were closed yesterday.

THE English mails dated London, the 25th November, per Oruba, will be due to-morrow in time for delivery at about 2 p.m.

MR. JAMES INGLIS, M.L.A., had recovered sufficiently yesterday from the effects of his accident to be removed from Parliament House to his home at Strathfield. The removal was effected at 9 o'clock in the morning under the personal direction of Dr. Jarvie Hood.

IN the course of the motion of censure debate last week, reference was made to the Premier's personal observations of the magnificent expansion of the tinplate industry in the United States under the benign rule of M'Kinleyism. Here is another view of the same subject taken from an article in the London *Times* of the 17th November on the Presidential election:—"One of the most effective 'campaign documents' circulated broadcast in the Democratic interest was a little tinplate, about the size of a carte-de-visite photograph, bearing on one side portraits of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and on the other a concise statement of the effect of the protective tariff on the price of this material, extensively employed not only in the manufacture of articles of domestic use, but in the 'canning' of meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit. The duty amounts to nearly three-sevenths of the actual selling price of such tinplates in the United States, the quantity that could be sold duty free for three dollars being raised to five dollars and 20 cents by the tariff. To the voter the question was put, 'Who pays the difference?' The Democrats answer that it is the consumer, who is, however, in many cases the producer also. The American working man has to pay a tax of nearly 75 per cent. on his tin vessels and on the packing of his tinned provisions, while the same burden falls more grievously upon the farmer and the fisherman, the products of whose industry are 'tinned' for the home and foreign markets. This is an example from one single department of trade of the operation of M'Kinleyism. What wonder that an intelligent people like the Americans have at length kicked against a tyranny which, so far from showing any signs of relaxation, threatened further and more extravagant developments, until the moment when it was smitten down?"

HERE is an illustration of the danger which must always beset the policy of the Government undertaking the responsibility of providing employment either for the relief of those out of work or to secure that the "money is spent in the country." Says the *Brisbane Courier* of the 23rd instant:—Some of the difficulties attaching to Government provision for the unemployed are illustrated by the present experience of New Zealand and Tasmania. It seems that the Dunedin people are alarmed at the large influx of population from the Australian colonies. Did the influx consist of tourists, men of means, or eligible settlers, we should hear nothing of alarm. But the majority of the arrivals belong to the unemployed class. Of 500 persons landing at Dunedin from Melbourne and Sydney in the first week of December, about 300 were men seeking work. What induced them to go to New Zealand? There is, perhaps, a general impression that New Zealand is at the present moment better off than the other colonies, an impression not confirmed by the correspondent of the *Argus* when he declares that every town in the colony has its unemployed. But the explanation lies deeper. An idea has got abroad that the Government will provide work. The idea, it appears, is mistaken. The Minister for Works has disavowed the doctrine that finding work for the unemployed is the duty of a Government. At the same time it is admitted that he did promise to employ men on reproductive works to a "very limited" extent. Whatever may be the interpretation of this phrase, the discovery remains that the acceptance by any country of the modern labour doctrine of official provision of work, or its announced willingness to make such provision, will attract to its shores the unemployed from every quarter, as the moth is attracted to the candle.

MR. HECTOR R. MACLEAN, hon. secretary for the Trinity College Musical Examinations, has received a cablegram from the academical board in London, stating that duplicate certificates to replace those lost in transit have been forwarded, and that candidates may expect to receive the same by the end of next month.

THE steamer Tanais, from New Caledonia yesterday, brought 64 passengers, all but 12 of whom will to-day join the French Company's main line steamer Australien for Marseilles. While lying at Noumea, the warship Scorff arrived there from the New Hebrides. It may be remembered that a crew of Frenchmen and kanakas on board a small trading vessel, the Constantine, under the French flag, were massacred by the New Hebrideans. The Scorff's business, therefore, was to capture the murderers, if possible and take them to Noumea for trial by the joint British-French naval authorities. This was easier said than done, as the commander of the *frigate* discovered. The ship brought up off the scene of the massacre and landed a party of marines, only to find empty huts and deserted villages. Everything at Pentecost was quiet. The marines pushed inland, and the guns of the Scorff blazed away at the uninhabited township. The commander was not, however, to be slighted in this fashion, and continued his pursuit of the fleeing savages, and finally made an arrest. The culprit was conveyed to the warship, and is now at Noumea awaiting trial. By way of New Caledonia news has reached here from the New Hebrides to the effect that a direct trade is likely to be established with Sydney in cargoes of bananas. The steamer Croydon will probably be employed in making regular trips between the New Hebrides and this port at an early date.

CHRISTMAS services were held at St. Paul's, Burwood. The church was beautifully decorated. The first service was at 6.45 a.m., when there were 100 communicants. Other services were at 7.45 a.m. (choral communion at which Master Ellis Rothwell sang "Bethelem"), 11 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 3.30 p.m., and 7.15 p.m. The Christmas carols were very much liked. There was a choir of over 40 voices, with whose training Mr. R. G. Moon had taken evident pains. The congregations were large, and the offertories amounted to £26.

ALL the inmates of the Randwick Asylum were abundantly supplied with plum pudding, roast beef, vegetables, fruit, lemon syrup, "hidden treasures," and Christmas cards on Christmas Day. The large dining-room presented a very pleasing and animated appearance, and the whole of the children thoroughly enjoyed the feast. In addition to the arrangements made by direction of the house committee for all the little ones to spend a happy day, several friends forwarded to the institution some very acceptable donations.

THROUGH the kindness of various friends repast was provided and partaken of by 303 persons at the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, Kent-street, on Christmas Day. The dining-room was prettily decorated with bannerettes, shields, &c. The institution was visited during dinner time by several ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. James Stedman and Mr. A. L. Nelson, J.P., the chairman of the committee, who made a few remarks to those assembled, who most heartily thanked the donors and contributors for providing such a substantial meal.

A FITTER, named Henry Lilly, 36 years of age, fell from a wall, a height of about 20ft., yesterday afternoon. On admission to the Sydney Hospital it was found that, beside several minor injuries, he had received a fracture of two ribs on the right side.

ARCHIE IRWIN, 13, a newsboy, knocked his head against an iron railing yesterday and received a severe concussion of the brain. He was admitted to the Sydney Hospital for treatment.

LAST night a man named Edward Berorie, 27, lumper, was stabbed by a man with whom he was quarrelling at the corner of Sussex and Liverpool streets. He was taken to the Sydney Hospital, where the wound, a clean cut on the left side, was attended to by Dr. Armstrong.

ON Saturday last a Chinaman named Ah Boon, 56 years of age, was struck on the head by a stone. He attended to the wound himself, but yesterday his friends took him to the Sydney Hospital, where, on admission, it was found that the wound was a bad one. From the symptoms exhibited by the Celestial it was judged that his skull was fractured.

ON Sunday afternoon the stables, buggy-house, and fowlhouse at the rear of a cottage in Henson-street, Goughtown, Merrylands, occupied by L. G. Sargeant, a commercial traveller, were destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the outbreak was caused by sparks from a burning rubbish-heap.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the London *Daily Graphic*, with reference to the question whether ladies should ride astride,—"I am sure you will be glad to hear that in one part of this country ladies have had the courage of their convictions in this matter. Some five or six ladies of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hunt seat themselves in the manner demanded by the men's saddle rather than in that generally expected of the women. The phenomenon *no longer* appears a phenomenon among us, so common has it become; but perhaps the real reason why we have so readily sunk our sense of the conventional in a sense of the convenient is that our hunt is essentially a businesslike and workmanlike one. We come to it not for the meet but for the stag; we have a rough country to travel, and we dress as best pleases us and as we think will enable us best to enjoy the pleasures of our hunt, with due regard to the susceptibilities of our neighbours."

IN view of the dynamite outrage in Dublin, reported in our cables, the following remarks by the *Spectator* on the murderous explosion by anarchists in Paris in November become *apropos*:—Against such men so armed—men, that is, without conscience or pity, and wielding the resources of science—society has no defence complete enough to protect individual lives. For itself there is no danger; but there is for its component parts. No care in the manufacture of explosives is of any use, for dynamite is stolen, even from Government depots, by the hundredweight by allies of the anarchists; and even if it were not, the chemists among the fraternity know how to manufacture powders still more destructive in their effects. No "strengthening of the laws" can be of use, unless, indeed, evidence could be received in secret, for to blow up a house is already a capital offence, even if there is no one in it, and beyond death a civilised community cannot go. Watchfulness can hardly be carried further than it is when every policeman and house-porter suspects the smallest instrument found lying about, and a universal searching of all persons and vehicles with parcels on them would paralyse both trade and locomotion. Make it death to be an anarchist, without overt acts, and still, even if the conscience of Europe would bear that, whence is the evidence to come? No rewards will tempt informers, who dread death if they open their lips; and there is no evidence that special commissioners would not shrink from their duty just as much as average jurymen, who, if they saved Ravachol's life in Paris, sent him to the guillotine at Montbrison. The international agreement talked of would hardly increase the assassin's danger, for all countries now extradite murderers; and in all that are likely to serve as depots for dynamite, the watchfulness is as complete as it can be made. In truth, you cannot watch all cellars and all attics. As M. Clémenceau justly remarked, the Russian Government is not weak; and it is in Russia that the dynamitards are a power, and it is in America and England, we may add, that they are dealt with most effectually. There is, in fact, but little to be done beyond patiently and steadily executing existing laws, keeping up searches long after special sensations have died away, and inquiring carefully whether some "extinctor" might not be found by the chemists, which would render the new explosives harmless for a time, as water renders gunpowder.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1373833

Anarchists outside Russia do not court death, and always leave time between the deposit of their explosive and its actual explosion.

A CONCERT is announced for this evening in connection with the Unitarian Literary and Social Union, to be held in the church in Liverpool-street.

THE Sydney Hospital report for the week ended the 24th December is as follows:—Admitted, 48; discharged, 55; died, 6; remaining, 249. Casualties treated, but not admitted, 838.

VICTORIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOATING FATALITY ON THE YARRA.

THREE LIVES LOST.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

A serious boating fatality happened on the Yarra River, near the Kew Lunatic Asylum, in the presence of a number of picnickers, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two young men named Jones and A. W. Neck hired an outrigger skiff and were turning a sharp corner of the river when a large boat, containing three youths, named J. Tippett, F. Palmer, and T. Gould suddenly came upon them. Both boats endeavoured to avoid a collision. The boats swung round together, and Jones and Neck, fearing that their skiff would be capsized, attempted to jump into the larger boat. The result was that both were upset, and the occupants were thrown into the water. A young man in a boat near at hand went to the rescue, and got hold of Jones as he was sinking for the last time. Gould got hold of an oar and was thus saved, but the other three sank before any assistance could be procured. The bodies have not been recovered.

THE THEATRES.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

The Christmas pantomime, "The Babes in the Wood, or Robinhood and his Foresters Goode," was presented under the management of Mr. George Coppin at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening in the presence of a large audience. No expense was spared in stage appointments, and the scenery forms a striking feature of what is really a splendid variety entertainment on a large scale. The transformation scene was a triumph of stagecraft. "The Forty Thieves," mounted with a lavish hand characteristic of the Princess Theatre, was presented before a full house. The production was marked by the beauty of the scenery, the richness of the costumes, and the picturesqueness of the groupings, marches, &c. "Current Cash," played by a company of popular artists, is drawing good audiences at the Opera House. The Alexandra Theatre was opened by the Vivian Company with an excellent representation of "Marie, the Woman of the People."

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

Among the passengers who arrived at Hobart in the steamer Tongariro yesterday were Mr. G. Darrell and Mr. Rupert Darrell for Melbourne.

To-day was observed as a close holiday. The weather was fine and cool. All the holiday resorts were well patronised, the principal public gatherings being the intercolonial cricket match and the Caulfield races.

Mr. John Rogers, a respected resident of Warrigal, and one of the pioneers of the district, died yesterday. Between 40 and 50 years ago he took up land in the Gippsland district.

A concert and pyrotechnic display were given on the Melbourne Cricket Ground to-night, in the presence of about 8000 people.

A Santa Claus festival commenced at the Exhibition Building on Saturday, and was continued to-day, including a vocal and orchestral concert, wood-chopping contests, and other amusements. It was well patronised.

There was a considerable decrease in to-day's railway traffic as compared with last year.

QUEENSLAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BRISBANE, MONDAY.

To-day was observed as a close holiday. The weather was fine after the heavy rain of the previous day, and the people availed themselves of it to the utmost. The holiday resorts and the bay excursions were well patronised, especially the latter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.

The weather for the Christmas holidays was all that could be desired, although the sun shone somewhat strongly. The celebration of Christmas Day from a purely holiday point of view was on Boxing Day. The city was comparatively quiet, all places of business being closed, and the streets were only occupied with holiday traffic. There were few sports of any significance, but, according to the custom in the various leading rural centres local sports were organised. The most important event near Adelaide was a race meeting at Port Adelaide.

In the evening in the city "The Messiah" was performed in the Town Hall by the Philharmonic Society. The pantomime of "Aladdin" was presented at the Theatre Royal.

But little business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday morning, but prices showed no great improvement. Sales:—Broken, 90s, 91s 6d, 91s; Block 10, 52s 6d, 56s, 55s; South, paid, 14s; Junction, 6s; Junction North, 4s 10½d; New Broken Hill Extended, 2s 6d; Gipsy Girl, 2s; Underlay, 1s 2d; Leigh's Creek Proprietary, 4s 6d; Koolka and Mingary Flux Company, 1s 3d. Monday was observed as a public holiday, and no sales were reported.

Amongst the passengers by the Oruba, which arrived this morning from London, were Sir Kenneth W. Cumming, Bart., who is on a pleasure trip to the colonies, and Professor Holden, professor of anatomy, of London, who is also on a tour through the colonies. They went on to Melbourne by the steamer. Mr. C. A. Swinburne, well known in London circles, is a passenger on a visit for his health. Mr. E. G. Fitzgibbon, chairman of the Melbourne Board of Works, also arrived. He declined to give any information about his mission. The mails were despatched by the afternoon's express.

Dr. Stevenson, Mrs. H. Kempe and her 3 children, Mr. Koche and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Fuhlbohm, and Constable Brown, who were quarantined on account of the smallpox outbreak at Petersburg on December 6, were released and brought to Port Adelaide in a launch. Those on the Island at present are Mr. and Mrs. Sademann, Mr. Sademann, jun., Annie Kemp (the patient), and Dr. Elphick.

THE WEATHER.

A HARD SOUTHERLY GALE.

One of the hardest southerly blows experienced here for several months occurred at an early hour yesterday. It was generally felt, all parts of the metropolis sharing in its violence, and though no great amount of damage was done, its fury startled a good many slumbering citizens, particularly those who reside in the higher parts of the city. There was no rain with it, otherwise it would have been regarded as one of the wildest nights on record. The suddenness of the change was no less extraordinary than the violence of the wind. During Sunday the wind blew fresh from the north-east quarter; that is, it averaged about 25 miles per hour, moderating between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; but at 10 minutes past midnight like a shot from a gun it came from the southward, and within an hour was blowing at 38 miles an hour. The streets of the city were a picture. The lights in the lamps were completely obscured by the dense dust-cloud that covered the city, and masters of vessels lying in the stream state that they never saw such a sight as the harbour presented when the first blast of sand and dust swept from the shore. Vessels' decks and rigging were smothered in sand in a few minutes. The most violent gust was at six minutes to 2 a.m., when the force reached a rate of 58 miles per hour. From that time it rapidly moderated, and at 8 a.m. yesterday was a 17-mile breeze. The direction was at first south, and afterwards between south and east. During the greater part of yesterday the wind ranged between 17 and 18 miles an hour, with occasional gusts up to 35 and 36 miles. The sky continued overcast and threatening, though the rain held off well, and the only places which reported it showery were up north at the Tweed, Byron Bay, and the Richmond. Last night it was blowing fresh down south from W.S.W. and S.W., and generally along the coast, between S.W. and S.E., with rough sea at Catherine Hill Bay, Woolgoolga, and at Gabo Island.

SPECIAL CABLES.

FROM THE *HERALD'S* LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

A DETECTIVE BLOWN TO PIECES.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Intense excitement exists in Dublin, where a dynamite explosion, entailing loss of life, has just occurred. The Detective Office in Exchange-court has been wrecked by means of a quantity of dynamite, and a detective, one of the inmates of the building, was blown to pieces. Great damage was done to the premises, and the force of the explosion was such that every pane of glass in the adjacent buildings was smashed. No clue is yet obtained as to the authors of this outrage.

DEC. 26.

It is believed that Detective Synatt kicked the bomb which was lying close to the wall under the window of the detective department, where 20 persons were sleeping. The bomb exploded with terrific force. It tore up the pavement, and cracked the walls of the building. Synatt's right leg and arm were torn off, and his boot was found a hundred yards away. One of his fingers was picked up in the Chief Secretary's library. This apartment was much damaged.

The explosive is believed to have been dynamite. Portions of a metal bomb were found. Several detectives had a narrow escape from instant death.

The police and the press believe that the outrage was committed owing to Mr. Morley's refusal to release Daly, one of the Manchester murderers.

Detective Green declares that he saw a brown paper parcel under the window beside what he imagined to be a burning cigar end. He entered the department, and the explosion occurred a moment afterwards.

LATER.

The detective office where the explosion took place abuts upon Dublin Castle, and is situated just below the library of the Under-Secretary for Ireland.

The Opposition press warns the Government that the outrage is the direct result of the policy of concession, and says that it is impossible to placate the Irish.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

M. Andrieux has denied that he is in possession of a letter written by M. de Freycinet to M. Cornelius Herz, who fled to London. M. Andrieux alleges that the Government abandoned their intention to order his arrest. He declares that the Opportunists have been robbing the country for 12 years. He threatens to expose corruption in connection with the Crédit Foncier and the Franco-Egyptian Bank, and also plunder relating to army contracts. Madame Carnot denies that she has been in receipt of a single centime from the Panama Canal Company for her charities.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Franco-Swiss Commercial Convention, and adjourned till the 10th January.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A movement is on foot in Germany to form a new National party from the moderates of existing parties. Many hundreds of eminent men of all professions have joined in the movement.

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Captain Zabiaka, under whose orders the Canadian vessels were seized by the Russians in Behring Sea, has arrived in St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* denies that Captain Zabiaka was insane, as was alleged, and asserts that the seizures were ordered from St. Petersburg. Mr. Gladstone is awaiting the reply of the Russian Government to the complaints lodged against the action of the Russians.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The average price of wheat in the country markets is 25s 9d per quarter.

THE WALGETT TRAGEDY.

THE MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WALGETT, MONDAY.

A magisterial inquiry was held to-day before Mr. C. N. Vaughan, J.P., on the bodies of James Cooey and his wife, Martha Cooey, who were found dead yesterday morning at their residence in Warrena-street, Walgett. The evidence disclosed that the tragedy was caused by unfounded jealousy on the part of the husband, Cooey, who was a naturalised Chinese. He has been a resident of Walgett for many years, and was always looked upon as a quiet, inoffensive and industrious man. On the 10th instant he was summoned by his wife for threatening to shoot her, and was bound over to keep the peace for six months on his own surety. Since that time he appeared to be uneasy in mind, and the day before the tragedy he was extremely sullen, and was under the influence of liquor. He went home between 11 and 12 at night, and lay on the floor of the front room. His wife was sleeping in an adjoining room on the floor in consequence of the extreme heat. Besides Cooey and his wife there were also in the house their seven children, varying in age from 10 months to 17 years. At about 5 in the morning a neighbour heard shots, and upon two of them, Ford and Parr, going into the house they found Mrs. Cooey dead with two bullet wounds in her neck, and her baby at the breast, and on going into a detached kitchen they found Cooey's body face downwards with bullet wounds under the chin, the bullet having passed through the brain and lodged in the base of the skull. Before committing suicide, Cooey had broken into this kitchen where the eldest son was sleeping and fired one shot at him, the bullet striking him under the right breast and passing out at his back. The doctor considers the son out of danger.

The magistrate's decision was to the effect that Martha Cooey met her death from two bullet wounds inflicted by her husband, and that James Cooey died from a self-inflicted bullet wound. Mrs. Cooey was 33 years of age, a native of Carcoar, and was generally regarded as a superior and well-behaved woman, always keeping her children clean and respectable. The affair created a great deal of excitement. Large numbers visited the scene of the tragedy during the day.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE.

Disinfectants prevent typhoid, &c. Sold everywhere wholesale. The Australian Drug Company, O'Connell-street, Sydney.—[ADVT.]

SHOCKING HARBOUR FATALITY.

CAPSIZE OF THE HALF-DECKER IOLANTHE.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

LISTS OF THE DEAD AND MISSING.

STATEMENTS BY SURVIVORS.

OPINIONS OF THE OWNER AND THE MAN IN CHARGE OF THE BOAT.

The holiday yesterday was unfortunately marred by a most saddening misadventure on the harbour, the half-decker Iolanthe, when being sailed in the vicinity of South Head with 24 persons on board, having capsized, with fatal results.

It was just under South Reef that the untoward occurrence happened, and it was in the latter part of the forenoon. The Iolanthe and the Iverna, boats of the same class, left Woolloomooloo Bay shortly after 9 a.m., having, together, about 45 passengers, who formed one party. A landing was effected in the vicinity of Watson's Bay, and it was shortly after a fresh start had been made that the Iolanthe overturned, in circumstances hereunder set out. Luckily, assistance arrived in a short space of time, when those of the passengers who had succeeded in scrambling on to the bottom of the capsized boat, or had obtained hold of her, were taken into safe keeping. The number accounted for, however, fell seven short of the proper total, and a search having been undertaken, two lifeless bodies—those of Elizabeth Grayer, 16 years of age, of Jarrett and Elswick streets, Leichhardt, and David M'Gregor, 5 years of age, of Pyrmont Bridge-road—were recovered. No other bodies were found up to the time of the proceedings being suspended, and it was feared that the five persons still missing had also been drowned. Five of those who were rescued after the capsize suffered so much from the effects of their immersion that they had to be taken to the Sydney Hospital, and they were admitted into the institution. Mrs. H. Dunlop, of Young-street, Annandale, was late last night in a critical condition.

STATEMENT BY A. W. CHARLIER.

A statement in explanation of the sad event has been obtained from August William Charlier, the man who was in charge of the Iolanthe. It was made last night in the presence of John Rosten (who captained the Iverna yesterday) and David Muir (who was a passenger in the same craft.) The three men were all more or less "knocked up" by the fatigues and troubles of the day.

Charlier said: I started off at about a quarter to 9 o'clock this morning in the half-decker Iolanthe, from the shed in Woolloomooloo Bay, and pulled across the bay to the steps near one of the wharfs. The Iverna came over about half an hour later, and at the steps we took the passengers aboard. The Iolanthe took about 23—men, women, and children—and the Iverna about 23. The two boats sailed round the island just off the bay, and then went down the harbour together. We went to the cove just this side of Watson's Bay, and there we landed. We were ashore for about an hour, when we were told to leave. The Iolanthe had started going down the harbour under full sail, and, on the way down, I took in the big jib and put out the storm jib. Then, before leaving Watson's Bay, I put two reefs in the mainsail. We started off again down the harbour towards South Head, it being then between 12 and 1 o'clock. In jibing just off South Head I, just for a moment, asked a man sitting to the right of me to take hold of the helm, which he did, and I laid hold of the sheet of the mainsail so that I would have better control of the sail. Previously to this the mainsail had been held by a passenger sitting on my left. When calling upon the man on my right to take the helm I said, "Just pull it a little." He pulled it too far over, and the sail jibed and the boat capsized, everybody being thrown into the water. I and my mate, Carl Safstrom, helped one another to get on to the bottom of the Iolanthe. The Iverna came up behind us, and one man from her got into the little boat she had with her and brought it to us. I jumped in, and rescued a man, woman, and child, who were almost drowned. They are all three now in the hospital. A sailing boat, the name of which I do not know, came alongside and took off all those who were on the bottom of the Iolanthe. In the meantime, I pulled off to the Iverna with the three people I had rescued, and got aboard the Iverna. The Iverna sailed with us into Middle Harbour, when the steamer Leveret, which was coming along, stopped and took nearly all the passengers from the Iverna. I remained in the Iverna with the man who was in charge of her, and with two other persons. The Leveret towed us for a little way, but the line broke, and we then sailed into a wharf at Middle Head. After waiting a while, not knowing what to do, as there was too strong a wind for us to sail home, we were told that the Iolanthe was on the rocks a little way off. We went round to where she was, and, with others, helped to rescue her, as she was then being knocked about by the waves.

Replying to questions addressed to him, Charlier said that the explanation of the capsize was that the boat "was turned too quick." That was not merely what he thought, but what he was quite certain about. He was a native of Sweden, and, for several years up to 2½ years ago, had followed a sea-faring life. Since then he had been "driving an engine." He had belonged to English and American ships, and had also worked on the Australian and New Zealand coasts. As to whether he had had much experience with sailing boats in the harbour, he had "been out a few times." He added that he "used to go out with Mr. Bottrell, being in charge of his yacht for a few months." Last New Year's Day he was sailing the Iolanthe, and, on that occasion, went outside the Heads a little way and thence to Manly. About 20 people were then aboard, and no mishap occurred. On other holidays since then he had managed other boats.

STATEMENT BY THE REV. W. M. DILL MACKY.

The Rev. W. M. Dill Macky, minister of the Scots Church, Sydney, gave our representative the following particulars:—

Yesterday morning he formed one of a party of about 14 gentlemen, who left Pyrmont Pier shortly after 9 o'clock in the Thistle steam launch (commanded by Captain Sam Britten), owned by Alderman Buckle, of Pyrmont, three of whose sons were on board, the intention being to proceed on a fishing excursion. A strong southerly breeze was blowing, and the sea lumpy, and it being thought there was no prospect of sport, the boat went no further than off Bondi, when it was decided to return. On reaching the South Reef distress signals were seen flying from the Hornsby signal station, and from a boat (believed to be the Carlotta) lying midway between Lady's Beach and the Quarantine Station. Those on board this boat managed to direct the attention of those on the Thistle to a capsized boat lying about 200 yards to windward. The Thistle at once proceeded to the spot, and one of the party, Mr. James Middleton (shipping clerk at the General Post Office), jumped on to the capsized boat, and diving under managed to attach a rope to the bumkin, a similar line being fastened to the horse. By these means the capsized boat was righted, when two bodies were discovered, proving to be those of Lizzie Grayer (16 years of age) and David M'Gregor (5 years of age), the former lying by the centreboard bow and the latter under the fin, which was three parts out of the boat. The two bodies were taken on board the Thistle. It may be mentioned that a third body was seen to sink, but no further trace of it could be found, and the party do not yet know whether it was that of a male or of a female. The Iolanthe was attached to the rear of the Thistle, but there appearing to be some prospect of resuscitating one or both of the bodies, the empty boat was, to save time, cut adrift, and the Thistle steamed with all haste to Watson's Bay, to secure if possible medical aid, every effort being meanwhile made by Mr. Macky and other gentlemen of his party to induce respiration by artificial means, but without success. On arrival at Watson's Bay a local medical gentleman came on board, and did his utmost to restore animation, but without avail, and at last had to pronounce life, both in the case of Miss Lizzie Grayer and David M'Gregor, to be extinct. One gentleman (Mr. M'Farlane) and four ladies (Misses Mabel and Ada Grayer, Miss Nellie Wright and Miss Strachan), all of whom had been rescued from the Iolanthe by a boat which had put out from Watson's Bay, were conveyed from an hotel to the Thistle, where every possible effort was made to make the unfortunate people as comfortable as possible. All the ladies were in a weak state, but the worst case was that of Ada Grayer, sister of the drowned girl, who continued in a semi-comatose condition. A lady, who had come from the hotel with the members named of the rescued party, was fortunately able to give special attention to the insensible girl. The Thistle proceeded to Circular Quay, which it reached about 2 p.m. Immediately on the party being landed a constable took Miss Ada Grayer in a cab to the Sydney Hospital, the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky in like manner taking her sister to the same place. After doing this Mr. Macky proceeded to Leichhardt, and performed the painful task of breaking the very sad intelligence to Mrs. Grayer, the mother of the three girls of that name, the eldest of whom had been drowned. He then proceeded to Pyrmont Bridge-road and tenderly communicated to Mrs. M'Gregor that death had removed, not only her little son David, but also her husband, Mr. John M'Gregor, who was also of the party on board the ill-fated Iolanthe. Mr. Macky then returned to the Sydney Hospital, and, after consulting with Dr. Hull, the medical superintendent, conveyed Mabel Grayer to her home at Leichhardt, it being deemed advisable to keep her sister Ada at the hospital for the present. Mr. Macky mentions an incident worth noting. He removed from the dress of Miss Lizzie Grayer, the drowned girl, a small gold watch which, in spite of immersion for nearly an hour, was found to be going and to record the correct time—5 minutes past 12.

STATEMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Frizzle, a gentleman who made one of the ill-fated boating party, has given the following account of the disaster:—"I only got down from the country on Sunday night," and didn't know of the intended boating party until this (Monday) morning, when I breakfasted with Mr. M'Gregor, who had arranged the whole thing. He invited me to join the rest, and I did so. It was a party of 'Christians,' most of them being from Leichhardt and Camperdown, and the object of the trip was to spend a day on the water, alternately landing for short 'meetings' and then amusement of some mild kind. All the excursionists took their Bibles with them, intending to have a 'good day,' but I confess that I didn't join them without much misgiving. I have always had a dread of these water parties, and after we had started I said to some of my companions in the Iolanthe that I should have felt easier had I stayed at home. In fact, when we reached Vaucluse I should have taken a tram home had there been such a thing available. Of course there was not. However, we left Woolloomooloo Bay shortly after 9 o'clock. We had 24 in the Iolanthe which was sailed by a competent seaman named William Charlier. The other boat, whose name I forget, started out with the rest of the party consisting of 21, which made up a total of 45 all told. Sydney side of Watson's Bay we all went ashore, but an elderly person came along and told us that we could not remain. In the re-embarking Miss Aird and myself, who had sailed down in the Iolanthe, took to the other yacht, luckily for us, and all started out for Middle Harbour. Opposite the pilot station the Iolanthe's mainsail jibbed, accidentally, I suppose, and we saw her capsize immediately afterwards. The wind was blowing strongly at the time in smart gusts.

The Thistle, belonging to Alderman Buckle, was opposite the Heads at the time, and, seeing the accident, at once came to the rescue. The pilot boat, too, at once came upon the scene, and commenced the work of rescue. The boat in which we (the other picnickers) were, managed to pick up three of the struggling persons in the water, and the pilot boat succeeded in getting 10 aboard. Then the Thistle came alongside, and some of the people on board at once jumped over the vessel's side, and began to dive for those missing. Two bodies, those of Lizzie Grayer and little David M'Gregor were found under the capsized boat. These bodies were at once taken to the morgue. Everyone on the Thistle worked most indefatigably to restore animation to the apparently lifeless forms, among them being the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky, who worked like a Trojan. John M'Gregor we saw trying to save his little son, but he sank almost immediately. Two of the men from the Thistle at once went to his assistance, and one succeeded in laying hold of his clothes; but M'Gregor sank again, and the other man had to let go his hold. Ada and Mabel Grayer, two of the rescued ones, were at once brought to town and sent up to the Sydney Hospital. Our boat was towed towards Chowder, and then the Leveret came alongside and picked us up, bringing us all to Circular Quay. Stewart M'Gregor, Mr. Kennedy, and Mrs. Dunlop were also among those we took to the hospital.

THE BOATOWNER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. H. C. Press, the owner of the Iolanthe, was interviewed late last night by a representative of this journal. The boat is 24ft. in length, 8ft. beam, and is well found in every respect. Her cork linings, which were put in her in case of accident, are of greater floating capacity than is usual. She is reckoned one of the stanchest and stiffest boats of her class, and with the small sail she carries 24ft. on the boom—she is a favourite with picnic parties. Mr. M'Gregor hired the two boats, the Iolanthe and the Iverna, early yesterday morning, and as he was well known to Press no objection was raised to his having the crafts. In order to put the owner's mind at ease M'Gregor mentioned that amongst the party, which numbered 46 persons, there were several sea-faring men. Press immediately rejoined that he had a decided objection to leaving the management of his boats to sailors, but on hearing that they were Finns and Norwegians he was satisfied to some extent, knowing that most seamen of these nationalities have a little knowledge of centreboard boat sailing. While sail was being got on the boat Press advised that the mainsail should be reefed, and in the case of the Iverna he insisted on the crew doing so. Accordingly two reefs were put in the mainsail, and the storm jib was hoisted. Those on the Iolanthe, however, were rather disposed to treat the advice lightly, and it was only after repeated urging they said they would reef at the first spot they went ashore. Evidently their intention was carried out, for when the boat was recovered the mainsail was found to have been reefed down, and the small jib was on the boat. Press did not hear of the fatality until 2 o'clock. He at once sent his two men to look for the boat and these, following information received, found the Iolanthe on the rocks on the southern point of Middle Head. With great difficulty they managed to drag her off and tow her through a heavy sea that was beating heavily on the Head into calm water. Here they found her to be almost a perfect wreck. The mast had been snapped off near the foot, the sails were torn to ribbons, and the deck and the greater part of the upper planking were stove in. The boat was towed to Woolloomooloo Bay, where she is now floating.

THE OCCUPANTS OF THE IOLANTHE.

Following is, as far as can be ascertained, the complete list of the names and addresses of the occupants of the Iolanthe:—

August William Charlier, 3 Ferris-street, Annandale.
James Cooper, Norton-street, Leichhardt.
Thos. Croucher, 242 Norton-street, Leichhardt.
Alfred Croucher, same address.
Charlotte Croucher, same address.
Mary Jane Strachan, 47 Elswick-street, Leichhardt.
Elizabeth Grayer, corner Jarrett and Elswick-streets, Leichhardt.
Mabel Grayer, same address.
Ada Grayer, same address.
John M'Gregor, Bridge-street, Camperdown.
David M'Gregor, same address.
Stewart M'Gregor, same address.
Colin Armour, Thornley-street, Leichhardt.
Walter Merrett, 25 Renwick-street, Leichhardt.
Thomas Henderson, 44 Jarrett-street, Leichhardt.
Bessie Downs, George-street, Leichhardt.
Henry Dunlop, 24 Young-street, Annandale.
Mrs. Dunlop, same address.
Daisy Dunlop, same address.
James Dunlop, same address.
Louis Cooper, James-street, Leichhardt.
William Sweetman, 17 M'Cauley-street.
Carl Laystrom, 121 Elswick-street.
John Kennedy, Stanmore-road, Marrickville.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

Upon the arrival at the Quay of those suffering from the effects of the immersion, no time was lost by the police and several citizens in conveying them to the Sydney Hospital, where they were admitted by Dr. Armstrong. The names of those admitted were:—

John Kennedy, 27 years of age.
Mrs. Henry Dunlop.
Stewart M'Gregor, 4 years of age.
Mabel Grayer, 14 years of age.
Ada Grayer, 12 years of age.

During the afternoon Mabel Grayer had sufficiently recovered to permit of her removal to her residence, but the condition of the others was such as to necessitate their admission to the wards.

Numerous inquiries were made at the hospital throughout the afternoon and evening by the relatives and many friends of those admitted as to their condition and probable recovery; but on no consideration were the patients allowed to be visited.

Every attention was paid to the sufferers by the medical and nursing staffs, and at a late hour last night it was reported that three of them were making rapid progress towards recovery, but that the condition of Mrs. Dunlop was serious.

THE MISSING.

The following is a list of the missing:—Charlotte Croucher, John M'Gregor, Colin Armour, Daisy Dunlop, Louis Cooper.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Up to late last night only two bodies had been recovered, viz., those of Elizabeth Grayer, aged 16, and David M'Gregor, aged 5.

DRAGGING FOR BODIES.

The members of the Water Police who had proceeded to the scene of the accident were occupied in dragging the vicinity for several hours, but were unsuccessful in their search for the remains of those who were reported as missing. They persisted in their endeavours as long as there was sufficient light, but were compelled to abandon the search when darkness came on.

THE FORCE OF THE WIND.

On inquiring at the Observatory we learned from the Government Astronomer (Mr. H. C. Russell) that at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the time at which the accident occurred, the force of the wind averaged at the Observatory 18 miles an hour, but some gusts about that time went up to 35 or 36 miles an hour. Mr. Russell is of opinion that at the Heads, where the wind would obtain a clear sweep from the headland, its force would in some puffs exceed 36 miles an hour. At the time of the accident the direction of the wind was S.S.E.

COUNTRY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

GLEN INNES, MONDAY.

A young man named Shaws, residing at Yarrow Creek with his brother, who is the manager of a station, is supposed to have committed suicide by taking strychnine early this morning. He had only recently arrived in the district, and was well connected. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

THE BUSH FIRES IN RIVERINA.

NARRANDERA, MONDAY.

Regarding the terrible bush fires which broke out round the district on Friday, a special messenger brought word to the local police on Saturday that a big fire had occurred on the Cowabee estate, and also in other places in the vicinity of Cowabee and Bynya and North Berembed. It was caused by some person wilfully setting fire to Borse forest. The flames travelled across the country with great rapidity. A wind was blowing at the time, making it impossible to extinguish them. Senior-sergeant Jones immediately despatched troopers and a black tracker to the scene to investigate the origin of the fire. Fires were raging all round yesterday, the reflection of which could be seen for miles last night. It is not yet known what damage has been done, but it is reported that an immense area of country was burnt.

The heat here on Christmas Day was intense. It was the hottest day experienced this summer. The thermometer registered 107° in the shade from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 p.m. The weather to-day was 25° cooler, but there is no appearance of rain.

WAGGA, MONDAY.

Reports are to hand from the Southern district to the effect that fires have occurred on Boomanoomana, Barooga, and Tarramia. Smaller areas in the vicinity of Messrs. Cross Bros.', Boomanoomana, have been burnt out. Mr. O'Dwyer lost wheat on Tarramia. Between Messrs. Neil and John M'Donald's selections about 600 or 700 acres of grass have been burnt. This fire is said to have been caused by a spark from a threshing engine.

FIRE AT MOUNT M'DONALD.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

COWRA, MONDAY.

At about half-past 9 on Christmas Eve the Post and Telegraph Office at Mount M'Donald was found to be on fire, and within an hour it was burned to the ground. So quickly did the flames spread that the inmates had some difficulty in escaping with their lives, the bed being on fire when two young children were taken out. One little boy, a nephew of the postmaster, named M'Curley, was slightly burned about the legs. Everything in the dwelling-house and offices was consumed, except the telegraph instruments, which, with some risk to his life, the lad in charge of the office managed to secure. Mr. Muir, the post and telegraph master, was away on his holidays. The postmaster being mining registrar, all the books and mining records are lost. The building adjoining the post-office is the Public school, and but for the gallant efforts of the police and scores of miners, who worked hard and got well scorched, the teacher's residence and school would have been burned. Mr. Lyons, the teacher, had his furniture removed, and a lot of it was damaged in trying to save it. About midnight one of the iron safes belonging to the post-office was rescued from the debris and taken to the police office.

The coroner (Mr. E. J. Fox) will hold an inquest as soon as practicable.

BREWARRINA, MONDAY.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held in Kelly's Hotel to take farewell of Dr. Harrison and to wish him God-speed on the occasion of his leaving the town to set up practice in Sydney. Mr. Robins, postmaster, occupied the chair and referred to the good work done by the doctor in the district and his valuable services in connection with the hospital.

A gentleman connected with the Water Conservation Department is at present here surveying the Barwon with a view to the construction of such works as would render the river navigable all the year round. At present, for want of locking, the river in a dry season cannot be traversed by the steamers.

CAMDEN, MONDAY.

Great indignation is felt at the disbandment of the Reserve Rifle Forces. Most of the members were old volunteers.

GUNNING, MONDAY.

Mr. A. S. Jones, J.P., who carried on business as a storekeeper for many years here, was previous to his departure from the district presented with an illuminated address in the Temperance Hall. He also received a testimonial a short time ago from the congregation of the Church of England.

MACLEAN, MONDAY.

The potato crop has in all cases been a great success in this district this year. One farmer at Ulmarra obtained a return of 12 tons to the acre.

The new post and telegraph office has been finally passed by the clerk of works, and it is expected that business will be carried on there at the beginning of the new year.

NEW ANGLEDOOL, MONDAY.

The weather is still dry and hot. The thermometer registered 113° in the shade to-day.

NEWCASTLE, MONDAY.

Yesterday morning the pro-cathedral was crowded to excess. Bishop Stanton preached. All the other churches of the various denominations were largely attended.

PENRITH, MONDAY.

A few days ago the police made a raid on a number of teamsters for cruelty to animals in working them with sore shoulders. A large number of cases are down for hearing on Wednesday.

A good deal of sickness is prevalent among young children, otherwise the health of the district is particularly good.

ST. MARYS, MONDAY.

The Woodstock Cannery is in full work, and is turning out splendid canned fruit.

The hay crop is all in, and is one of the best known for years

TUMUT, MONDAY.

The thermometer yesterday registered 102° in the shade. It was very hot to-day.

WAGGA, MONDAY.

The following is the result of the third Wagga sheep test for a prize of £80:—Alexander Sloane, of Mulwala, 1; John O'Shannessy, Jerilderie, 2; Tubbo Estate Company, 3; James and Gray, of Wantabadgery, Kentucky, 4; Dongar and M'Donald Bros., of Wantabadgery, 5; George Mulholland, of Oura, 6. The fleeces which competed for this prize will be forwarded to the Chicago Exhibition as an exhibit from the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

WISEMAN'S FERRY, MONDAY.

The stock crossings yesterday were:—141 fat bullocks from Minnamurra for Homebush, owner Duncan Mackie.

THE V.A.T.C. MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

The Boxing Day races at Caulfield to-day attracted a large section of the sport-loving public, though the attendance was hardly so large as on previous Boxing Day meetings. The Governor's party was among the first to arrive, a little before the first event took place, and remained until the close of the programme. It comprised, besides the Governor and the Countess of Hopetoun, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, Miss Woolff Murray, and Lord Northesk. A regrettable incident was an accident to Tilly, the rider of Indolence, in the Hurdle Race. The horse stumbled at the first hurdle, bringing down with him Solomon close on his heels, and, as the result, Tilly received an injury to the chest which necessitated his removal to the Alfred Hospital. There was also a mishap in the Steeplechase, the horse Elton falling at the last fence and breaking his neck. Of 59 two-year-olds entered in the Juvenile Stakes, only 11 faced the starter. The fine-looking Marvellous colt Miraculeux, which as a yearling cost 500 guineas, was installed as favourite, but Nada won easily. Knight of the Garter ran in something like his old form in the Hurdle Race, in which he carried top weight and won pretty easily. Indolence and Pateena were most in request in the betting ring, but the former met with an accident, and Pateena failed to run up to expectations. Indolence, when leading, fell at the first hurdle, and Solomon came over on top of him. Chapman's rider, in trying to keep his mount out of danger, landed the horse inside the course, Chapman performing a rather remarkable feat of jumping the hurdle, the slanting rail which runs round the course, and also the high picket fence which divides the flat and the straight. Luckily the negotiation of this rather sensational treble was fraught with no serious consequence to Carey, the jockey on Chapman, and the horse escaped with a few bruises. Solomon's rider escaped injury. Knight of the Garter, like Nada, incurred a penalty for her V.R.C. engagement, and will have to carry 12st 2lb in the Hurdle Race at Flemington on Monday next. The Hopetoun Cup provided somewhat of a surprise. Miller's horse, Norbert, was for once in a way in a galloping humour, and confirmed his private form by beating a strong field without effort. Norbert will have to put up 10lb penalty in the Bagot Handicap, which will bring his impost to 8st 1lb. The backers were again unsuccessful in their attempts to pick the winner. In the Steeplechase there were only eight starters. Four of them were preferred before Egyptian, who carried his Williamstown penalty to victory in brilliant style. Nooroo came down in front of the stand, and gave Mr. W. S. Cox a shaking. Elton broke his neck, his rider, C. G. Brewer, escaping with a few bruises. Radoo and Paddy were most fancied for the Selling Race, a class of event which has lately been most difficult to pick. Neither secured a place. Greenwich beat Sardo by a head, the finish being the best of the day. Lord Hopetoun and Berrigan met with strongest support for the Malvern Handicap, and finished first and second, Lord Hopetoun, who is engaged in the Standish Handicap with 8st 6lb, getting home without any difficulty.

The following are the amounts of the stakes won:—S. Miller, £325; W. R. Wilson, £230; A. Dunnard, £175; J. T. Carslake, £150; A. M'Cracken, £125; A. Summers, £92; F. W. Purches, £50; E. Jellett, £50; J. Patterson, £25; J. Williams, £25; J. Cripps, £25; J. Redfearn, £20; A. Taylor, £10; total, £1302. The following is an account of the racing:—

JUVENILE STAKES.—5 furlongs.

Mr. W. R. Wilson's Nada, 7st 8lb (M'Gowan) ... 1
Mr. F. Purchase's Patron, 7st 8lb (A. Day) ... 2
Mr. J. Redfearn's Naughty Lass, carried 7st 6lb (H. Cusdin) ... 0

Other starters: Gloria, Mysia, Bung Bung, Ventry, Miraculeux, Paisana, Somniloquist, Importance.

Betting: 7 to 2 v. Miraculeux, 4 to 1 v. Naughty Lass, 6 to 1 each v. Gloria and Somniloquist, 7 to 1 v. Nada, 8 to 1 each v. Bung Bung and Mysia.

Won by a length and a half, a similar distance between second and third. Time, 1 minute 3 seconds.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—About 1½ mile.

Mr. A. M'Cracken's Knight of the Garter, 11st 8lb (Furse) ... 1
Mr. J. Paterson's Sundowner, 10st (H. Hiscutt) ... 2
Mr. W. Hill's Tayforth, 9st 12lb (J. Gardiner) ... 3

Other starters: Pateena, Stamboul, Royalist, Solomon, Bothwell, Eyry, Indolence, Chapman, Newman.

Betting: 5 to 1 v. Pateena, Indolence, 6 to 1 v. Tayforth, 7 to 1 v. Royalist, 8 to 1 v. Knight of the Garter, 10 to 1 v. Solomon, Sundowner, Stamboul, Eyry, Bothwell.

Won by four lengths, Tayforth half a length back, Stamboul fourth. Time, 3 minutes 6 seconds. Indolence fell, bringing Solomon down.

HOPETOUN CUP.—1 mile and 3 furlongs.

Mr. S. Miller's Norbert, by Goldsborough—Lady Laura, 7st 5lb (A. Ray) ... 1
Mr. E. Jellett's Zarus, 6st 13lb, carried 7st (Stanley) ... 2
Mr. Thomas F. Williams ns Tarcoola, 8st (F. Cleal) ... 3

Other starters: Clonard (T. Brown), Ravenswing (K. Piper), Titan (C. Moore), Goldreef (J. Anwin), Spokesman (J. Tomlin), Retreat (G. Robson), Namoa (P. White), Comedian (James Hayes), Bloodshed (W. Osborne), Insomnia (C. Lewis), Dramatist (F. Shaw), Ægyptus (V. Fountain), Portland (S. Taylor), Marco (H. Cusdin), Airlie (M'Gowan), Palo Alto (A. Day), Shiels (A. M'Phail), Josephine (T. Cowan), Jack (E. Power).

Betting: 4 to 1 v. Comedian, 7 to 1 v. Marco and Airlie, 8 to 1 v. Tarcoola; 10 to 1 v. Bloodshed, Titan, Ægyptus, and Ravenswing; 12 to 1 v. Norbert, Palo Alto, Dramatist, Taurus, and Spokesman.

An uneven start was made, Dramatist, Comedian, Ægyptus, and Norbert being amongst the first away. Dramatist showed the way past the stand from Comedian, Retreat, Ægyptus, Shiels, Na Moa, Ravenswing, the tail of the field being composed of Goldreef, Jack, and Clonard. As they swept out of the straight Dramatist was a length clear of Taurus, Portland, Bloodshed, Marco, and Airlie, running in that order, while Retreat endeavoured to run off, and lost several lengths before he was got into the straight again, Dramatist making the pace merry as they ran down the hill, Comedian still in second place. Portland, Norbert, Insomnia, Ægyptus, Airlie, Bloodshed, Tarcoola, Titan, and Taurus were in attendance, the field being pretty well together with the exception of Retreat, who was several lengths in the rear. Dramatist and Comedian were still leaders at the back of the course. Norbert, Insomnia, Portland, Ravenswing, Titan, and Taurus were the nearest of the others. Titan ran up second to Dramatist at the railway side, Norbert still being in a handy position. Taurus and Tarcoola were commencing to improve their position. Dramatist led round the turn, but when fairly in the straight Norbert worked his way to the front, and at the distance was clear of Dramatist and Bloodshed. Dramatist from this point swerved right across the course. Norbert continued to hold his own, and eventually won easily by three lengths from Taurus, Tarcoola being a couple of lengths away third, Dramatist fourth, Bloodshed, Airlie, Marco, Josephine, Clonard, Insomnia, Palo Alto, Ravenswing coming next, the last being Retreat, Portland, Shiels, and Namoa. Time, 2 minutes 23½ seconds.

HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—about 2 miles.

Mr. Drummond's Egyptian, 10st 7lb, including 7lb penalty (F. Wise) ... 1
Mr. J. Cripps ns Shylock, 11st 6lb (P. Fallon) ... 2
Mr. G. Russell's Beau Brummel, 10st 6lb (T. Corrigan) ... 3

Other starters: Pilot, Elton, Islander, Nooroo, Mona.

Betting: 5 to 1 v. Beau Brummel, 4 to 1 v. Pilot, 6 to 1 v. Islander and Shylock, 7 to 1 v. Egyptian and Elton, 10 to 1 v. Nooroo or any other. Won by 12 lengths, Beau Brummel two lengths away third, Pilot fourth. Mona walked in. Time, 4 minutes 18½ seconds. Nooroo and Elton fell, and the latter broke his neck.

SELLING RACE, 5 furlongs.

Mr. I. T. Carslake's Greenwich, 6st 10lb (Darby) ... 1
Mr. J. Griffin ns Sardo, 6st 10lb, carried 6st 11lb (H. Jones) ... 2
Mr. J. D. M'Dougall's Merry Merrick, 6st 10lb (John King) ... 3

Other starters: Portland, Paddy, Radoo, Merriment.

Betting: 2 to 1 v. Radoo, 5 to 1 v. Paddy, 5 to 1 v. Greenwich, Sardo. Won by a head, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time, 1 minute 3 seconds. The winner was bought in for 105 sovs.

MALVERN HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Summers's *Lord Hopetoun*, 8st 8lb (J. Hayes) ... 1
Mr. A. Taylor ns Berrigan, 8st 4lb (Stanley) ... 2
Mr. Thomas J. Redfearn's Beberley, 8st 6lb (H. Cusdin) ... 3

Other starters: Gresford, Happy Jack, Tasma, Premier, Cooyal, Rattler II., Knellwood.

Betting: 5 to 2 v. Lord Hopetoun, 3 to 1 v. Berrigan, 7 to 1 Cooyal, Tasma, Premier, 8 to 1 v. Knellwood, 10 to 1 v. Gresford, Rattler II.

Won by two lengths, Beverly being only beaten by a head for second place. Time, 1 minute 15¼ seconds.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The *Sydney Quarterly Magazine* for December has, among other articles:—"Thinkers of To-day—Pfleiderer," John Lothian Robson; "The Australian Blacks as known to Science," A. Carroll, M.A., M.D.; "Ireland's Emancipation," W. B. Dalley; "The Home of the Fern-trees," Alex. G. Hamilton; "The Art of Etching," Nicholas Shiels; "Treasure!" Walter E. Bethel; "Modern Fiction," J. Olley; "The End of the Year," Ralph Stanmore. Mr. Thomas Heney notices favourably "A New Poet," Sydney Jephcott, whose work, "The Secrets of the South: Australian Poems," has been published in London.

From the Central Press Agency we have received the Australasian number of *Scribner's* for December and the first number of the *Parish Magazine*. *Scribner's* has an artistic coloured frontispiece. The number is strong in art subjects. F. D. Millet writes on "The Decoration of the Exposition." Will H. Low and Kenyon Cox discuss "The Nude in Art," and H. H. Boyesen has an article on "Norwegian Painters." Archibald Forbes has an interesting contribution, "Historic Moments: 'The Triumphal Entry into Berlin.'" The number is a good one, the illustrations being excellent.

The new variety of sugarcane reported from the Upper Niger is of gigantic size, and very rich in sugar. Moreover, it differs from the ordinary sugarcane in possessing seeds, from which the plant can be raised. The discovery confirms the supposition of botanists that the common seedless sugarcane, now cultivated from slips, is descended from a wild flowering and seed-bearing cane.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

HEAVY SCORING BY THE VICTORIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.

A trifling downpour of rain on Christmas night helped to improve the wickets for the Victorians to-day, the weather being bright and cool and breezy—just the day a batsman would pick for scoring. The Victorians had a piece of bad news at starting, namely, that Trumble was suffering from a slight sunstroke, and would probably be unable to bat. Ross fielded for the couple of overs necessary to finish the New South Wales innings, for Houston took Wales at the wickets off M'Leod, and the innings closed for 197. Callaway carried out his bat for 61, a feat which was not allowed to pass without due recognition. M'Leod again proved his capacity as a bowler on a batsman's wicket, finishing up with a fine average of six wickets for 54. Worrall commenced the Victorian innings with two left-handers, and ignored one of the oldest traditions of the game, but the best justification for his action was the result. Bruce and Barrett opened to the bowling of Callaway and Coningham, Camphin fielding for Moses, whose leg was very bad, and, in his absence, Bannerman, the deputy captain of the Sydney men, posted a strong off-side field, with Gregory, Bannerman, and Jones in a row. Bruce, as he nearly always does, scored from the first ball from each bowler, placing Coningham to leg for three and cutting Callaway square with the wicket to the fence. He had got 14 before Barrett scored, but after that he scored much faster than he usually does. Bannerman went in for rapid changes of bowling, but made very little difference to the batsmen. The two Victorians had exactly an hour's batting before lunch in which they scored 82 runs—Bruce 55, Barrett 22. With an extra 15 minutes added, New South Wales on Saturday scored only 23, this fact illustrating the difference in the batting of the two teams. The news of the stand being made by the Victorians was no doubt responsible for the way in which the crowd poured in during the interval.

After lunch, Donnan and Iredale bowled, when Bruce, with one of his perfect cuts, reached Moses' score of 77. The crowd made it an excuse for a demonstration. Several changes in the bowling were again tried, and at 132, Coningham took a second try in the bowling. The change was successful, for when the score stood at 138 Barrett was taken by Donnan in the slips from a sharp snick. Barrett played a first-class innings of 44. He was batting exactly two hours. Trott, who came next, was a long time in starting. He opened with a hit for 4. Then Bruce reached 100, and with only another added he gave a sharp chance to Coningham in the slips, but it was not held. A fine return of Donnan's, following some brilliant fielding, gave Wales a sharp chance to run out Trott, but the wicketkeeper was found wanting. Pierce came back to bowl at 193, and soon afterwards he got Bruce's wicket, the batsman getting under the ball. Before this, however, the New South Wales score had been passed. Bruce had a splendid ovation on returning to the pavilion. His innings was a fine achievement, following immediately upon his 260 in the last round of the pennant matches. There were 15 fours in his score, which was got in two hours and 35 minutes' batting. The second wicket fell for 203. Worrall came next, and after a thoroughly good innings of 31 the fatal fascination for lifting was too strong for Worrall. He promptly got under one of Pierce's, and Youill near the pavilion gate took a nice catch. The third wicket fell for 259, Trott being then 44. Graham came next. The first ball got him in two minds, but a lucky snick saved him. Thence on he batted remarkably well, although he was at times not quite at home with Jones's fast bowling. Trott's innings, like Bruce's came to an unsatisfactory end. The batsman tried to pull a short one to leg, but missed it, and he was bowled off his thigh. He scored slower than his wont. The fourth wicket fell for 296. Phillips, who came next, played steadily for a fresh start on Tuesday. Graham came to an unlucky end when going well. He knocked down his wicket in stepping back to cut a ball from Pierce. He made his debut in intercolonial cricket in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Five for 310. M'Leod and Phillips played out time. The Sydney fielding was a poor exhibition. Appended are the scores:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings.

S. P. Jones, c Trott, b Trumble	3
A. C. Bannerman, c Houston, b M'Leod	7
H. Moses, b Bruce	77
S. E. Gregory, c Carlton, b M'Leod	1
H. Donnan, c Trott, b M'Leod	0
F. Iredale, lbw, b M'Leod	14
G. Youill, c Bruce, b Trott	18
Coningham, c Worrall, b Trott	9
S. Callaway, not out	61
M. Pierce, lbw, b M'Leod	9
I. Wales, c Houston, b M'Leod	0
Sundries	7
	197

Bowling Analysis.—H. Trumble, 216 balls, 38 runs, 18 maidens, 1 wicket; R. M'Leod, 227 balls, 54 runs, 16 maidens, 6 wickets; H. Trott, 72 balls, 31 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets; J. Carlton, 54 balls, 19 runs, 3 maidens; R. Mitchell, 30 balls, 16 runs, 1 maiden; J. Phillips, 66 balls, 17 runs, 5 maidens; W. Bruce, 42 balls, 10 runs, 5 maidens, 1 wide, 1 wicket; J. Worrall, 18 balls, 9 runs.

VICTORIA.—First Innings.

W. Bruce, c Wales, b Pierce	128
J. E. Barrett, c Donnan, b Coningham	44
H. Trott, b Coningham	63
J. Worrall, c Youill, b Pierce	31
H. Graham, hit wicket, b Pierce	30
J. Phillips (not out)	4
R. M'Leod (not out)	12
Sundries	13
Total for five wickets	325

On Saturday the receipts amounted to £350, 5800 paying for admission, and to-day 11,778 paid, the attendance being upwards of 15,000. The gate receipts were £705.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PROSPECT AND SHERWOOD.

A meeting of the above council was held on Thursday evening. Present: The Mayor (Alderman George M'Credie), Aldermen Hollis, T. Muston, G. Muston, Paton, Noller, Miller, Jones, and Booth. Correspondence: From the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, stating that the application of certain ratepayers for a further extension of the water mains could not be granted, as the revenue derivable would be insufficient, but the board would be prepared to make an extension, and erect a standpipe with meter, provided the council would agree to pay for standpipe and meter and take charge of same, and be answerable to the board for the water used. From the borough of Granville with reference to interviewing the Railway Commissioners in conjunction with adjoining councils to induce them to extend to holders of workmen's tickets the privilege of travelling to Sydney by the train leaving Parramatta at 7.30 p.m., which now reached Sydney 10 minutes too late to come within the limit named by the Commissioners; failing that, to endeavour to induce the Commissioners to start the train 10 minutes earlier or accelerate the speed so as to bring its arrival within the specified time. Received, and the request to be complied with. The treasurer, Alderman Jones, reported that the financial position of the council was: General account, dr., £107 4s; lighting account, cr., £28 9s. The Mayor said that the arrangements with regard to the Wentworthville Estate rates were satisfactory. They had now received £237 10s, whereas if they had gone to law they would not have got £5. Reference was made to the goat nuisance. These pests were destroying all the ornamental trees in the park.

THE DUTY ON MALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Allow me through the columns of your journal to draw public attention to one of the many glaring anomalies which exist in the tariff of New South Wales, one which, strange to say, must stand condemned alike by freetrader and protectionist. I refer to the items malting barley and manufactured malt—the raw product pays a duty of 10d per cental or 5d per bushel, the manufactured article coming under the free list. Could anything, I ask, be more absurd? Now, Sir, if we could, or did, produce barley suitable for malting purposes in quantities sufficient for home consumption, the *raison d'être* of the duty upon the raw product might, under a protectionist system, be logically defended. But how show cause for allowing the manufactured article to come in duty free? The protectionist must recognise the anomaly. If, on the other hand, the freetrader be placated by "free malt," why tax barley? Viewed from either side the position is untenable. As instancing the fact that we do not produce one single grain of malting barley, I now point out that the importations of malt by the principal city brewers alone, not taking into consideration the consumption in the country districts, must exceed 6000 bushels per week, at a value say of £1850. There are, I believe, something like 120 breweries in the colony of New South Wales, and the above figures duly represent the probable amount of malt mashed by six of them. It will thus be seen that the tariff does not, in this instance, benefit the farmer, whilst it inflicts a positive injury on the malting industry. Now, as one having some knowledge of the malting business, having been compelled to close up my establishment in Sydney, and either transfer my operations to Melbourne and so avoid the 5d per bushel duty, or, like Micawber, wait for "something to turn up" whereby I can successfully compete with the Victorian maltsters, I maintain that an industry wherein there exists a legitimate outlet for capital and employment for a considerable amount of labour is, by an idiotic tariff, fairly throttled. The raw product should be allowed to come in under the "free" list, the existing duty being transferred to manufactured malt. In Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland there exists a duty of 4s 6d per bushel on malt.

I am, &c., JNO. A. WAUCHOPE.

THE BEST COCOA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA is the best and purest Cocoa. Specially recommended by Physicians to Invalids, Brain Workers, and Children. It is made instantly by simply adding boiling water or milk. Exhausted strength is rapidly recruited by this most delicious beverage. Sold everywhere.—[ADVT.]

A BAD APPETITE.—When depressed, unable to eat with relish, try Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic.

NERVE WORRY.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron dispels all nerve trouble. Must be Pepper's Quinine.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives new life, health, strength, and energy. Insist on Pepper's great English Tonic.—[ADVTS.]

BOXING DAY.

There is no more popular holiday in Australia than Boxing Day, and, given anything like reasonable weather, the amusement-loving public of Sydney and suburbs enter into the festivities with a heartiness that speaks well for their powers of enjoyment. Yesterday morning broke hot and close. At one time rain appeared imminent, but it kept off, and crowds of holiday-makers filled the trams, trains, and steamers, all bent on pleasure. As usual there was abundant opportunity for amusement, and those ubiquitous individuals who are always ready to cater for the diversion of the public, apparently spared no effort to achieve a variety of amusements sufficiently comprehensive to please the fancy of all classes. For the lovers of sport there was the Summer Meeting of the A.J.C. at Randwick and the pony races at Lillie Bridge in the evening; those who preferred cricket to horse-racing had an opportunity of witnessing a very good game on the Association Ground, while athletes and their admirers had half a dozen picnics with their sports and attendant amusements submitted for their delectation. Numerous steamers left the various wharfs bound for some of the beautiful and picturesque spots with which the harbour abounds, and thousands of people whose occupations keep them within the environs of the metropolis during the week availed themselves of the opportunity to get a blow, and feast their eyes on the many beauties of nature that reward anyone going round Port Jackson. In addition the Railway Commissioners ran special trains to the popular resorts on the railway line. The theatres and circuses were all in full swing at night, whilst in addition special holiday attractions were offered at the various music halls. While for the majority of people the day abounded with pleasantness, a deplorable fatality occurred in the harbour during the morning, and when holiday-makers returning home were met with the news that through the capsizing of the half-decker Iolanthe several lives had been lost, there was a feeling of profound regret that the joyous season should have been marred by such an untimely accident.

LYCEUM HALL.

Considering the character of the company it is a matter of surprise that the Lyceum Hall, Campbell-street, should be so poorly patronised last evening. The entertainment was given by well-known artists, who did every credit to themselves and the performance with which they associated themselves.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING," AT THE CRITERION.

The merriest and crispest of Shakespeare's comedies, played by Messrs. Brough and Boucicault at the renovated Criterion Theatre, was a welcome experience to playgoers last night after the phenomenally dull theatrical season in Sydney lately. "The tale is a pretie comical matter, and hath bin written in English verse some few years past, learnedly and with good grace," wrote quaintly old Harrington, and the author who thus Englished his "pretie comical matter" found the original of his story in Ariosto. Shakespeare is supposed to have dramatised it for the Globe Theatre in 1600, and since that time stage tradition is rife about the ladies who elected to play Hero and Dear Lady Disdain, and the fine old actors who have linked their fame with such parts as the sagacious Dogberry, Claudio the hot young lord of Florence, and Benedick the married man. The play has a stage history which is too interesting to be gone into here, and it may be sufficient to say that locally we have the recollection of the appearance of Miss Essie Jenyns in the part of Beatrice as one of our own stage traditions associated with this comedy. After last night's performance it is possible to say, without unduly forcing the situation, that Messrs. Brough and Boucicault did wisely and well in reviving an old and pleasant friendship with Sydney playgoers by staging this deliciously piquant and sparkling drama. It is true they have not given it to us at first hand, but a performance like that of last night will make the local friends of the firm forget that. The first performance in Sydney went off with all that dash and *élan* and as much of the fine flavour of the old Shakespearean comedy as might have been expected by those to whom the even work of this well-trained company is familiar.

Fortunately, one is not required to detail the plot of "Much Ado About Nothing." Everyone knows how, when Benedick and Claudio and the rest of the gallants return from the wars, they throw off the harsh humour of the time and their fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love—how Claudio first falls a victim to those "thronging soft and delicate desires, all prompting me how fair young Hero is"—and how Beatrice and Benedick exchange quips and encounters of ready wit until both are ensnared by the meshes they made merry at; and Beatrice, who found all Adam's sons her brethren, is mated to the same Benedick who mocked his friends to hang him in a bottle like a cat and shoot at him if he fell from his happy state of single blessedness. All this, like the treachery of Don John and his myrmidons, the slandered Hero and the grief-crazed Leonato, is an old story, of which the outlines only need to be lightly touched upon to refresh the memory. To come, then, to the acting of last night, we may begin by saying that the performance as a whole was creditable to the theatre and the company, while the defects in characterisation were only such as might have been predicted by any close observer of this clever company. The note of comedy is struck from the first, the brightness is sustained and ever present, and the atmosphere of the whole play is cheerful and exhilarating. In the absence of a "star" of pronounced magnitude the most exacting critic could expect no more, and the average playgoer might fairly be content with much less. A critical observer who was also a student of the Shakespearean drama might have noticed a certain weakness of characterisation in certain parts of the comedy, particularly where it makes those very subtle changes from comedy to something suggestive of an ever-imminent tragedy which cross the lighter lines of the plot from time to time. To present these shades of difference calls for exceedingly deft and delicate handling, and it is no disparagement of the good work of which Mr. Titheradge gave evidence to say that it was owing to a weakness here that the gallery laughed once or twice where it should have been otherwise impressed. The gallery is an uncompromising critic, and when the occupants of that part of the house smile audibly at certain passages between Benedick and Beatrice at the close of the cathedral scene, and again where Benedick delivers his challenge to Claudio, it is evident that something is wrong. For the rest, this Benedick of Mr. Titheradge is satisfactory. It expresses the moods of a man who, after wondering that "one man, seeing how much another man is a fool when he dedicates his behaviours to love, will, after he had laughed at such shallow follies in others, become the argument of his own scorn by falling in love," goes forthwith as soon as the humour takes him and makes himself the butt of his fellows' wit for the same reason. The Beatrice of Mrs. Brough is not open to so much exception. She gives an admirable portrayal of the maid born in a happy hour, who had a star to dance at her nativity. It is true that this Beatrice indulges in unnecessary facial play at times—rather more, indeed, than is required to give piquancy to the points of her quipsome discourse—but one forgets that in her blitheness and vivacity. In the cathedral scene with Benedick Mrs. Brough delivered Beatrice's lines with convincing earnestness in condemnation of the "villain that hath slandered, scorned, dishonoured my kinswoman." Here the lady had the house with her, and the final outburst, "O God, that I were a man! I would eat his heart in the market place," was given with a force that called forth hearty applause. Not less charming as a piece of characterisation of the wayward beauty was the concluding scene with Benedick, when she becomes possessed of "a halting sonnet of his own pure brain," and that recreant bachelor meets the jests of his friends who bait him, with his valiant, "I'll tell thee what, Prince: a college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour." These two characters of Beatrice and Benedick together were said by the old commentator Steevens to be among the two most sprightly that Shakespeare ever drew. In Benedick he found the wit, the humorist, the gentleman, and the soldier; and for what he regarded as the sarcastic levity of Beatrice, in the moralising way which was the fashion of his time in commenting on the ways of women—now become as old-fashioned as his spelling—he finds an excuse which the observer will not miss in Mrs. Brough's characterisation, in "the steadiness and friendship so apparent in her behaviour, when she urges her lover to risque his life by a challenge to Claudio."

Mr. Ward makes a presentable Claudio, speaking his lines with distinctness and an effect which would be increased if the actor could conquer his besetting sin of speaking through his teeth. He appears to good effect in the cathedral scene, and there are touches of real feeling thrown into his apostrophe after Borachio's confession of his treachery—

Sweet Hero! Now thy image doth appear
In the rare semblance that I loved it first.

To Mr. Brough, as Leonato, praise is due for an even and quite satisfactory performance, and the admirable manner in which he rose to the occasion in the cathedral scene, and the manly tones and presence of Mr. Sass as Don Pedro—especially in such little speeches as that near the close of the second act—gave breadth and solidity to the performance. Mr. Harwood, an old favourite, made a welcome reappearance as Dogberry, the constable of the watch, fairly revelling in the fatuous malapropisms of the part; and Mr. Boucicault effectively concealed his identity under the disguise of Neighbour Verges. Mr. Lawrence was signally good as Friar Francis; nor should the natural and unaffected manner of Miss Temple as Hero pass without comment, any more than the finish and good form put into the part of Antonio by that sterling old Shakespearean actor, Mr. Cathcart. Mr. Cates was a serviceable Don John, and Messrs. Greenaway, Lash Gordon, M'Intyre, and others were also in the cast.

A word about the scenery is demanded by the excellence with which Mr. Spong and his assistants did their work. The cathedral scene made a particularly good stage picture, though a few incongruities which appear in it might easily have been remedied without spoiling the effect. One of those songs so racy of old English literature which Shakespeare puts into some of his plays—Balthazar's "Sigh no more, Ladies"—was prettily sung to a guitar accompaniment by Mr. Aubrey; and a minuet and saraband, arranged

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by Madame Duvalli, reflected equal credit on the arranger and the performers. The alterations in the theatre were found an agreeable addition to the comfort of a large holiday audience, and this first performance of "Much Ado About Nothing" may fairly be classed among the many successes which Messrs. Brough and Boucicault have presented here.

"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD."

The new Lyceum Theatre was opened last night with an exhilarating production of "Little Red Riding Hood." The house was, of course, crowded, and when Mr. Lovell Phillips ascended the conductor's dais, and the whole audience stood during the performance of the National Anthem, the spectacle was brilliant. The new playhouse is richly decorated, the fronts of the circles being encrusted with gold, whilst the draperies and the great plush curtain are of peacock blue. When the curtain rose it was seen that Mr. George Gordon's beautiful act drop representing the duomo of Venice had been utilised. The tableau was first shown at the opening of Mrs. Bernard-Beere's season. It escaped the fire at the Theatre Royal on 15th June, and is now likely to renew its life at the Lyceum. It may be added that the dress circle is upholstered in orange plush, and that the elegant suite of rooms yclept the Winter Garden had been made fresh and green with palms and ferns sent in from Searle's. Numbers of old playgoers were shown through these rooms by Mr. G. L. Goodman and by Mr. Frank Emery on behalf of the management, and between the acts ladies freely promenaded. In some quarters a speech was evidently expected from Mr. J. C. Williamson on behalf of himself and Mr. Musgrove, but the opening night was signalised in a purely formal manner by the playing of the anthem above mentioned. Much was said in praise of the new theatre last night, for it is not only handsome, but singularly cool, the great dome airing the interior splendidly, with the roofless space which shows so strangely a breadth of the solemn azure sky above the gaiety and glitter of the petty scene below.

The pantomime closed very late. Mr. Walter Raynham must be awarded all praise for a remarkably smooth production. But in the second act there was a tendency to stray into comedy, and some of the dialogue will have to be cut out. Much of it was bright and well written, but in the words of Mr. Courtneidge's latest song, "it makes no difference," and it will have to go. When the usual pruning has been done by Mr. Raynham's dexterous hand, "Little Red Riding Hood" will be one of the best pantos'—the word must be shortened in the "sma' wee 'oors"—ever staged in Sydney. Mr. Bert Royle, the new author, has really given good work, instead of lending his name to the first thing at hand as so many celebrated London journalists seem to do when they handle burlesque. The touching scene in the wood, for example, was carried out with tender feeling, and when, at the finale, the audience were treated to an operatic scena far removed from anything pantomimic, the singing on all sides was so excellent that amateurs of music were delighted, and the general body of hearers pleased almost in spite of themselves. Much of this effect, and of the general air of refinement which, apart from music-hall ditties of the usual type, characterised the burlesque, was due to the charm of Mr. Lovell Phillips' music. He conducted an excellent band, some 20 strong, led by Mr. Geo. Hall, and the orchestration throughout the evening was full of piquante device and imaginative freshness. Thus author and composer reached their highest level towards the close of the second act, where the story of Red Riding Hood is very prettily set out, and tenderly acted by all concerned. We see first Fox, the lawyer, a new character in the fable who acts as the wily myrmidon of the murderous Wolf. Mr. Bert. Haslem acts this part cleverly, with an insinuating voice which yet suggests something sinister, and drooping hands, with silver-tipped claws, which spread themselves out in soft deprecation. What wonder if Little Red Riding Hood follow this crafty creature into the wood? This scene occupies the entire stage, showing a rustic style over which the child in her scarlet hood and simple grey frock deftly climbs, to wander amidst the trees in the foreground. The Glowworm Dell, with the coloured flowers known in England as "Canterbury Bells," vivid with radiant light, and a real waterfall splashing beneath a rough-hewn bridge at the back, places the little maid on enchanted ground. A troop of child fairies tread a rapid measure to sweet music, and the Fairy Queen sings "If the River Could Only Speak" (Phillips). This Fairy Queen is an important personage in the new piece, for never have we heard in pantomime a singer so well-trained or with a voice at once so brilliant and sympathetic in its quality as Miss Ada Walker displays. The new song, with its pizzicato accompaniment and attractive phrases for reeds, was rendered with genuine feeling by the new Fairy Queen, who, earlier in the evening, had sung with great success a florid aria which enabled her to show vocal ease and a tuneful shake. After the fairies have vanished a huge scaly dragon wanders past, and then Riding Hood reappears to sing "Lost in the Wood." Miss Alice Leamar, her face bearing an expression of large-eyed wonder, played throughout this pretty scene with praiseworthy restraint and feeling, managed her voice, which is of limited range, very skilfully by allowing the orchestra to continue the theme, when necessary, as an accompaniment to the lines she delivered *quasi parlante*, and finally fell asleep amidst the flowers with a very attractive assumption of weariness and innocence. The unseen chorus sang harmoniously here without instrumental aid. Whilst Riding Hood slept, the Fox returned, with his master the Wolf (Mr. Albert Lucas), a rescue was effected by Boy Blue, a gallant figure in scarlet and chain-mail, and a duel to the death occurs, in which the Fairy Queen and chorus sing dramatic music, which forms a pleasant excursion into operatic regions.

Miss Leamar did not always act so well in character as during the poetical wood scene, nor, indeed, was it possible. Though the vivacious comedienne on her first entrance walked demurely in her simple dress, the temptation to "wink the other eye" at the gods who applauded so loudly was not to be resisted; and the singer had a number of new comic songs, which were encored, including "You Can't Think of Everything," "Come and be Mine," to which she added a cleverly varied step dance. Miss Addie Conyers proved a dashing and graceful Boy Blue, in appropriate colour, and her tuneful voice lent its sweetness to the duet, "If we were Awake" (encored), in which a whimsical idea was expressed in dainty music. The singer was also encored for the pretty ballad, "There's a Little Maiden Fair." Miss Edna Carlyle, in sea-foam and peach-blossom robes, as Miss Muffitt, looked daintily picturesque and spoke her lines well; and Miss Cora Tinnie, in shades of terra cotta and brown, made a handsome Jack Horner.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge, comically disguised as a sandy-haired, horse-faced woman, with a dome-shaped cranium that would have formed a fine study for a phrenologist, bore the burthen of the fun as the Dame, more generally called "Granny." "Granny" informed the audience that she "took the first prize at the Beauty Show, but had to put it back because she was watched," and thereafter kept all and sundry in roars of laughter. Mr. Courtneidge was really very droll and was encored for song after song, and much of his business, notably that which emphasised his faint-hearted objection to a kiss "because it always flew to his head," was very laughable. Of course there was the inevitable switching scenes with the boys—scenes which are always enjoyed by the small fry amongst the audience; not to be there and to see it going on is so delightful. The schoolroom episodes will, however, require to be shortened considerably. Messrs. C. Bentley (Johnnie Stout), W. J. Beattie (Johnnie Green), and R. E. Watson (Simple Simon) were the naughty boys of the school, and for the most part did capital fooling. The Baron was played by Mr. Slade Murray, who made a decidedly genial villain, spoke his lines with point, and in the third act shared with Messrs. Courtneidge, Bentley, and Beattie in a medley quartet, which achieved a double encore.

"Little Red Riding Hood" has, in addition to what has been already described, some genuine pantomime features which give it interest. Especially there is the Dolls Quadrille in the last act, in which dolls of every height and shape, from giants to the veriest dwarfs, solemnly descended a grand staircase at the back of the stage, and amidst shrieks of laughter, joined in the dance. The masks and makes-up were first-rate. In the first act Mr. Goatcher has painted a beautiful village scene, with its windmill and red-roofed street, and here the whole scene of Riding Hood's election as Queen of the May, the stage crowded with dancers, was briskly carried out. A dance by seven tiny children in old-fashioned bonnets and pelisses was encored, and nursery rhymes were sung. There was a grand ballet in the second act, which introduced a troop of girls in rich Oriental robes, whose cymbal dance provoked enthusiasm; and there was a clever transformation scene in which tableau disclosed figures from other fairy stories; Gulliver sailing in his tiny boat before the Brobdignagians; and a brilliant finale with the hero and heroine standing in a golden ring in the blazing light. In addition to those already named, reference should be made to Miss Lila Wilde, whose clear and weighty elocution did full justice to the part of Progress. The harlequinade was played with Messrs. John, Edward, and Gus Walhalla as clown, pantaloon, and old woman respectively; Miss Stanley as Columbine and Mr. R. E. Watson as Harlequin. The two latter danced the opening hornpipe with neatness and grace. The whole entertainment was received with all the demonstrative enthusiasm that a holiday audience could furnish.

THE ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.

With a change of programme on a holiday night and a new feature on the bill, it was no wonder that the Alhambra Music Hall was packed to the doors last night. After the commencement of the performance standing room was not available. The minstrelsy part of the programme was rather shorter than is customary, and included items by Mr. A. W. Hulme, Miss Tessie Cleveland, Mr. W. King, and Miss Millie Herbert, while the comic effusions were entrusted to C. Pope, W. Bovis, Irving Sayles, and C. Bovis. After an interval there was produced a pantomime and musical extravaganza entitled "Cinderella and her Big Sister; or the Lover, the Lackey, and the Little Glass Slipper." This was arranged in seven scenes, in all of which absurd and impossible situations occurred. Little Cinderella, the much-abused, was played by Miss Viola Fortescue. Miss Lucy Fraser, who always takes the part of handsome young men, played the Prince of Salerno, and Cinderella's two stepsisters, Thisbe and Clorinda, found excellent representatives in Miss R. Jones and Mr. Geo. K. Fortescue. The last-named received no slight encouragement for the way in which he threw life into every ridiculous situation. The other parts of the pantomime were taken by Miss Alma Obrey, Miss Eva Howard, Miss G. Elvy, Mr. L. Seymour, Mr. C. Bovis, Mr. W. Bovis, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. A. W. Hulme, and Mr. J. S. Porter. The whole concluded with a shadowgraph harlequinade. A gorgeous transformation scene painted by Mr. W. H. Laite, "The Butterflies' Bower," was loudly applauded. Cinderella's chariot, which was drawn by two ponies, made a pretty picture. The whole production was under the personal supervision of Mr. H. Barrington.

THE GARRICK THEATRE.

The excellence of the performance at the Garrick Theatre was emphasised by the attendance last night. The theatre was well attended, and the comedy "Blue Blood" was received with enthusiasm.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Harry Rickards and his company attracted a very large house last night, and those who came late were unable to obtain admission, and had to go elsewhere. The new programme was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and is likely to draw well.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The management of Walshe Bros.' Novelty Company, which again performed in the School of Arts last night, must have been gratified at the large audience that witnessed their second appearance. The programme presented was very similar to that submitted to patrons of the entertainment on Saturday night, but there was a little judicious pruning, with decidedly favourable results. As usual, the Irishisms of Craydon and Holland pleased a large section of those present, and the Sisters Blair were liberally applauded. Miss Maud Clarke sang the ballad, "When You and I were Young," with a good deal of expression, and, with Miss Rose Cowan, presented the sentimental element in the first part. The well-known Billy Warner improved his reputation, and the athletic contributions of Professor H. E. Seguy were decidedly above the average. The majority of the other performers were appreciated by the audience, and the finale proved very amusing.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

THE WATER PANTOMIME.

Fillis's Circus and Menagerie gave two entertainments, and at both of them the audiences were very large. Especially was this the case in the evening, when the whole of the seating accommodation was taken up. The interior of the tent presented an unusually attractive appearance due to the decorations introduced to enhance the effect of the water pantomime. The programme embraced several novelties, and from time to time the audience was most demonstrative in signifying its delight. One of the novelties was a "lion-taming" performance. The Government having interdicted the performances of the lady, whose specialty is the making of the Nubian lions skip and gambol, and having also forbidden Captain Russell to give similar exhibitions, the management consulted Johnny Wallett in the emergency. Johnny Wallett is one of the most versatile as he is one of the most ingenious of clowns, so he gave a "lion performance," which proved to be a most laughable kind of burlesque. Another specialty was an exhibition of horsemanship by Madame Fillis, who introduced her magnificent thoroughbred horse Victor, and performed with him a variety of feats, which gained for her round after round of applause. Several of the series of displays of horsemanship were evidently regarded by the majority of the audience as altogether new to this part of the world. August indulged in a burlesque of Madame Fillis's horsemanship with the result that a portion at least of the audience laughed so heartily as to reach a condition bordering upon the hysterical. Walhalla and Funny Faust supplemented their ordinary course of musical specialties, and secured the hearty plaudits of the people. Mr. Fillis, in conjunction with almost the full strength of the company, judging from the vocal effects with which it was accompanied, now presented his great military act, "Dying to Save the Colours," which is founded upon an episode of the Zulu war. It is said that wherever this performance has been given it has brought Mr. Fillis renown; and those who witnessed the exhibition of last night could well understand why it should be so. A more realistic performance it is hardly possible to conceive. Mr. Fillis, representing an English officer, supported at first by a comrade, fights a host of Zulus—an army of men who, clad and equipped as Zulus, fight as if they were Zulus, indeed. After a time Mr. Fillis is left alone to do battle with the enemy, who strive—and apparently most determinedly strive, but vainly strive—to wrest the colours from him. He, by his ingenuity, saves the colours; but the onslaught of the Zulus is so fierce that he, with his horse, is left for dead on the field. His return to consciousness is followed by some very clever acting. The diminutive Master Bertie, as usual, displayed his accomplishments as a trapezist, and, as usual, "brought down the house." The special feature of the whole entertainment, however, was the water pantomime, of which the inaugural exhibition was given. The arena having been converted into a spacious basin, intended at a later period to become a "lake," 12 gaily-dressed and carefully-trained children entered it and presented the fairy garland ballet, thereby winning most favourable comments. Then succeeded the swallow ballet by a corps of ladies. The costume was of a most striking kind. The dancers were supposed to be swallows, but they were swallows without tails. The costumes consisted of plush jackets of peacock blue, elaborately trimmed with swansdown, and furnished with wings. Pink fleshings were also worn. The model of the costume seemed to embrace a combination of style such as might be suggested by seeing Mercury, Cupid, and Robin Hood in company. All the dancers having withdrawn from the basin, the lime lights were brought into focus, and the signal was given for "Niagara" to be let loose, and "Niagara," in the shape of a huge cascade, came rushing into the basin with mighty impetuous sweep and the most lovely effect, causing the people to unanimously stamp and clap their delight. The music of the water was preceded as well as supplemented by the music of the orchestra, which imitated the twittering of birds and introduced the peculiar notes of the cuckoo. Then came a club of bathers, who in turn were succeeded by a school of water nymphs. A flotilla of punts, dingies, steam launches, &c., also entered the lake. The comic phases of an aquatic festival soon presented themselves, putting the audience into a condition of uproarious merriment. Frogs, divers, swimmers, anglers, policemen, urchins, watermen, bandsmen, organ-grinders, and peasants were all represented, and a series of collisions, capsizes, and contretemps was well carried out, the experiences of a corpulent policeman and the members of a German band being especially ludicrous. Indeed, the "Full of awkward misfortunes" anticipated by the programme was thoroughly realised, the clowns in particular making every point it was possible to score in that direction. Now a grouping of water nymphs took place on the "island" which was in the "lake," the fairy fountains fitted up on the margin of the lake were set going, the limelights directed through glasses of various colours were projected upon the scene, and Bengal fire was also burned. A few minutes later the playing of the National Anthem signified the close of the entertainment. Fillis's Circus will give two performances daily during the holidays, one commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the other at a quarter to 8 o'clock in the evening. The first afternoon performance of the water pantomime, preceded by a special programme, is announced for to-day.

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

The Wirth Brothers' circus entertainment at the York-street Rink was witnessed and enjoyed last evening by an audience which crowded the building to excess. From start to finish the performance was followed with close interest, and that the efforts of the members of the company gave satisfaction was abundantly proved by repeated roars of laughter and more frequent rounds of hearty cheering. Mr. H. Benham made himself responsible for the comic element in the entertainment. Ere he had been in the ring a quarter of an hour he appeared to have placed himself well in touch with the audience, and his witty sallies and more humorous byplay were received with such marks of approval as served to spur him on to greater efforts. Horsemanship was a strong feature in the entertainment, and served to introduce Miss Marizles Wirth, Miss Madeline Wirth, Miss Edith Wirth, and several gentlemen riders, whose feats of skill and daring aroused great enthusiasm. Great interest, too, was taken in the performance of the Mikado Japanese. Several of the feats of the Japs were of quite a sensational nature, and all of them were performed with that quiet modesty characteristic of Japanese performers. The work of a couple of little chaps known as "The Midgets" was specially interesting and deserving of praise. Under the direction of Mr. Benham the athletic members of the company "posed" as Roman statuary, pyramids, &c., with excellent spectacular effect. The evening's entertainment included feats of strength by Mr. Eugene Kneebone, and sensational feats with gun, sword, and scimitar by the Bedouin Arabs, and was brought to a close with an amusing sketch entitled "Madame Dinnie and Her Man Servant." In the afternoon a special performance was given for the benefit of little folk and of those who did not feel disposed to go out of the city. The rink was well filled, and the efforts of the performers were heartily cheered. Two holiday performances are announced for to-day. The first will begin at 3 p.m. and the second at 8 p.m., and new features will be introduced into the programmes.

CYCLORAMA.

The customary crowd of visitors was welcomed at the Cyclorama by the manager yesterday. All through the day the platform, round which the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg is arranged, was filled with people. Lectures were given at frequent intervals, and from these a very good idea was obtained of the battle. The musical entertainment added greatly to the interest of the picture.

ODDFELLOWS' DEMONSTRATION.

The Sydney district of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows held a demonstration at Rosehill yesterday. The day was fine, although the weather was somewhat threatening; and this, no doubt, had something to do with the attendance. There were between 2000 and 3000 persons present, and a most enjoyable day was spent. Early in the morning there was a procession from the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. There were about 150 members of the order in full regalia in the procession, which started from the hall at 9 o'clock and proceeded, headed by the Premier Brass Band, along Goulburn, Pitt, Park, and George streets to the railway station, where it dispersed. Thirty-three lodges were represented in the procession. The new banner of the order was displayed for the first time. The banner is a handsome piece of artistic work. This is the first demonstration of the kind held by the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, and the object of the outing was to have a reunion of the members. A proportion of the profits is to be divided between the Sydney, Prince Alfred, and St. Vincent's Hospitals. The order was established in this colony in 1844, and at the present time it contains 11,000 members. In New South Wales there are eight districts and 119 branches. The Sydney district has 4800 members, with invested funds to the amount of £30,000. The society is on the increase, as can be seen from the fact that during last year 1032 members joined the order. The grand master is Mr. James Hagan, and the grand secretary Mr. J. A. M'Cubben. There were all kinds of amusements at Rosehill, and the many holiday-seekers entered into the day's pleasure with great zest. A capital programme of sports was carried out. Dancing took place in the pavilion, and during the day the Premier Brass Band played selections on the lawn in front of the grand stand. The following were the officials:—Chairman, Mr G. H. Sands; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. S. Stevens; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Heron; sports committee, Messrs. J. H. Wannall, H. Hund, C. H. Sorrell, R. T. Steele, W. Crawford, H. Goodman, J. Gowans, J. Alldridge, S. M. Steenbloom (sports secretary); starter, Mr. H. Hund; referee, Mr. J. H. Wannall; judges, Messrs. C. H. Sorrell, J. Gowans. The amateur bicycle race was held under the patronage of the New South Wales Cyclists' Union. Following are the results:—

220 Yards Hurdle Race, open to Members of Friendly Societies.—First heat: W. Dillon, 1; H. Headzer, 2. Second heat: G. Gough, 1; R. W. Lewis, 2. Final: G. Gough, 1; R. W. Lewis, 2; H. Headger, 3.

Demonstration Handicap, 125 yards, open to members of the order.—First heat: F. R. Davis, 1; W. T. Andrews, 2. Second heat: R. W. Robinson, 1; A. J. Swinfield, 2. Third heat: R. Young, 1; A. H. Inman, 2. Fourth heat: James Frost, 1; D. Spillane, 2. Fifth heat: W. Ahern, 1; A. Wells, 2. Second Round—First heat: A. Wells. Second heat: F. Davis. Third heat: W. Ahern. Fourth heat: James Frost. Fifth heat: D. Spillane. Final: D. Spillane, 1; James Frost, 2; F. R. Davis, 3; W. Ahern, 4.

Sack Race, 75 yards, members of the order only.—H. Herron (Glebe Union), 1; T. Williams, 2; R. Davies (Carrington), 3.

Members Daughters' Race, 75 yards, under 16 years of age.—Lily Illingsworth, 1; Maggie Williams, 2; E. Law, 3.

Sons of Members, 75 yards, under 16 years of age.—J. W. Brownie, 1; T. Cleary, 2; Goughan, 3.

One Mile Walking Handicap, open to all-comers.—R. J. Weston, 200 yards, 1; R. G. Keenan, 70, 2.

Boys' Race, 75 yards, under 16 years of age.—J. Quinn, 1; E. Connolly, 2; R. W. May, 3.

Girls' Race, 75 yards, under 16 years of age.—E. Hurley 1; N. Norman, 2; M. Williams, 3.

440 Yards Obstacle Race.—H. Bresco, 80 yards, 1; J. J. Brady, 75, 2; W. Dillon, 35, 3.

Two Miles Handicap Bicycle Race, amateurs only.—A. Griffiths, Redfern B. C., 220 yards, 1; W. B. Wilkinson, Eclipse B. C., 120, 2; E. Deboile, Speedwell B. C., 250, 3.

Two and a Half Miles Handicap Bicycle Race.—R. Lewis, 100 yards, 1; A. Glover, 150, 2; G. Roth, 75 yards behind scratch, 3.

Old Buffers' Race, 75 yards, open to members over 45 years of age.—D. Ragan, Neptune Lodge, 1; W. Dummett, Traveller's Home, 2.

Tug-of-War, open to teams of 10 men from lodges of the order.—Won by the Carrington Lodge team.

RECHABITE PICNIC AT PEARL BAY.

The Rechabite Picnic at Pearl Bay was largely attended, and evidently proved a most enjoyable affair. Steamers for the Bay left Circular Quay at intervals of half an hour up to 1.30 p.m., and conveyed holiday-makers to their destination in comfort, and no sooner had the destination been reached than the visitors resolved themselves into picnic parties, and set about making the most of the time at their disposal. Apart from being a very pretty place, Pearl Bay is admirably suited to picnic purposes, possessing, as it does, all those rustic conveniences dear to the heart of the picnicker. To these facilities there were added yesterday sports in which both young and old engaged; swings and swingboats for the use and enjoyment of the little ones, and a brass band which discoursed dance music in such excellent time that it tempted many to set summer weather at nought and to "trip it merrily." At midday enjoyment was sought in the discussion of well-laden hampers. Here, there, and everywhere the grounds were dotted with family circles intent upon the midday meal, to which fresh air and delightful surroundings added a zest. The meal having been disposed of, the holiday-makers again applied themselves to pleasure-seeking, and continued the enjoyable pursuit until about 4 o'clock, when preparation for the return home was commenced.

THE PARKS AND DOMAIN.

The various parks in and about the city yesterday bore much their usual aspect. There were hosts of youngsters in the parks, and the green sward afforded a capital playground for the children. The more unpleasant habitués of the parks made themselves scarce. The Domain was well attended. Although the calls on the police prevented them keeping as close a watch on the public reserves as usual, it is creditable to the people that in none of these resorts was there any symptom of rowdiness.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The beautiful collection of flowers and trees seems a never-ending source of attraction at the Botanical Gardens, and yesterday this popular resort had its full quota of visitors. The somewhat threatening aspect of the weather in the early morning no doubt helped to swell the list of visitors to the Botanical Gardens, and those who went there were afforded a full opportunity of enjoying the beauties of nature under favourable conditions.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Numerous other attractions apparently failed to in any way minimise the popularity of the Zoological Gardens, and the hosts of people who yesterday visited this popular resort were afforded plenty of amusement. It can hardly be said that the visitors had a quiet time, as the animals and birds were lively enough to please even the juveniles who were in evidence yesterday. In the majority of cases visitors took advantage of the semi-retired nooks to have al-fresco picnics amongst themselves; but the intervals were filled up with an inspection of the comprehensive collection of natural history specimens which makes the Zoo one of the most interesting resorts within a short distance of the city. As usual, the antics of the monkeys attracted throngs of juveniles around their cages; but the elephants Jessie and Toby, which were put through their performance by Mr. Burrowes during the afternoon, rivalled them in attractiveness. The feeding of the wild animals appeared to divert some of the adult visitors, and the programme was generally varied enough to please the tastes of all classes.

AUSTRALIAN WAXWORKS.

The Australian Waxworks in George-street, situated almost opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, were well patronised yesterday. The collection is an interesting one, comprising over 200 figures, and includes representations of the prominent figures in the Windsor and Rainhill tragedies, the Lambert poisoning cases, and the mysterious discoveries of the bodies of infants at Macdonaldtown and other suburbs of Sydney. There are also figures showing the most prominent bushrangers in Australia, which comprise Ned Kelly and his associates, Morgan, Frank Gardiner, and Ben Hall.

COOGEE AQUARIUM.

One of the most popular places of resort yesterday was the Coogee Palace Aquarium, which was crowded with holiday-makers from an early hour in the forenoon until late at night. The proprietors advertised that their patrons would be sure of 17 hours of continuous amusement, and that they adhered to what they announced no one who visited the aquarium could deny. There were many varieties of entertainments, including a Punch and Judy show, an exhibition of marionettes, feats with poisonous snakes, and, as the programme put it, a variety of amusements "too numerous to mention." There was dancing in the balcony during the forenoon and evening, the music being provided by the Great Empire Band. Not the least enjoyable feature of the day was the performances of the troupe known as the Great American Minstrels, over 50 in number, and whose excellent entertainment afforded much pleasure to those who were present.

BONDI AQUARIUM.

Bondi Aquarium attracted a very large number of holiday folk yesterday. The grounds were thronged both afternoon and evening. The programme submitted was a most attractive one, embracing as it did 12 complete entertainments and involving the services of something like 50 artists. The aquarium grounds afforded a capital promenade, and the switchback railway, the camera obscura, the merry-go-rounds, the see-saws, and the skating rink were all well patronised. In the main hall there were additional entertainments. Song and dance artists made their appearance at intervals and were greeted with applause. These included Miss Maud Fanning, Miss Flo Rose, and Miss R. Warren. Mr. J. Cowan appeared in his specialties, whilst Mr. Chaffey's comic songs were well received. Minstrel entertainments followed. Outside there were exhibitions by the Australian Blondin, and by Allen Kerr, the champion trick cyclist. But the great attraction of the day was the appearance of a tribe of aboriginals who have just arrived from Northern Queensland. Exhibitions were given of spear and boomerang throwing; there was a bow and arrow competition, dancing, and other illustrations of the habits and customs of the natives. These were viewed with interest and wonder by thousands of spectators. In the evening the grounds were illuminated by the electric light.

OCEAN, RIVER AND HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

The favourable weather induced large numbers of holiday-makers to decide upon making one or other of the numerous ocean, river, and harbour excursions. The Newcastle and Hunter River S. N. Company despatched the Namoi to Newport and Pittwater. The steamer, with about her complement of passengers, got under way shortly after 10 a.m., and stoppages being made at spots specially favoured by sightseers, a very enjoyable time was passed. The steamer Banks Peninsular took a number of excursionists to Port Hacking. At Clontarf, where the Imperial Band was stationed for the day, there were, it was estimated, about 800 visitors. Owing, probably, to the short distance, many went down to Fern Bay and enjoyed themselves at this convenient resort. Dancing was indulged in to music supplied by the City Band. The swings were kept constantly going. A great many pleasure-seekers took the trip to Watson's Bay, in which locality the two-fold attraction of harbour and ocean scenery may be enjoyed. The steamers ran at very short intervals. Correy's picturesque grounds at Cabarita, Parramatta River, were the scene of the holiday-making of numerous picnic parties. Dancing was carried on in the large pavilion to the strains of the Young Australian Band. A picnic organised by the Shamrock Club took place at Athol Gardens. As at many other resorts, much of the time was spent in dancing. By 2 p.m. about 600 persons had set out for the Gardens, and many more went down in the afternoon. The police had to arrest one individual there, and he was brought to town, and lodged in the Water Police Court. Many people found their way to Mortlake Palace Gardens, where, besides dancing to the strains of an orchestra, they had the privilege, after luncheon, of listening to a concert. Amongst the singers were Miss Nelly Bayhnan, Miss Lorry St. George, Miss Burgis, Miss N. Baylis, Mr. Naughton, &c.

CELTIC FAIR.

There was a fairly large attendance at the Celtic Fair in George-street last night. Much amusement was derived from the side shows, the Punch and Judy show, the maypole dance, and many others. Professor Beckford's marionettes were greatly admired by the children. In addition to these entertainments there was a concert, which included the cantata "Fairy Queen," and a trio, "Hush-a-bye Baby."

CAMP MEETING.

The annual excursion to Middle Head and camp meeting, under the auspices of the Central and Balmain Methodist Missions, took place yesterday. The steamers Balmain and Admiral left the No. 2 Jetty at Circular Quay at frequent intervals between the hours of 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., and conveyed over 2000 persons to the resort chosen. The services and entire arrangements were supervised by the Rev. P. J. Stephen, superintendent of the Balmain mission, in the absence through illness of the Rev. W. G. Taylor, superintendent of the Central Mission. At 11 a.m. a women's meeting was conducted by the sisters of the mission, and at 2 p.m. a monster meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Stead (President of the Conference), Rev. W. Scott (Pitt-street Congregational Church), Rev. J. A. Nolan, Rev. F. Duesbury, and Rev. P. J. Stephen. During the afternoon a number of the excursionists availed themselves of the opportunity offered of a trip outside the Heads, and altogether a most enjoyable day was spent.

BOTANY.

Sir Joseph Banks' grounds at Botany were visited by nearly 2000 people yesterday, the largest number that Mr. Frank Smith has welcomed for a long time past. Dancing was carried on in the pavilion all day, and many of those who did not take part in this amusement found pleasure in rambling about the beautifully laid-out gardens. During the afternoon an entertainment was given by the Alhambra Minstrel Company.

CHOWDER BAY.

The Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society's picnic was held at Chowder Bay yesterday. At 9 a.m. a procession, headed by the Hibernian Band, left St. Benedict's Church, and marched to the Quay, from where the visitors, to the number of some thousands, were conveyed by four large steamers to the pleasure-grounds. French's band and a number of National musicians were engaged, and dancing was continued throughout the day in the large pavilion on the grounds. Sports of all descriptions were heartily entered into, and the picknickers amused themselves in various ways. The secretary (Mr. J. Dwyer) and the members of the committee worked hard, and the success achieved was due in no small degree to their untiring exertions. The holiday-makers returned to town early in the evening.

MANLY.

From early morning yesterday the Port Jackson Steamship Company's steamers were kept running to Manly, the beautiful weather tempting large numbers to patronise the various steamers to their utmost capacity. The vast crowds who visited Manly could not be far short of 10,000 people, whose presence lent to the beautiful marine suburb an animated appearance. Hundreds of young people disported themselves on the ocean and harbour beaches, and derived much enjoyment at the water's edge. All the capacious reserves were fully occupied by visitors, and many picnic parties availed themselves of the shelter afforded by the splendid trees which add so much to the attractive appearance of Manly. The ocean and harbour beaches were the chief places of resort; still many people found their way round the Marine Parade and over to Fairy Bower, Shell Beach, Queen's Cliff, and Fairlight, from the last of which a magnificent view of Port Jackson, as far up as Rose Bay and the bend at Bradley's Head, can be obtained. The roads around Manly were also kept literally swarming with vehicles.

There was a large audience at the Town Hall yesterday when Mr. Wiegand gave a popular recital of favourite pieces, which closed with a fantasia on the national airs of European countries. The city organist will play again this evening.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Compared with Boxing Day of last year the railway traffic yesterday showed an increase of nearly 10,000 passengers. All the lines shared pretty equally in the increase, and on all was the traffic heavy, although the demand made on the traffic department did not overtax it. Specials were run to various places along the lines, and all were well filled. A large number journeyed to the Hawkesbury, and a good proportion of these travellers took a trip in the General Gordon for 20 miles up the river. On the South Coast line the traffic was correspondingly heavy, Waterfall and National Park being most favoured by the visitors. Full returns of the number of travellers have not yet been made, but roughly speaking there were 74,248 tickets issued, as against 64,614 of the previous year.

TRAM TRAFFIC.

The tram traffic yesterday was very heavy, but when the final returns are complete they will, it is anticipated, show that the number of passengers carried was less than the number carried on Boxing Day last year. Up to 11 o'clock in the morning specials were sent out to all of the suburbs to assist the ordinary trams in conveying passengers into town, but after that hour the specials were utilised for the traffic to Bondi and Coogee. The racecourse had a service every 10 minutes, and Bondi and Coogee every 15 minutes. The 1s 6d specials to the course were not patronised to the same extent as last year. No less than 50 carloads were conveyed to the racecourse, and about the same number returned. For Coogee 80 cars were reported as having been filled, and over 70 carloads were taken to Bondi. These figures represent the traffic up to 4 p.m. It was found necessary to withdraw some 30 cars from traffic to meet the additional requirements of the racecourse. The Cleveland-street traffic was not as heavy as last year. The only accident reported up to 5 p.m. was a slight one at Cook's River. The rolling-stock worked well, and no breakdowns or blocks were reported. The traffic manager supervised the whole traffic, and he was ably assisted by the members of the staff, who worked willingly and well.

[By Telegraph.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

FORESTERS' SPORTS AT ORANGE.

ORANGE, Monday.

Foresters' sports were held on the Association Ground to-day. There was a large attendance. The weather was very hot. The results were:—

Opening Handicap, 125 yards.—Won by Porter, of Sydney.

Boys' Race.—E. M'Kivett.

Sheffield Handicap, all-comers (14 entries).—Porter, 10 yards, 1; M'Mahon, 18 yards, 2; Kahle, 16 yards, 3. Potter and Butler were also in the final. A protest was lodged against the winner, who was alleged to have given wrong performances.

Obstacle Race.—Won by R. Clayton.

Bicycle Race (14 entries), 2 miles.—Won by E. Cook, Bathurst, with 200 yards start; D. Arthur, Orange, 70 yards, second. Clifton, C. May, Lynch, Lamont, Hare, and Seers finished in the order named. Clifton was on scratch.

Galloway Race.—Mr. Walsh's Elaine, 1; Mr. End's Tim Dwyer, 2; Mr. Bell's Venetia, 3.

A Tug of War was won by the Lucknow team.

Quarter of a Mile Race.—Hicks, 30 yards, 1; M'Cooliffe, 8 yards, 2; Strickland, 30 yards, 3.

CAMDEN, Monday.

A tea meeting, military sports, and a cricket match took place at Westbrook to-day and were largely attended, everything passing off successfully. In Camden this afternoon a picnic and athletic sports were held in Mr. Fergusson's paddock in aid of the Roman Catholic Church funds. There was a large attendance, and the principal handicap, a footrace, was won in the following order:—H. Taplin, 1; Porter, 2; Leuchel, 3.

COONAMBLE, Monday.

The Christmas holidays are being observed quietly here. All the leading business establishments close on Monday and Tuesday. A bazaar was held this evening in the Mechanics' Hall in aid of the funds of St. Barnabas' Church. The weather is very hot. The thermometer registered 103° in the shade yesterday, and 105° to-day.

COOMA, Monday.

Christmas Day in Cooma passed over very quietly. The weather was exceedingly sultry, with hot winds. The Oddfellows celebrated Boxing Day, being their third anniversary, by marching through the town with a band playing, and by holding sports on the showground. There were over 350 persons present. The day was beautifully fine and cool.

Carols were sung on Christmas Eve by members of the choirs from the different churches.

GLEN INNES, Monday.

Boxing Day was celebrated as a close holiday. The local Caledonians held their first gathering on the show ground. Over a thousand people attended. Sports were held. There were 33 events on the programme, the principal one being the Caledonian Handicap of £10, won by George Priest. Pipers in full costume were present from Brisbane. The weather was very hot, and during the afternoon a slight thunderstorm occurred.

GRAFTON, Monday.

The excursions to the heads were fairly patronised. Six steamers took passengers to the seaside, the Kallatina running in aid of the School of Arts.

KIAMA, Monday.

To-day witnessed a large influx of visitors to this town and district, the various special trains being crowded. The weather was favourable for picnic parties. The usual holiday resorts were well patronised. There was a fine display of bunting at the lighthouse, and flags floated over some of the principal buildings, giving the town a holiday appearance. Late in the afternoon the weather became cloudy and light rain fell, but not in sufficient quantity to mar the pleasure of holiday-seekers.

MOSS VALE, Monday.

To-day opened with fine weather after a windy night, and many parties visited the Fitzroy and Belmore Falls and other pleasure resorts; but towards noon it became dull, and in the afternoon light rain fell, which marred the enjoyment.

NARRANDERA, Monday.

Boxing Day was observed as a close holiday, and passed off quietly. The only outdoor amusement was the Gillenbah annual races, which were well attended. Mr. Reese's Wombat won the three principal events.

PENRITH, Monday.

The weather for the holidays was all that could be desired. Saturday was a busy day among the shops here, most of which made special preparations by way of decorations. At night the streets were crowded. It was the busiest night here for very many years, very few shops closing before midnight. Sunday came in bright, fine, and clear, but terribly hot, the thermometer registering 100°. At 4 o'clock this morning a change took place. The wind blew quite a gale, and it was thought it would bring up rain. The morning, however, broke bright and warm, but turned cool in the afternoon. It is now quite cold. There are a large number of visitors here. Sports were held at Mulgoa, and a large number of private picnics were also held. The railway traffic has been very heavy. Cricket matches were played at Penrith and Emu Plains between the local and metropolitan teams. The traffic to and from Mulgoa was so great that three coaches were constantly plying.

ROBERTSON, Monday.

The Christmas holidays were celebrated in Robertson and district in an unusually lively manner. The Belmore and Fitzroy Falls were visited by his Excellency the Governor and party, and hundreds of excursionists, who seemed to enjoy the cool temperature and beautiful scenery. Picnickers also visited the Carrington and Maiden Veil Falls in numbers. To-day a cricket match was played by the Robertson First Eleven against some members of the Sydney Surry United Eleven, and resulted in a win for the visitors. The cricket club to-night gave a concert in aid of the School of Arts.

ST. MARYS, Monday.

Christmas Day, being Sunday, passed off quietly. The heat was excessive, 100° in the shade. To-day a nice cool easterly breeze set in. The town is deserted by holiday-seekers.

IMMORTAL NAMES.

(London Evening Standard.)

The Duc d'Escars, *maitre d'hôtel* to Louis XVIII., was a man, says Hayward, whose fortunes were hardly on a par with his deserts. He died inconsolable at not having given his name to a single dish, after devoting his whole life to the culinary art. When his best friends wished to wound him mortally they had only to mention the *Veau à la Béchamel*. "Gentlemen," he would exclaim, "say no more about it, or fancy me the inventor and author of the dish. The French Revolution was necessary that, in the general break up, poor Béchamel should be decorated with this glory. *Entre nous* he was entirely innocent of any invention whatever. But such is the way of the world: he goes straight to posterity, and your most humble servant will end by leaving no token of remembrance behind him." And true it is that while such names as Soubise, Colbert, Nesselrode, Chateaubriand, and Bechamel convey thoughts too deep for words to those who understand the gentle art of dining, the name of the unfortunate though deserving D'Escars has almost sunk into entire oblivion. It is a curious kind of immortality that is thus bestowed on a name by being constantly associated with a single idea. The work is accomplished and the triumph complete when we can use the name as a noun or verb, and drop the initial capital. Connected with things eatable and drinkable we can think of only two such words, both English, unless, indeed, Chateaubriand be admitted as a third. But no one would deny that the terms "sandwich" and "grog" have become integral parts of our language, and the man who spelt either of them with a capital would scarcely be understood. It is undoubted that the word "sandwich" owes its origin to John Montague, fourth Earl of Sandwich, who died exactly a hundred years ago, and whose habit it was to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming table. Those who have tasted abroad the split rolls, with a slice of ham inserted anyhow in the middle, passing muster as sandwiches in some foreign countries, will own that the said John Montague not only enriched our language, but conferred a signal boon on his fellow-countrymen. Possibly, had he been consulted in the matter, he might have preferred to call the edible in question a "Juliet," or even a "Montague." But others became its god-parents, and they reasoned among themselves—

What's Montague? it is not hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!

And so they called it "sandwich," which, after all, did just as well. The other English word referred to above is the name of a beverage not unfrequently imbibed with sandwiches, *videlicet*, "grog." Not that anyone, so far as we know, was ever born with the name of Grog, or given such a name at baptism, or registered under such a designation according to the form exacted by our law; but, nevertheless, grog, in the middle of last century, was a name very well understood. In fact, Admiral Vernon was so called on account of his grogram breeches. It was this same "old Grog" who ordered the sailors to dilute their rum with water; and thus, although his name may be said to be written in rum and water, he unconsciously immortalised it in a most unexpected and unusual way. We venture to say that as long as Shakespeare is read and sandwiches eaten, so long will grog be drunk, and Admiral Vernon's nickname immortalised among Englishmen, be they sailors or otherwise. Thou, too, Sally Lunn, art but little inferior in fame to the Earl and the Admiral, though thou wast but a pastrycook of Bath, and though capital letters for the *present* exclude thee from the symposium of the blest! We may talk of "a Sally Lunn," or of "half a Sally Lunn," but we imagine we might not as yet write of "sally lunns" as though these syllables formed a portion of the Queen's dictionary English. The day may come when this will be allowable, but a careful study of the best poets of the century leads us to the opinion that it has not yet arrived. Sally, Dr. Brewer tells us, used to carry her delicious wares in a basket, about the close of the last century, and cry them in the streets of Bath. Dalmer, a baker, bought her recipe and made a song about the tea cakes. If the first verse did not contain the word "bun" as a rhyme to "Lunn," we will abstain from the ambrosial food for a week. Abernethy, with his biscuit, follows, *longo intervallo* after pretty Sally, in the race for popularity and the class-list of immortal names.

But it is not only in the realm of the kitchen that undying fame is bestowed. A crowd of good English words rush to mind, conjuring up visions of gods, goddesses, and heroes of many a creed outworn; of saints, murderers, emperors, obscure private folk, inventors, soldiers, and many whom we cannot assign to any particular calling or profession. If our words could but be vocal, what a range histories some of them might tell us! Think of the semi-mythical, semi-astrological biographies of such terms as "jovial," "saturnine," "mercurial," "martial," all of them descended from the old gods of Rome by way of the stars. Then there are other words coming more directly from Olympus, such as "herculean," "Athenæum," "phaeton," "erotic," and so forth. Except among the learned, "genius" conjures up now no memory of guardian spirits, nor "narcissus" of a beautiful youth; August and July are months to those who never heard of Roman Emperors; January suggests no thought of Janus, god of doors; nor March of the god of war; nor June of a great clan now perished; while other gods—Tiw the warlike, Woden the furious, Frigu the goddess of love, and old Saturn himself, though their names are inseparably engrafted on the English language, are as little remembered when we recite the days of the week as are the sun, the moon, and the thunder when we mention Sunday, Monday, and Thursday. The old gods, though they live on our tongues, and though their names are bandied to and fro unceasingly in our streets and in our palaces, are driven out—

The lonely mountain o'er,
And the resounding shore,
A voice of weeping heard and loud lament;
From haunted spring, and dale
Edg'd with poplar pale,
The parting genius is with sighing sent.
With flower-inwov'n tresses torn
The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn.

So let us leave them to weep and mourn the falling from their high estate. We are as ready as our forefathers in the art of attaching men's proper names to things. Witness such words as "Victoria," "Stanhope," "Brougham," applied to carriages; "Mackintosh," for a waterproof; "Macadam," for a pavement; "Gladstone," for a bag, to say nothing of possible developments in connection with collars and claret; "Cardigan," for a waistcoat; "Wellington," for a boot; and, shall we add, "Gamp," for an umbrella? "Gingham" sounds as if it might have been someone's name; but, unfortunately, it is derived from Guingamp, a place in Brittany, where the now despised fabric used to be made. To turn to less prosaic subjects, many flowers are named after human beings. Such names as Maréchal Niel, Madame Falcot, and so forth are obviously taken from the names of real persons; while our English flower, the marigold, has its derivation partly from the name of the Virgin. But flowers give as much as they take in the matter of names, and of words that designate a class of flowers as opposed to a particular species, it is probable that few, if any, are derived from those pretty flower names by which English girls are sometimes called.

Science occasionally avails herself of the names of inventors in compiling her vocabulary, and one or two rare metals bear, or used to bear, the names of their inventors with the termination "ium" appended. But perhaps the word "ohm" is the only instance of such scientific word-coinage generally known by the outside world. What an "ohm" is the dictionaries already tell us, without thinking it necessary to allude to Ohm, the discoverer of an electrical law. But still more generally used than merely scientific terms can ever be are the words "burke" and "boycott," for these are verbs expressing actions understood, alas! by most of us. Of the latter it is unnecessary to speak. But there may be some who have forgotten that "burke," meaning to "stifle," owes its origin to an Irishman, worse, if possible, than any boycotter, who, in 1828, committed murders wholesale in Edinburgh by stifling his victims, in order that he might afterwards sell the bodies for dissection in the hospitals.

An attempt is being made in Indianapolis (Ind.) to utilise natural gas as a motive for street cars. It is claimed that the absorption of 240ft. of Indiana natural gas by suitable appliances will propel a street car of 30-passenger capacity 30 miles at the rate of 10 miles an hour. The motor proposed to be used as an instrument will have a capacity of 18 cubic feet of gas with a pressure of 30lb. to the square inch. Steam will be used in connection with the natural gas, expecting thereby to get a material increase in the working effect. Storage stations will be located at convenient places for the ready refilling of exhausted cylinders.

MODERN MEN.

PROFESSOR HUBERT HERKOMER, R.A.

It is Professor Herkomer's peculiar distinction (writes the *National Observer*) to have failed in more arts than any man of his generation. Commoner souls are content to disgrace themselves upon canvas, but the monarch of Bushey has delighted also to court criticism in music and the drama, in architecture and stage-management. His achievements (in mishaps) are many and various. And yet he has never committed a folly which he did not trick out for the public as a veritable triumph. So that for him blunder has spelt profit, ineptitude has meant gain. To a conspicuous talent for failure he adds a capacity for business which rises even to genius. Had he dealt in wooden nutmegs, he had convinced the world that his was the best-seasoned fruit on the market. And so imperturbable in his complacency that he has preserved the white shirt-front of virtue unspotted in times of the direst disaster. When in the interests of art and his pocket, he was induced to sell process-blocks as etchings, he confounded those detractors who had detected his manœuvre with real self-satisfaction. How absolute was the refutation of his "self-constituted judges," who did not know that at Bushey the term etching had three meanings! And, besides, out of sixteen plates were not seven produced by "my own hand?" Moreover, when the Professor's trifling lapse was revealed to a malicious public, did he not frankly and freely promise to explain his "methods" in his "forthcoming lecture"? Of course he explained nothing, but the world believed that he would, and long before the lectures were delivered had forgotten that there was anything to explain. In the meantime, "the versatile Professor"—that, we believe, is the correct phrase—had invented a moon (which he even now keeps in a box and shows to his intimates), or had written a play or created a new part, so that the fame of his earlier exploits was eclipsed. The treason done to art mattered not. And how shall even the greatest hero of modern times preserve an artistic conscience, when there are so many other things to be done? Has not "our new Leonardo"—we thank thee, Mr. Courtney, for teaching us that word—still to write "scores reminding the audience of Purcell or Arne in the songs, and of Wagner in the orchestration"? And shall the walls of the "stately home" stand still, while the gentleman, who is "at once its architect, decorator, and future inhabitant" toys with so fruitless an employ as art? No, rather let us shout *Vive le Commerce!* and bow the knee before the "mediæval castle" of "ample proportion" which is even now "*spreading still further the fame and popularity of Bushey and its painter.*"

The world knows nought of its most famous men. Of Hubert Herkomer's career no incident is hid. Into how many ears has the story of his early struggles—excellent capital, i' faith—been poured? Does not the public heart go out to "the young genius," who some five-and-thirty years ago left an unkind America for the softer gales of Southampton? And in later years has not the public purse opened the wider for the energetic recital of these ancient woes? To most of us at some point in our career it is given to possess a father and eke a mother; though the more reticent and dignified are wont to accept them as inevitable privileges, and to pay the debt of filial piety in grateful silence. But Professor Herkomer has a thrifty soul, and is loth to throw away an opportunity. He has realised—none better—the value of sentiment in the conquest of the world. If you would sell pictures, it is far more necessary to invent a personality than to practise your art with patience and understanding. And if Professor Herkomer's version of his own personality is not known throughout the length and breadth of the land the fault lies neither with "the admirable Crichton" nor with the halfpenny press. How happily inspired were those first revelations of the Household! What excellent copy was "My Father" working humbly at the carpenter's bench! Did not every British hearth twinkle more brightly when the tale went round? Some virtues there are which decent persons take for granted, and we can imagine nothing more disgraceful than the persistence with which Professor Herkomer's parents have been dished up in advertisement of their son. True, the offence came not directly from him, but the sins of the interviewer must be visited upon the interviewed; and no man need suffer twice. Even now the painter's latest biographer is found vamping these same stories of devotion until you begin to believe that not before Hubert Herkomer shone upon a darkened world was it the custom of sons to repay their parents' nurture with aught but contumely and neglect. Again, it is seemly to honour a mother's ashes. And if gratitude suggest that a "far-seen pillar" be "planted over all" who has the right to complain? But when "the far-seen pillar"—in this instance a tower of Landsberg—is pictured in the public prints, you begin to wonder if gratitude and ostentation are not the same. "Why, he has a heart as big as a bullock!" said the Cockney of his friend. And that is what is the matter with Mr. Herkomer; only we wish he wouldn't wear it upon his sleeve. What right have alien eyes to pry into his married life? Or alien ears to hear that there is "no stronger characteristic in him than the warmth and purity of his domestic affections"? Are these revelations intended, like the theatre and the architecture and the wood-carving, to confuse the vision of those who might appraise his painting? Or has he been the victim of a conspiracy of publicity? We know not. But we are weary of so much "warmth and purity;" and if it be that these details are but so many breaches of confidence, we tender the victim our condolences.

To see the versatile Professor in his glory you must visit Bushey, of which village he is at once the Saviour and the Tyrant. In the picturesque old street you pass no tree but recalls some masterpiece. The Aged Labourers, caught pipe in hand in some costly canvas, are they not loafing homeward from their toil? The touching scene is "so redolent of association"—as the New Journalists say—that after Westminster and Stratford-on-Avon it is the favourite shrine of American pilgrims. If you are lucky—and there is no reason why you should not be—you may visit the famous School, and look with rapture upon the forcing-house of Individuality; whence not even the humblest pupil is suffered to depart without fragment of that precious commodity—some chip of the Professor's own block. The cherished pursuit of this unique settlement is amateur theatricals. And Professor Herkomer is our most distinguished amateur. "He is not, of course"—*teste* his amiable biographer—"a trained actor, but he has a great capacity for the stage," and that is perhaps as much as you can say for him in any walk. At Bushey, too, you may behold the spacious mediæval castle, built close to the road—hoarding and home at once of the Immense Artist. You are not surprised to hear that the Professor is his own architect, although the collaboration of Mr. Richardson is notorious. And no doubt it is also true that he squared "the large slabs of peculiar tufa-stone" and mixed the mortar with his own hand—the hand, mark you, which achieved seven etchings without the intervention of any mechanical process. But Professor Herkomer is indefatigable and is still seeking fresh fields whereon to suffer defeat.

He is also a painter, and, despite his myriad schemes, he has perpetrated the largest water-colour on record—5ft. by 6ft. are the precise dimensions—and taken more money from the Chantrey Fund than anybody alive. For he has a trick of truculent painting and a talent for brutal colouring which are sufficient to irritate the uninstructed into admiration. He is a perfect prodigal in the distribution of high lights, and none of his sitters can complain that he does not get illumination for his money. With his "Board of Directors" in the last Academy he outheroded the many Herods of that august assembly. In black-and-white he is scarce more distinguished, though his fame was first established on the rock of illustration. And, indeed, at the outset there was a facile talent which might have rewarded wise and careful culture. But the band began to play at an early period, and a gentleman with a drum at his back and drumsticks on his elbows cannot hope to be a proficient on the Pandean pipes at his throat. The draughtsman's line is clumsy and inexpressive: sentiment takes the place of elegance: the multifarious duties of a complex existence do not permit of dainty research. However, he hath his reward. Generous advertisement, inglorious notoriety, are not the lot of all men: "the warmth and purity of his domestic affections" are known wherever the halfpenny paper penetrates; whatever the future of art, he remains the most many-sided and the least accomplished man of his age. The painter, maybe, admires the musician; the musician retaliates by belauding the artist in high-lit portraiture; and wherever he roam within the confines of middle-class society

Tritons flock round him and proudly admire
The architect, artist, and man!

CHOOSING A CAPITAL.

(London Daily Telegraph.)

Everybody must envy the country which has to choose a new capital city, and this is the case at present with the United States of Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, despite her glories of situation by land and sea, her splendid harbour, her encircling mountains, her superb vegetation, and luxurious if enervating climate, is to be dethroned from that position. The Government and the Parliament find themselves too much involved in temporary currents of public passion, too much at the mercy of political adventurers, and too far away from the solid industrial heart of the Brazilian provinces for good administration, and therefore the fiat has gone forth that there shall be founded a fresh centre of national life. The new seat of government is to be in a central position, and a scientific commission has been appointed to search for a suitable site in the district which includes the sources of the rivers Sao Francisco, Tocantins, and Parana. Of course, as is understood beforehand, no site will be found which, in the magnificence of its natural surroundings, will match Rio de Janeiro; but that city needs not to lose much by the change, for its importance depends mainly on the facilities its position gives it for commerce, and it may still reasonably aspire to play in South America a part akin to that which is played in North America by New York. The immediate point of interest is to know whither the Brazilians will go to plant their Washington, and what sort of a metropolis they will make with the pick of such a country as Brazil before them, and the example of all the chief cities in all the world to teach them what to imitate and what to avoid. Will they transform some existing important place like Belem or San Salvador, Recife or Cuyabá, Fortaleza or Ouro Preto, into a handsome political centre, or will they choose out of the thousands of eligible and delightful spots, watered by broad streams and shaded by mighty forests, the ideal where Nature, Art, and Policy would unite to say that the greatest city of South America should be located? What a chance they have! What supreme possibilities seem to be within reach of that roving commission which has gone out to prospect for a brand-new metropolis! Brazil is probably, taken all in all, the most beautiful and the richest country in the whole world. If it had fallen into the hands of English colonisers, by this time there would have been seen another and a Transatlantic India flooding the world with its boundless natural wealth. Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the "Portingal" mariner, however, picked it up, after Pincon, the companion of Columbus, had dropped it; and then, through the hands of Amerigo Vespucci, it fell to the Crown of Portugal, which trifled and toyed with and wasted its vast capabilities, establishing at last a feeble monarchy there, now become a thing of history. Its mattas, or heavy forests, in the north; its catingas, or open woodlands of the foothills; its "campos geraes," or grassy plains; its "sertao," or rocky ground, and its "beira mar," or coastline, possess nearly all the climates, all the pastures, all the mineral riches, all the maritime advantages of the rest of the world. Its forest timber is unequalled for variety and value; the brazil wood, the jaracanda, the trumpet tree, the carnauba palm, the india-rubber tree, and a hundred others make its prodigious groves treasure-houses. And these are beautified and peopled with the most extensive and wonderful "fauna" on the globe—such butterflies, such birds, such fish, such animals as render every nook of its woodlands and winding streams a zoological garden. Even the lazy Indians and half-breeds take delight in these marvels of nature, and have styled their jewelled humming-birds "winged flowers." Idle as they are, and neglected as the land has been, it supplies to commerce two-thirds of all the coffee consumed by modern mankind. Para alone sends abroad 20,000 tons of rubber every year. There is gold, there are diamonds, the cattle swarm, the soil teems with harvests; the only thing Brazil seems to need is a capital.

What would not the lover of nature give if Londoners were in the same position, and had a free hand to pick and choose a new site for the metropolis? Far be it from our mind to say anything disrespectful about King Lud, or whoever the ancient personage was that hit upon the present situation of the British capital. They did their best; they had good reasons, doubtless, for planting us in the midst of these Thames marshes, the original home and breeding-place of fogs; and possibly the country roundabout looked better when all the heights were wooded and Holborn was a "hollow-bourne," a pretty green valley with a crystal stream at its bottom. Perhaps they were afraid of the sea thieves and pirates, and hid us up here, fifty miles from the nearest whiff of salt air, preferring prudence to picturesqueness. But if only we could transplant London bodily to the Solent, or to Plymouth, or to Milford Haven, or even to the North Foreland, what a queen of the sea in site and character and surroundings she might have grown, with what imperial baths, what pleasure fleets, what marine promenades, what healthful briny breezes, what fresh and constant fish supplies! It is ungrateful, perhaps, to find any fault with the vast and marvellous mother-city of the Empire—which, taken all in all, is the best place to live in upon the globe—but it must be respectfully agreed that the suburbs of London, taken generally, are the dreariest and most dismal to be seen, by reason mainly of their natural surroundings. And we cannot entertain the faintest hope, like the Brazilians or the Americans, of having an administrative as well as a commercial capital. One of the wisest things done by the fathers of the American Republic was to leave New York to her trade, and to establish on the Potomac another centre for governmental purposes. We largely aided them in this, to tell the truth, by burning down a good part of Manhattan, and firmly holding the rest until the war was over, so that events favoured shrewd judgment. Now London has swallowed up everything, and seems swallowing up everybody. We might as well think of moving the axis of the earth as the seat of Government from Westminster. A seventh part of the population of the kingdom resides within the widespread boundaries of this mightiest city of ancient or modern times, and the foolish poor flock into its vast wildernesses of brick, and then clamour for the work which their own crowded numbers render impossible. This, too, with Canada, British Columbia, and a score of empty and salubrious colonies languishing for the labour which their soil would repay with wealth and comfort.

In point of fact, the antique founders of capitals—and even those of more modern times—did not think half enough about the importance of their action when they were establishing metropolitan cities. History and poetry prove the guilty levity and recklessness of Æneas, Romulus, and others in this matter; and Czar Peter must have been intoxicated with vodki or vanity to place St. Petersburg where he did. The founders of Venice were driven to their lagunes by the barbarians; the splendid site of Constantinople was for a long while neglected in favour of Chalcedon; and Berlin grew up accidentally round a barrack and a castle. Tokyo, the chief city of the Empire of Japan, is an example of a capital planted wisely and thoughtfully—the consequence being that it has grown from a fishing village to a place of a million and a half inhabitants, while other mediæval establishments have stagnated. Our early ancestors were ruined, or rather have ruined their descendants, by their passion for flat ground. The word "oppidum"—town—is derived from the Greek "epipedon," which signifies "on a plain," and all they seem to have cared for was to have no hills to ascend and descend and plenty of water to drink. As to the latter, what floods of light are let in upon ancient society, in this regard, by the one little word "rivals," which means "persons dwelling on the opposite banks of the same stream—rivus!" Capitals badly planted have, before now, passed away for ever. There are dead ancient cities in Yucatan and Mexico, in Ceylon and Italy, in Japan and India, which have hardly left more than a few bricks or stones to show where millions of people lived. Where are Babylon and Nineveh? Where the sumptuous and massive cities of Egypt, or the palaces of Xanadu and the pleasure-gardens of Jamshid? We will not aver that in all these cases there was rashness in choosing a site; but what could ever dethrone from their natural greatness Bombay or Genoa, Marseilles or New York, San Francisco or Hongkong? We trust the too fortunate people of Brazil realise the full weight of all these considerations. They have—if not "all the world before them, where to choose their place of rest"—at any rate, all of the most beautiful and wealthy, if most neglected, country in all the world, with every variety of climate, soil and produce, and surrounding landscape. If they cannot hit upon something surprising in the way of a capital under such circumstances it seems of no use for Providence to shower geographical blessings upon a South American population. Brazil must expect to be judged a great deal by what she does with this deeply interesting experiment. If we could only buy of them the Amazon and the Tocantins as going concerns, with all their forests and fishes and birds, and had any place in England big enough to put our purchases in, we might ourselves begin to ask if it were not better to leave London to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Tom Mann and to build a new metropolis.

The *Optician* argues that the present dulness of trade in the departments of optical instruments manufacture may possibly be due to the loss of faith on the part of the public in the value of many of the instruments often displayed in the windows of opticians. It is declared that after a careful inspection lately it was found that "recording instruments, such as aneroids, mercurial barometers and thermometers," are sadly out of accord. In few cases were two instruments to be found that registered the same figures! At one shop in London there were two thermometers shown in the window, and presumably under the same thermal conditions, where there was a difference of 11 degrees. What can most people think of the value of instruments of this kind? pertinently asks the *Optician*.

The remains of the lower part of the walls of a remarkable church have been discovered during some excavations in Lyons. Strange to say, the site is covered by no less than three streets—the Rue Saint Jean, Saint Etienne, and d'Etrées. It is supposed that the church was contiguous to the palace of the Burgundian kings. The arrangement of the church is apparent, as in the ancient basilicas the penitents and catechumens were placed apart from the communicants. There was a chevet that on plan corresponded with those of the Gallo-Roman period. Several fragments have been found, and among them part of a mailed figure which is an example of polychrome sculpture. The fragments are now in the Musée de Lyons.

WHAT THE TOWN WORKER OWES TO BOOKS.

ADDRESS BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Sir John Lubbock addressed the students of the Morley Memorial College, Waterloo-road, upon "Books," on 4th October.

Beginning with a reference to the praise bestowed on books more than 400 years ago by Richard De Bury, Bishop of Durham, Sir John said:—Consider how much better off we are now than he was then. You may buy for the price of a pot of beer or one or two pipes as much as you could read in a month. Again, while our books are small and handy, theirs were ponderous, immense—very inconvenient either to hold or to read. Even our deepest books are, in a sense, light. But, what is far more important, we have not only all the most interesting books which De Bury could command, but many more also. Even of ancient literature much has been discovered. Again, in his day, one might almost say that the novel was unknown. In poetry he lived before Shakespeare or Milton. In science, chemistry, and geology have been created, and, indeed, the progress of discovery has made all the rest—natural history, astronomy, geography, and others—far more interesting. I have already mentioned novels, and I think those who cry down public libraries because many novels are read in them make a great mistake. I believe we have, most of us, to confess the truth, learned more English history from Shakespeare and Scott than from Stubbs or Green. Moreover, good novels teach us, what is very important, a knowledge of human knowledge.

Books are peculiarly necessary to the working men in our towns. Their life is one of much monotony. We look down upon less civilised races, but yet the savage has a far more varied existence. He must watch the habits of the game which he hunts, their migrations and feeding grounds. He must know where and how to fish. Every month brings him some change of occupation and of food. He must prepare his weapons and build his own house. Even the lighting of a fire, so easy now, is to him a matter of labour and knack. The agricultural labourer turns his hand to many things. He ploughs and sows, and mows and reaps. He plants at one season, and uses the bill-hook and the axe at another. He looks after the sheep, and pigs, and cows. To hold the plough, to lay a fence, or tie up a sheaf is by no means so easy as it looks. It is said of Wordsworth that a stranger having on one occasion asked to see his study, the maid said, "This is master's room, but he studies in the fields." The agricultural labourer learns a great deal in the fields. He knows much more than we give him credit for, only it is field learning, not book learning—and none the worse for that. (Applause.) But the man who works in a shop or manufactory has a much more monotonous existence. He is confined, perhaps, to one process, or even one part of a process, from year's end to year's end. He acquires, no doubt, a skill little short of the miraculous, but, on the other hand, very narrow. If he is not himself to become a mere animated machine he must generally obtain, and in some cases he can only obtain, the necessary variety and interest from the use of books.

And if reading is an advantage anywhere, it is especially and peculiarly so in London. Our climate does not permit us to sit out in the open air so often as in southern countries, our river is not so pure, our air not so clear as in the country or in smaller towns. Nor can you escape to the woods and fields so easily as the people of villages and smaller cities. Books, however, will transport you to the green fields and downs, the woods and rivers, mountains and seashores. They will even take you abroad, and bring before you other countries—the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, the beautiful islands of the Pacific; you may travel all over the world, without suffering from the heat of the tropics or the cold of the poles; you may visit Rome and Greece, and the wonderful cities of Egypt. Nowhere, again, is it possible to read with more profit than in London, because in the British Museum—the most magnificent museum in the world—in our picture galleries and elsewhere, you have specimens and monuments and pictures which do much to illustrate the books. We hear much now about the creation of a great university for London. But after all, as Carlyle well said, you have a university where you have a library. I have been subjected to some good-humoured ridicule for having said that I believed the time would come when working-men would be the great readers. But I adhere to the opinion. You have shorter hours than doctors, or lawyers, or merchants, and when you have done your day's work you have had plenty of exercise, while we have still ours to get.

To whom do we owe our national progress? Partly, no doubt, to wise Sovereigns and statesmen, partly to our brave army and navy, partly to gallant explorers who paved the way to our Colonial Empire, partly to students and philosophers. But while we remember with gratitude all they have accomplished, we must not forget that the British workman, besides all he has done with his strong right arm, has used his brains also to great advantage. Watt was a mechanical engineer; Henry Cort, whose improvements in manufactures are said to have added more to the wealth of England than the whole value of the National Debt, was the son of a brickmaker; Huntsman, the inventor of cast steel, was a poor watchmaker; Crompton was a weaver; Wedgewood was a potter; Brindley, Telford, Mushat, and Neilson were working men; George Stephenson began life as a cowboy at 2d a day, and could not read till he was 18; Dalton was the son of a poor weaver, Faraday of a blacksmith, Newcomen of a blacksmith. Arkwright began life as a barber; Sir Humphrey Davy was an apothecary's apprentice; and Bolton, "the father of Birmingham," was a buttonmaker. We ought to be as proud of them as of any of our generals or statesmen. Those who love reading are, to a great extent, independent of the caprices or tyranny of their fellow men. Indeed, there is hardly any trouble which an hour's reading will not diminish. A library, indeed, is not only the best university; it is a true fairyland, a paradise upon earth, a Garden of Eden without its one drawback, for all is free to us, especially the fruit of the tree of knowledge for which we are told that our first mother abandoned all the pleasures of Paradise.

THE CHEAPENING OF POETRY.

The *National Observer* is led by Mr. Gosse's remark in the current *New Review* that Tennyson's death provoked an "enormous popular manifestation" to make some sharp remarks upon what it deems to be the real nature of that and similar "manifestations." Poetry (our contemporary says) has usurped the place of the prize-ring. The People, debarred from professing a legitimate interest in the Tipton Slasher or the Barnsley Pet, listens to the eavesdropping of the halfpenny journals, and would pry into the hearts and homes of the poets, from whose works it judiciously refrains. A poet, in truth, is a rare and curious beast, whose habits and eccentricities seem worth contemplation to the vulgar. The crowd which gaped round the Abbey probably neither knew nor cared aught about "Maud" or "Ulysses." Tennyson died—in the Mob's esteem—to make a British holiday; and, the journals aiding, the funeral of the greatest poet of our time was an occasion for false admiration and the flimsiest sentiment. The causes of this last expression of democratic frenzy are manifold. It is not for nothing that a cheap pretence of education has been extended—in the name of the Universities—to the suburbs and the remoter provinces. Now every housemaid can lisp the poet's name, and tell you accurately the place it holds in her literary textbook. Of his works she is not expected to read a line; but she is at least familiar with his outward semblance and the incidents of his life, so that his death comes upon her with the intimacy of a personal shock. The ancient taste for the prize-ring was infinitely healthier and more stimulating. The many witnesses of the great battle between Heenan and Sayers learned no courage therefrom. But they took away some appreciation of the tactics of the ring, and the admiration they professed for the combat was neither feigned nor unintelligent. Nor were they chiefly engrossed with the domestic privacy of their heroes. The achievement itself counted for nearly everything, and sincerity elevated their noisy shoutings into enthusiasm. But the ring is dead, and Toynbee Hall rules in its stead, and the British 'Arry must needs pretend an interest in letters which he cannot feel.

Some remarks by "P." in the *Globe* may be quoted in connection with the foregoing:—"Mr. Swinburne and other critics have often told us that Byron's popularity is fast waning in England, and that only very old-fashioned people now read him. I never believed this," he writes, "till I saw in the *Literary World*—a very intelligent paper—at the very head of the "Authors Wanted" queries the following quotation:—

'Here's a sigh to those who love me
And a smile to those who hate;
And whatever sky's above me
Here's a heart for every fate.'

I have corrected the text of the inquirer, as it was scarcely worth while to perpetuate his slips of memory, but it is appalling to think that these fine lines to Tom Moore are passing out of favour. Not very long ago, that is to say, last autumn, there was quite a small controversy over Mr. Henley's inclusion of them in his 'Lyra Heroica.' Poetry, I fear, is more talked about than read."

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1373835

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING.

To-day being Boxing Day was observed as a general holiday.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of the holidays the Stock Exchanges were closed yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUDGEE, MONDAY.

The following are the latest crushings at the Enterprise battery, Hill End:—Baxter and party, 7½ tons for 1oz. 19dwt.; P. Jeffrey and party, 12 tons for 9oz. 15dwt.; Craig and party, 3½ tons for 1oz. 5dwt.; the New Paxton's G. M. Company, 71 tons, yielding 21oz. 2dwt. 12gr. The last named company's reef promises to improve.

RETURNS.

North Woah Hawp, Ballarat, December 23.—Crushed 60 tons for 77oz. 12dwt. 12gr.
South Woah Hawp, Ballarat, December 23.—Crushed 16 tons stone for 21oz. 1dwt.
Last Chance United, December 23.—Yield, 420oz.
New Normanby, December 23.—Crushed 452 tons for 140oz. 15dwt. 12gr.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Nellien Gold-mining Company, Clyde River, December 17.—Have connected rise from No. 2 level with winze coming down from No. 4. Reef about same width as last reported, and carrying very fair gold. The reef is of a very uniform width, right from No. 2 level to the surface being nothing less than 2ft. at any place. Boiler bricked in, engine and all connections fixed.

Last Chance United, Ballarat, December 23.—No. 5 level extended 12ft., in big body of stone showing gold; rise up 6ift. in large make of stone showing gold. No change elsewhere.

New Normanby, Ballarat, December 23.—There is no change of consequence to report in various workings in upper levels. South drive: No. 7 level driven 7ft.

British Queen, Ballarat, December 23.—Extended west crosscut at 500ft. level 8ft. in clean country. South drive on streaky slates extended 10ft., country getting more settled, and vein improving in appearance. North drive on indicator without change. South drive off east crosscut in stone showing gold in breaking.

North Prince Extended, Ballarat, December 23.—Chamber completed at the 5ooft. level, and sinking resumed.

Loco G. M. Company, Buninyong, December 23.—Contractor completed excavations for foundations and progressing well with works.

Band of Hope and Albion Consols, December 23.—No. 8 shaft: Crosscut 1600ft. level extended 14ft.; total from shaft, 72ft. 1500ft. level extended north 20ft.; total from crosscut, 122ft. The lode has been very mullocky until the last 5ft. A new make of nicely laminated stone is coming in from the bottom of the level. 1400ft. level extended 11ft.; total from crosscut, 537ft. Lode very hard and well defined. No gold seen. W[illegible] clean up battery next week.

Temperance, Ballarat, December 23.—As numerous offers for tribute blocks have been made, it has been decided to invite tenders for taking various parts of the mine on tribute, and the tenders will be dealt with after the holidays.

Prince of Wales and Old Poverty, Tarnagulla, December 22.—No. 1 shaft: South level at 900ft., extended 4ft.; total, 180ft., ground in face quartz and slate. No. 2 shaft: South level at 360ft., driven 10ft.; total, 200ft. Lode a bit broken, but footwall going strong and regular. Believe the lode will prove payable when it forms more solidly.

United Albions, Steiglitz, December 23.—West crosscut 830ft. level extended 10ft.; total, 80ft. Country still alters, bars of slate and sandstone intermixed with large quartz veins carrying water. Everything seems to indicate the probability of another lode still to the west.

Pinnacles Amalgamated, December 19.—Tribute shaft: Lode in 200ft.: crosscut 18ft. wide. Driving along its course started. The ore at this level is better than from those above. Hauled 24 tons mixed mullock and ore, yielding about six tons first-class smelting ore. Consols shaft, No. 1 stope: Still in good grade ore. No. 2 stope: Ore reserved for treatment in the mill. Work in No. 3 stope not yet resumed. Water still preventing trucking. Ore hauled by contract, 127 tons; ore exported, 24 tons. Mill: Masons have completed crusher pier, and are now engaged on lime tanks. Carpenters at work on new bin. Boilers being cleaned, engine nearly ready, shafting for buddies being erected. Leaching works tanks are in hand, and furnace has arrived at Broken Hill. These works will be pushed ahead as soon as all parts are on the ground.

THE PRACTICAL VALUE OF HYPNOTISM.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN LONDON

At the recent International Congress of Experimental Psychology held in London, hypnotism was the leading feature. The first paper on the subject (says a contemporary) was by the veteran Dr. Liebault, "to whose persevering and benevolent practice of hypnotism on his poor clientèle at Nancy," said the president (Professor Sidgwick), "the present progress of the science is so largely due." Dr. Liebault's paper described the case of a woman who had been seized by monomania tending to suicide, and who was cured by hypnotic suggestion. Having enumerated several simple forms of intellectual disorder and others rather complicated, which had already been dispelled by the same method, which consisted of substituting by suggestion true or false ideas, the writer said he thought that similarly he might obtain still more remarkable successes even when the disorders of the mind of the subject were more complex. Whether the patients under treatment slept lightly or profoundly, Dr. Liebault believed that in insisting on making them repeated affirmations of their cure and in multiplying the seances it ought to be possible to deliver from their tendencies those who had become subject to suicidal monomania, especially if, as in the case described, the cure were undertaken within short period of the morbid attack. It had only needed 58 or 59 séances, lasting half to three-quarters of an hour each, for the complete cure of the monomaniac. Dr. Liebault hoped that the result would be durable, and he proposed to renew his seances from time to time in order to cause morbid habit to definitely disappear.

Professor Delboeuf (Liege) said that at all times mind of men had been capable of influencing the body, but it was only in recent times that this action had been scientifically put in evidence. Was it necessary for this purpose to put the brain into an abnormal condition? Was that which was called hypnotism a state against Nature? Not at all. The question carried the answer with it. To hypnotise a person was to persuade him that he could or could not do a thing which he believed he could not do, or which he believed he could not be prevented from doing. This persuasion might be directly produced, but it might be also indirectly produced. The indirect method consisted in producing artificially that which was known as hypnotism, and it was only the development of suggestibility, the exaltation of the will. Take, for example, a high official whose nervous, agitated state had rendered him unhappy for 20 years. He showed to him without sending him to sleep that he had the faculty of not feeling pain. He passed a needle through his arm without making him jump. He showed to him in that way the power of his will. That will had only to be directed against his nervousness. The subject understood it and was cured. In mental maladies the mind must act on the mind, the healthy part of the brain on the diseased part. He cited the case of a woman possessed with the idea of killing her husband and children. Every day she asked herself on rising if that was not the day for her to accomplish her murders. He defied her to call out the morbid thought while he looked at her. Having succeeded, which was easy, he announced to her that the following day from 8 to 9 she would not be able to think of killing those who were dear to her. Success was so to speak inevitable. By degrees it was possible to charm away the morbid disease for two hours, then for a day, then for a week. The cure was accomplished. Was there any mystery in that? Was there the production of an abnormal condition? Evidently not. Apart from the starting point, which was the conviction of the subject that he was dealing with a man endowed with a curious power, or that he submitted himself to a curious treatment, the subject had been simply led to act by his own will on the ideas which he thus arrived at dispelling.

Experiments in hypnotism followed, the operator being Dr. Bramwell, of Goole. He presented four patients, all of them well known to him, and in respectable positions, one being a carpenter, another a shoemaker, a third the wife of a sea captain, and the fourth a girl of that class. It was said that Dr. Bramwell had recently painlessly extracted teeth from the woman without throwing her into the hypnotic trance by merely ordering her not to feel pain. The suggestion was efficacious except in the case of one tooth, with regard to which she had previously formed the conviction that she would have pain, so that her self-suggestion overbore his suggestion in that case. The same patient suffered from severe myopia, only being able to read the third line in the ordinary table of test letters. Dr. Bramwell caused her by suggestion to be able to read all her lines—that is to say, to show more than ordinary long sight. This operation he now repeated. He put the woman back into her former myopic state at the word of command, and by word of command again she appeared to be immediately relieved. The spectators warmly applauded the demonstration. Dr. Bramwell contends that with all his patients he is able to produce the same satisfactory results by the mere command in the waking state that he had previously produced in a trance. Referring to the question how far a patient can suggest to him improvement in his own condition, Dr. Bramwell mentioned that the mere fact of his given a written order to a patient to sleep enables that patient to take out the order, read it, and go to sleep whenever he needed it. He had repeatedly sent patients to a dentist carrying with them a written order not to feel pain. This the patients read when they sat down in the dentist's chair. He has at the present time patients who go to sleep by reading the order to do so. These orders were said to retain their power when Dr. Bramwell had not seen the patients for weeks; in fact, he had, he said, been repeatedly called upon to give them new pieces of paper when the original talisman had been worn out. It was stated that the sea captain's wife had been in the habit of taking sea voyages to London from Yorkshire, during which she was invariably sick; but since Dr. Bramwell had made a suggestion to her not to be sick she had made five passages and enjoyed every meal. As regarded the dangers of hypnotism, Dr. Bramwell believed they were easily avoided by a little care on the part of the hypnotised. He had been accustomed to impress on his patients that they were entirely free to accept or refuse his suggestions. In one or two cases he found his declaration of freedom had been too impressive, because the patient when separated from him for some time had supposed that he would not be able to renew the influence. Several experiments in demonstration of the claims put forward by Dr. Bramwell were received with loud applause by the audience.

FAIR white hands, bright clear complexion, soft youthful skin.—Pears' Soap for toilet and nursery. Specially prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children, and others sensitive to the weather, winter or summer. Prevents redness, roughness, and chapping.—[ADVT.]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning, by Anne Ritchie (Macmillan). "One must be English-born, I think, to know how English is the spell which this great enchanter (Tennyson) casts over us; the very spirit of the land falls upon us as the visions he evokes come closing round. Whether it is the moated grange he shows us, or Locksley Hall that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts, or Dora standing in the corn, or the light of the brimming wave that swings through the quiet meadows round about the mill, it is home in its broadest, sweetest aspect." In this charming passage, and the essays are full of such, Thackeray's daughter but phrases for us what numberless men and women have felt, and, feeling, awoke to, a spiritual brotherhood with Tennyson. We are all familiar with the grace and delicacy of Mrs. Ritchie's manner, and the value of the matter of these records is greatly enhanced by the personal element in them. Many of the particulars will be new to even the most diligent student of the lives of these three great men. Here is a good story of a compliment paid to Tennyson. He was one day walking in Covent Garden, when he was suddenly stopped by a rough-looking man, who held out his hand and said, "You're Mr. Tennyson. Look here, sir, here am I; I've been drunk for six days out of the seven, but if you will shake me by the hand I'm d——d if I ever get drunk again!"

Moltke, his Life and Character (Osgood, M'Ilvaine) comes as a companion volume to his *Letters*, published last year. This volume, the editor of which does not disclose his name, is translated by Mary Herms. It contains the field-marshal's autobiography, his journals, some additional correspondence, a novel he wrote at the age of 28 (in which he draws himself), many interesting records and memoirs of members of his family, an account of his relations with his Sovereigns, the "Consolatory Thoughts" which he committed to paper in his old age, and a great mass of documents, notes, and drawings. It is seldom that a biography does justice (neither more nor less) to its subject, and most people will welcome the plan adopted by Moltke's editor of allowing the events of his career to tell themselves, while the man himself—his impulses, his reflections, the development of his faculties, the maturing of his life—we become intimate with by entering into the movement of his family history—intimate as easily and naturally as we should do by living under his roof.

The Whitefriars Library would have us look upon it as the professional stronghold of the new humour, but it must be confessed that the said humour sometimes maintains an impenetrable seclusion. *King Zub* (Henry and Co.), by Walter Herries Pollock, is the Whitefriars latest jest. Zub is a wonderful dog who gets into bad society and learns to steal umbrellas. If one could be released from the obligation to find them funny, one would greatly enjoy these little stories, which are gay and fluent, and told in a most agreeable manner.

Under the seasonable heading of *Christmas Day and Other Sermons* (Macmillan) are republished a number of addresses delivered to the patients of Guy's Hospital by Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A., in his capacity of chaplain.

The latest volume of the Duke of Beaufort's Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes is devoted to *Mountaineering* (Longmans). It is a composite production of various well-qualified contributors, the principal being C. T. Dent; it is dedicated to the Prince of Wales, and has numerous illustrations, some of them humorous. In a drily written introduction to what is the most complete work of the kind yet published, Mr. Justice Wills expresses a hope that a book on mountaineering may help to redress the spirit of perversity which prevails in sport. "There are men," he says, "who dedicate their hours of recreation to beating, a glance at whose rowing form shows that nature meant them for the mountain-side; others, bent on distinction as mountaineers, betray their natural bent by a passion for sliding seats."

That artist in faint sneers, Mr. Andrew Lang, declares that "out of Dombey and Son there is little we care to remember except the deathless Mr. Toots," and Principal Shairp stands in the pillory of having called our national comic genius "an inspired bagman;" but the public is staunch to its favourite writer, and now that Macmillan's reprint of the early edition of Dickens has reached *Dombey and Son*, will read eagerly the account of its birth and growth as given in the introduction by Charles Dickens the younger. The first slip was penned at Lousanne at a time when the author was in ill-health and distracted between the literary impulse to develop his new idea and the necessity of completing a Christmas book. He who at a happier moment once said "Invention, thank God, seems to be the easiest thing in the world!" was battling a great wave of depression when a much-needed encouragement came to him from one of those odd coincidences so frequent in his life. Taking a book at random from a big box he was unpacking, he said, "Now, whatever passage my thumb rests on I shall take as having reference to my work." It was *Tristram Shandy*, and opened at these words: "What a work it is likely to turnout! Let us begin it." Hablot Browne made two sets of original illustrations, facsimiles of both being given with this volume, but though the artist was finally so successful with Mr. Dombey, he was not at first able to satisfy the author who describes some of his early suggestions as being "frightfully and wildly wide of the mark," and so "dreadfully bad" as to make him "curl his legs up." Financially Dombey was a brilliant success, and in the world that reads for amusement there has so far been no failure to endorse the prophetic sentence of Sterne.

Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy (Chapman and Hall) are the titles respectively of three papers by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, "Membre de l'Institut," which have lately appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. A careful translation by Professor B. L. O'Donnell enables the eminent economist to present his views to us in an English dress. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has apparently re-discovered that "society cannot exist without a moral principle, and that the evaporation of religious sentiment creates a vacuum among modern peoples;" he thinks we must offer to the people faith as a spring of action and as a means of influence, and to the "barbarians of civilisation" a moral message; and he laughs at the fear that culture will one day be caught between the old Church and the extreme democracy. It will be somewhat new to English readers to see the Holy Father championed so powerfully by a political economist.

Mr. Stanley Jevons some years ago triumphantly connected industrial crises with spots in the sun (via bad harvests), but this has not finally disposed of the difficulty, and *Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century* (Swan Sonnenschein), by H. M. Hyndman, socialistic as is its bias, will be read with considerable interest.

We have received from Walter Scott, Limited, an authorised translation, by William and Charles Archer, of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*. The translators describe their work as a literal transcript, on the line-for-line principle, designed to facilitate, not to supersede, the study of the original. *Peer Gynt* is written from first to last in rhymed verse, but six or eight different measures are employed in the various scenes, and Mr. Ibsen has availed himself freely of the opportunity Norwegian gives for double rhyming. A metrical translation was a task to shrink from, a prose one would "eliminate graces of form." It was therefore submitted to the poet whether a middle course between prose and rhyme might not be pursued. To this compromise he assented, and in consequence the authorised translation appears as nearly as possible in the metres of the original, but with the rhymes suppressed.

To no one are girls more indebted for pleasant hours than to Sarah Doudney, whose latest story, *Through Pain to Peace* (Hutchinson), having for its *mot d'énigme* Faust's "What I have I see as in the distance, and what is gone becomes a reality to me," fully maintains her reputation as a writer of bright and wholesome fiction.

The Village Blacksmith (Hutchinson) is not one of the three-volume novels to be charged with paucity of incident. A great many wheels of interest are kept turning, and there is some natural characterisation, notably of Mrs. Canter. In a tale of village life the religious element is rather prominent, and why should it be said of the blacksmith that his flesh was mostly gone to muscle?

Whither? (Griffith Farran), by M. E. Francis, is a melancholy story of a young girl whom the fates pursue so relentlessly that she lays down her arms in the unequal battle of life, and dies just when her lover is coming back to her.

From Private to Colonel (Hutchinson), in which William Mitchell narrates the wonderful adventures of Frank Hurst in the Peninsular war, is a story that will delight any boy who is lucky enough to have it given him for a Christmas present.

From Macmillan we have received: *Dissertations on the Apostolic Age*, a reprint (published by the trustees of the Lightfoot Fund) from the commentaries upon St. Paul's Epistles, by the late J. B. Lightfoot, D.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., Lord Bishop of Durham. *The Central Teaching of Jesus Christ*, a study of St. John, chaps. xiii. to xvii. inclusive by Canon Thomas Dehany Bernard, which has its origin in lectures delivered under a diocesan scheme of higher religious education. Deighton's *Selections from the Spectator*, admirably arranged, with scholarly notes, and a very freshly-written sketch of Addison's life; two new volumes of the Golden Treasury series, one the most charming little copy of *Robinson Crusoe*, edited by T. W. Clark, M.A., who has faithfully reproduced the original text, with its quaint archaisms; the other *La Lyre Française*, a dainty volume of chanson literature, intended, says Gustave Masson, its editor, as a protest against the gross paradox of a certain morose critic (with whom *le pot-au-feu* had probably disagreed), who exclaimed one day "*Ce qui ne vaut pas la peine d'être dit on le chante;*" *Eutropius Books I. and II.*, with notes, vocabulary exercises by W. Welch, M.A., and C. G. Duffield, M.A.

The Cuckoo in the Nest (Hutchinson) is the capital title of Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, in which this popular writer has catered for the public taste with even more than her usual success. The diverting audacity of Patty, the heroine, makes one read on with avidity to see what the little minx is going to do next; the Softy, with his cunning and his fatuousness, is a clever study, and all the machinery of this fresh, lively story runs so easily that it is a positive disappointment to come to "the end."

Fin de siècle ethics are so marvellously plastic that it may be accounted special grace in a man that he should love a woman the more for believing her to have committed a murder for his sake; anyway, such appears to be the moral lesson of H. Ford Hueffer's *The Shifting of the Fire* (Fisher Unwin), the opening number of the Independent Novel Series.

Nikolai V. Gogol, whose works rank among the Russian classics, is perhaps best known to English readers by his romance *Taras Bulba*. His famous comedy, *The Inspector-General* (Walter Scott), now translated by Arthur A. Sykes, turns out a very seamy side of provincial life in Russia, and however much one may appreciate its rough and ready wit, one feels shame for humanity on seeing it contentedly obscured in such a tissue of imposture and corruption.

Blurs and Blottings, a miscellany of verse, by Daven (Simpkin, Marshall). It would be highly improper to accost a stranger with "You are no gentleman, sir," but the trepanned reader, who has fallen among these blurs and blots, and broken his shins against their rough jingles, may be forgiven the ejaculation, "You are no poet, Daven." He is not the first empty rhymer who has deceived himself, but few have done it so pretentiously. To carry the brow of "a poet" about this beautiful world, and, for want of a subject, to Latinise Bret Harte! But he accounts for himself—

What brought me here to Colney Hatch (quoth Daven),
Until a chance to slip and catch,
And from my keepers "lift the latch?"
A pun.

Making his Pile (George Robertson) is an Australian story by one Justin Charles M'Cartie. The pile is fished up out of a creek in Gippsland, and it is doubtful whether any narrative could have been made much more uninteresting. William M'Hutcheson, the author of the *New Zealander Abroad*, writes very pleasantly on *Camp Life in Fiordland* (Didsbury, Wellington), and has illustrated his wanderings in the Alpine wonderland with excellent photographs and maps furnished by the Surveyor-General. *Australia and the New Hebrides* is the heading of a pamphlet, with map attached, sent us by the Australasian New Hebrides Company, its object being to emphasise the value of these islands to our colony and to protest against a cessation of the subsidy which practically maintains our communication with them.

How to Become Quick at Figures (Waratah Press) is the alluring title of the students' edition of a little book on arithmetic, by John Scott.

In *The Stockbroker's Handbook* (Effingham, Wilson, and Co.), E. Kennedy takes his readers on 'Change, explains the relations of broker, clerk, and client, also the meaning of mysterious terms, such as "contango," and obligingly defines a "bull" as a man who buys what he doesn't want, and a "bear" as a man who sells what he hasn't got.

A very pretty little gift book is *West Coast Sounds of New Zealand* (Wilkie, Dunedin), of which the descriptive letter-press is by Malcolm Ross, and the illustrations, in monochrome lithographs, by R. Haweridge.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

The "Question of Etiquette" recently raised in the *St James's Gazette* by "A Suburban Bachelor," has attracted attention in America, and an "An Ex-Attaché" devotes a column to it in the *New York Tribune*. The *St. James's* correspondent's trouble was that he did not know how to salute his female servants when he chanced to meet them in the street. The retired diplomatist thinks there ought not to be any difficulty whatever in the matter; he ought to lift his hat and bow, remembering nothing but the girl's sex. Discussing the Continental usage, he says:—The lower the social status of the salutant, the more marked the gradations of his greetings, whereas the higher his rank the more imperceptible do they become. Royal and Imperial personages, for instances, show a disposition to accord even more courtesy and consideration for the feelings of their domestics than they do to their courtiers and nobles, and nowhere do servants receive better and more appreciative treatment than in princely households. I remember, for instance, to have seen one day at Schoenbrunn the chivalrous Emperor of Austria walk some distance to fetch a chair for the old English nurse of the children of his daughter, the Archduchess Gisela, who were playing in the grounds. The nurse had the Archduchess's youngest child, an infant, in her arms, and no one save the Emperor seemed to dream of the possibility f her being tired. It was very charming to see the genial, kindly way in which he pressed the old woman to take the seat which he had fetched for her. It was but last winter that we read of the Czar and his brothers walking for two miles on foot and bareheaded in a blinding snowstorm behind the hearse containing the remains of the old Scotchwoman who had charge of the Imperial nursery when they were all children. No such compliment as this has ever been paid by the Autocrat to any of the dignitaries of his realm who have died during the past 10 years, and the aged nurse of humble birth was accorded by his Muscovite Majesty a courtesy withheld from famous generals, statesmen, princes, and princesses. Queen Victoria shakes hands in the most natural and unaffected manner with her old servants on the Osborne, Windsor, and Balmoral estate, she was formerly wont to attend the servants' ball given at her Highland castle, and even to dance with some of her principal domestics. The reigning Grand Duchess of Baden, sister of the late Emperor Frederick, has just erected a magnificent monument over the grave of the chief dresser or principal lady's maid who had served her mother, the late Empress Augusta, during the last 40 years of the latter's life. The tomb bears an inscription to the effect that it is destined to commemorate the gratitude of the daughter of the Empress to the latter's faithful and devoted servant, whose deathbed was attended by the Grand Duchess and the Grand Duke in person.

If I cite these instances, it is merely to convince anyone who might happen to share the perplexities of the suburban bachelor, that, at any rate, emperors, kings, and princes—the "Anointed of the Lord" and the "Salt of the Earth" in fact—would not consider a bow or any similar act of courtesy accorded to one of the female domestics of their households as "clearly inappropriate." The fact is the average Englishman has failed as yet to grasp the art of bowing, that is to say, of saluting with his hat. True, his manners in this respect have undergone a considerable improvement during the last quarter of a century—an improvement attributable to the vast increase of intercourse with the French and other Continental nations. But five-and-twenty years ago, in Palmerstonian days, an Englishman who doffed his hat correctly, or who bared his head and threw away his cigar when addressing a woman, was considered by his countrymen as "foreign," "Frenchy," "affected," and "bad form." I have heard all of these terms applied to the late Earl Granville, who, having been educated on the Continent, and brought up at the foreign Courts to which his father was accredited as ambassador, was the very impersonification of delicate, refined, and elegant courtesy. I remember my astonishment in those days when, just after returning from the Continent, I saw a young peer approach and address the Princess of Wales, keeping his hat on his head throughout the conversation, barely touching it on greeting her and on taking his leave. Foreign intercourse, and the fashion set by the Prince of Wales, whose genial courtesy is above reproach, have done much during the past two decades to initiate the Briton to the mysterious art of the *coup de chapeau*. That the lesson taught has not been altogether as successful and complete is apparent from the characteristically English inquiry of the London suburban bachelor.

AYER'S Hair Vigour improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores natural colour to grey hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year?—[ADVT.]

"VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE."—Readers of the Echo will see that NEW FEATURES are being constantly introduced. Its columns contain letterpress to suit all classes and denominations of the community, no efforts being spared to render the Echo the MOST POPULAR, RELIABLE, and READABLE EVENING PAPER in New South Wales. The Echo, one penny.—[ADVT.]

CABLING TO CONSULS.

CIPHER CODE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ever since the cholera scare began (writes the San Francisco *Chronicle*) the State Department has been using the cable freely to send instructions to the consuls of the United States abroad concerning the regulations established for the protection of this country against the epidemic. Several hundred dollars' worth of messages were handled in a day during the excitement attending the issuing of the instructions for the twenty-day quarantine. These instructions were sent to the consuls-general of the United States in Europe, and they repeated the instructions to the consuls at other points at the local telegraph rates, saving the department the tolls on the cable messages to them which would have been necessary. Most of these messages had to be sent in plain and unmistakable language, for the State Department cable code does not contain provisions to cover fully an emergency like this. The cable code is not intended to save the Government money by condensing messages. It is intended primarily to preserve the privacy of the State Department's communication with its representatives abroad. In countries where the telegraph is under Government supervision this is particularly necessary. In Russia, for example, a message concerning our diplomatic relations with that country addressed to our Minister at St. Petersburg might as well be sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at once if it were to be transmitted in the original. He would know its contents before it was delivered to the American Minister.

There are just 50 copies of the State Department cable code. They are in the hands of the Ministers of the United States, the Consuls-General at Panama and Havana, and the Secretary of State. Every copy is registered, and those to whom they are issued are held to personal account for their safety. In the State Department, John H. Haswell, the chief of the Bureau of Archives and Indexes, and the private secretaries of the Secretary of State have access to the code. At one time Dr. St. Clair, of the Consular Bureau, had a copy of it, and he sometimes has occasion to call for one now. In appearance the book is very like the book of consular instructions. It is bound in red morocco. The work of preparing the code was done under the supervision of Mr. Haswell, and it took several years to complete it. There had been two codes before—one of them prepared by Mr. Adee, who was afterwards made assistant secretary, and the other prepared by Mr. Hunter, who was clerk in the department for 57 years. The necessity for a new code arose about 23 years ago, when the State Department officials discovered that messages sent to the department from abroad were made public before they had been translated for the information of the Secretary of State. A careful investigation showed that there was no leak in the State Department, and the conclusion was inevitable that some one outside the department had a copy of the department code, and obtained copies of the cables before they were delivered at the department. An inquiry was instituted, and it was established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the representative of a foreign Government at Washington had a copy of the code, and that he had obtained it for a good sum of money, which had been paid by his Government. The State Department did not make public the result of this investigation, for it would have brought about diplomatic difficulties with the other nation, but a new code was prepared as soon as possible, and that code has been in use for more than 20 years. The Department of State has never had reason to think that any copy of it has gone astray.

"The copies were prepared with the same care that they use in printing bank notes at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," said Dr. St. Clair, of the Consular Bureau, recently. "A representative of this department watched every step of the process. The printing was done at the Government Printing Office. The sheets of paper used were counted out to the printers carefully, and everyone of them had to be accounted for. Defective sheets were carefully destroyed. The department has no reason to think that anyone has ever had a copy of the code except those to whom copies were entrusted. The original edition of 50 copies is still under the control of the State Department."

Under the arrangement of this code, as many combinations of meanings for the code words are possible as are combinations in a modern vault lock. Figures are arranged in groups of five. Each group has a code meaning opposite—perhaps a word, a number, or a part or the whole of a sentence. If the department should cable the combination "23587" to the Minister of the United States at London to-morrow, it might mean: "See the Foreign Secretary, and say to him ——." Day after to-morrow the same combination might mean: "Your message has been received, and will be answered as soon as possible." It may be well to explain to the representatives of foreign governments who will read this story, that the code language given here is wholly fictitious, and affords no clue to the contents of the red-morocco book at the State Department. The way the code combinations are made is by cabling or writing to the American Minister to "add three," or "drop two," or "go forward fifteen" in translating the message. The code combination may be changed twice a day. If the State Department people had reason to suspect that any surveillance was being exercised over their cable despatches they would be likely to make frequent changes to confuse the inquisitive representative of the foreign government who was trying to translate the messages. The necessity for changing the combination is evident when the fact is considered that the contents of a cable message might be correctly deduced from the action of the American Minister after receiving it; or, if he took a copy of it to the Secretary for the Foreign Office, that officer, referring to the copy of the cable message on file with the telegraph company, could interpret a similar message if it should come at any future time. The American Minister never takes an exact transcript of the translation of a message to the Foreign Office. He paraphrases it. So in the publication of the correspondence of the State Department at the end of a year all of the messages from Ministers abroad are paraphrased. If they were printed as they were translated it would be possible for some one who could get access to the copies of the messages on file in the telegraph offices to make up at least a part of the code from them for some future use. And far-fetched as this precaution may seem, it is very necessary. There are corrupt and venal men everywhere—in the most unexpected places—and there are many foreign governments which would give a very large sum to obtain one of the 50 copies of the State Department's cable code or of even a part of it. In diplomatic circles stealing is recognised as an art and not a crime.

The chances of any leakage in the State Department are minimised by the existence of the strictest Civil Service regulations there. The State Department employs honourable gentlemen who hold their positions, not for an Administration or during the dominance of a party, but usually as long as they want to remain or are physically qualified to perform the duties of their positions. Dr. St. Clair, for example, has been in the department service since 1865. Mr. Haswell has served as long.

"What do our telegrams cost?" said Chief Clerk Sevellon Brown. "Well, that depends. An attack of cholera or a diplomatic episode with Chile will double our expenses in a very few weeks. And then we may go on for months without having any extraordinary expenses. We could not possibly average the cost of telegraphing. It is like the fund for the relief of disabled seamen abroad. Some years we may not need to use much of it, and other years we may have a call for more than we have on hand. Some years ago almost the entire American whaling fleet in the Pacific was disabled in a storm. Many of the sailors were taken to Honolulu and there were cared for and returned to the United States by our representatives. Our duty was imperative; but extending this relief exhausted our fund and took 10,000dol. more. When the fund was exhausted the bankers who held the drafts on the State Department for the additional 10,000dol. had to wait for Congress to make a special appropriation for their relief. And Congress kept them waiting two or three years for it. During a foreign epidemic, or any other emergency like the present our telegraph bills are very heavy; but it would be impossible to approximate them.

"Do State Department messages have precedence of other business?" said Mr. Brown. "They do. I remember some years ago taking a long cable message to a cable company here and offering it for transmission. It would have been worth about 150dol. to the company. While the operator was sending it some one broke in with a commercial message. I took the department message away and filed it with the other cable company. It was just 150dol. out of the first company's pocket. They thought it over and came to the conclusion that it would pay to handle the business of the department promptly. So our messages are given precedence now."

The greater part of the foreign telegraphing done by the State Department costs the Government 15½ cents a word. The cable companies make a concession of 50 per cent. on Government business. That concession applies from New York. The rate from New York to Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany is 25 cents a word. The Government pays for this service 12½ cents a word, and the Western Union Company charges 3 cents a word additional for handling the message between Washington and New York. This heavy charge is made because of the care needed in transmitting such important matter and the necessity for repeating it as a precaution against error. When the message is to go beyond the four countries named above the Government is placed on an equality with the individual. The concession does not extend to continental rates. The full rate must be added to the rate to London, and sometimes this rate is very high. To Queensland, for example, the rate from London is 2.31dol. a word, or 3.16dol. if sent via Siberia. To Formosa, China, the rate from London is 2.14dol. a word. The Queensland rate is charged to Corea. When the Chinese or Corean Ministers send messages to their Governments they run up a pretty bill of expense.

The State Department cables are sent from an office in the State Department building. The operator there is familiar with the work and is less likely to make mistakes than any other operator would be. The messages go over a special cable wire to the Wall-street office of the Western Union Company in New York. So they do not come in conflict with the domestic business of the telegraph company. The Western Union Company handles cable messages constantly from the Legations here. Most of them are in cipher, and as only figures as used, there is no difficulty sending them anywhere.

CAN WE ADVANCE WITHOUT GROWING CLEVERER?

(*London Speaker.*)

In one sense we certainly cannot. Much depends however, upon the sense in which "cleverer" is to be received, and perhaps the question which serves for a title is not quite fairly put. It would be more correct to ask, whether we can go on making intellectual progress without any further increase in our intellectual powers? Even thus stated, the question would probably be answered by most people with an off-hand negative. But it cannot be answered rightly in that fashion.

The question is raised, and to a certain extent debated, by Dr. Weismann, in one of those exceedingly suggestive essays which the scientific world has read and discussed so ardently during the last two or three years. Admitting that there has been a very considerable increase in human intelligence "since the days of primitive man" (and that, at all events, may be taken for granted), he goes on to say that "there can be no reason why this gradual increase in the human intellect should not be going on at the present day." It may be, and, likely enough, it is going on; though historical evidence of such progress may be wanting. Further on, however, Weismann just hints at the possibility that human faculty has reached its limits, and will undergo no further development; and, then, in this connection, comes the interesting question, what of the future of the race?

When we talk or think of the intellectual greatness of nations, and of their progress in the things of the mind, we are prone to look only to the biggest men, and to what they have done. But nations advance in two ways—by the highest achievements of their ablest men, and by a rise in the general average of intelligence of the nation at large. A nation may make almost any amount of intellectual progress without ever producing an Archimedes, a Homer, a Shakespeare, a Bacon, a Raphael, or a Newton. Moreover, it is highly probable that the march of civilisation owes less to any rise in the greatest heights attained by human intellect than to a gradual and steady advance of intelligence amongst the mass of individuals composing a community. This advance has taken place, and doubtless is still taking place. But could we proceed much further in civilisation, supposing human faculty to have reached its limits, and to be capable of no further increase? We could, and the reasons are neither difficult nor far to seek.

It does not need to be insisted upon that, neither in literature nor in art, are we producing at the present day, or have we produced during many generations, works equal to the few great masterpieces of the world. Long before Rome, moreover, and long before Athens, there were, in the Egypt of Moses' day, and earlier, intellects as fine and as powerful as any that the world has since admired. Who was a greater law-giver than Moses himself, what builders of modern days have surpassed the builders of the pyramids? And was not Seti I. in all likelihood as fine a general as Napoleon or Wellington? For all that, we cannot compare the general standard of civilisation in those days with the standard that obtains amongst all the advanced nations of the world to-day; and this notwithstanding, we cannot positively affirm that there has been any marked growth of the mental faculty.

If we take one other illustration, we shall be able to make our meaning clear at once. Those who maintain that the human intellect is still growing point us to the progress of science. "Look how science has marched since Archimedes' day! Could such progress have been unless there had also been an immense and continuous development of brain power?" The point of the whole matter lies here. It is not by finer brains than Archimedes possessed that successive generations of men of science have marched to ever-fresh discoveries, but by the help of tradition—that accumulation of experiences and gains which each new generation receives from the preceding one, and working upon which it may—with brains not a whit more developed—carry the standard of progress another step forward.

It is possible, if not probable, that the brain of Archimedes was as fine and fully developed an organ as any brain that any man has ever owned; but if it had been the very finest brain in the world, it would not have enabled Archimedes to invent the modern dynamo. "To be enabled to construct such a machine," says Weismann, "he would have had to work his way through more inventions and discoveries than could have been made during the lifetime of the greatest genius who has ever lived." Again, "hardly any greater power of observation or more acuteness is required to observed the development of an Infusorian under the microscope than was needed in Aristotle's time to make out the anatomy of a cuttlefish, with the named eye and simple dissecting instruments." Progress, and the increase of civilisation which progress implies, are the building of discovery upon discovery; and for the rearing of the edifice higher and ever higher, it is not required that the generation which comes to the task to-day should possess a larger and better brain than the generation which began 30 years ago. In the mere fact that it is born 30 years later than that generation its advantage lies; it has the inheritance of the experience which that generation acquired; and its experience will be the inheritance of the generation that will follow.

"Language," says Mr. G. D. Ritchie, in his "Darwinism and Politics," "renders possible an accumulation of experience, a storing-up of achievements, which makes advance rapid and secure among human beings in a way impossible among the lower animals." It is by the power of availing himself of tradition that man makes civilisation. In the most extended sense of the term, tradition accumulates at this day quite independently of the development of human faculty, and, by continuing to avail himself of it, man may continue to advance.

We may quite possibly, in the course of ages (when we are all to be baldheaded and toothless), become much more intelligent creatures than we are to-day. Quite possibly, on the other hand, we may not. Even then, however, we need scarcely fear that we shall get to the end of our progress, for "each generation always starts from the acquirements of the preceding one; and the living child, placed from the very first by tradition upon a somewhat greater height of intellectual achievement than that of his predecessors, is then able, with the same powers, to climb yet higher up the steep slope of the most advanced civilisation." If this be accepted, we may cherish infinite hopes of human nature's progress.

WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER obtained the only first-class award of highest degree of merit. Waugh's Baking Powder is the best.—[ADVT.]

PENNY 'BUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have always understood, and I believe the majority of my fellow-citizens also do, that the duties of the Transit Commission are to regulate the public traffic for the convenience and benefit of the public in general, without favour or affection towards individuals or classes. The tone however of Mr. J. D. Young's letter in your issue of the 21st instant would almost lead one to think otherwise, for by his own arguments therein he seems to sit in the Commission as the champion of the 'bus and cab proprietors of the city, and he openly tells the public that he will oppose the penny 'buses tooth and nail, and gives his reasons, which, if true, are both absurd and partial. He asks, "Is it fair to the proprietors who run 'buses to Newtown, Redfern, Waterloo, Forest Lodge, Glebe Point, &c., for 3d that Dawbarn should come in and take the pick of their road, and say I will take you to the railway for 1d?" To that question there can be but one honest answer, Yes, a thousand times yes, and I will give my reasons, which I think challenge contradiction. Would it be fair that the man who works, say, at Circular Quay—it matters not whether in an office, a warehouse, or out of doors, who could afford 1d each way to and from his work, whereas to pay 3d each way, in addition to his rail fare, would be too heavy a tax on his hard-earned wages, would it be fair that that man should either have to walk after his day's work, tired and leg-weary, or pay 3d for riding one-third of the distance which others travel for the same sum? Certainly not. The distance from Hunter-street to the railway station is considerably under a mile over a level blocked street, and the wear and tear on horses and plant consequently light, and if any enterprising man can see his way to run his 'buses that distance for 1d at a profit, it is the imperatively duty of the Transit Commissioners to grant that man's application, and I fail to see how, in the face of justice both to the man and the public, that the commissioners dare refuse the application.

Mr. Young might just as well go to any storekeeper and say to him that if he did not charge the same prices as all the others for his goods that the Transit Commissioners would not allow cabs or vehicles to stop at his shop door. Oh no, Mr. Young! The public have seen quite sufficient of the evil effects of protection on the unfortunate workers throughout the colony to stand silently by and see that policy introduced into the Transit Commission's operations, and it is to be hoped that the commissioners will, for the sake of their reputation as honest men, put their foot down and stamp out any attempt to interfere with the liberty of the subject and the freedom of labour and contract which benefit the public. The arguments in your sub-leader of the 19th instant in favour of the 1d 'bus service as a boon to the public are so clearly and fully put that they are unanswerable, and those who read them with any degree of fairness can only laugh at Mr. Young's effusion.

I am, &c.,
SUBURBAN.

Dec. 23.

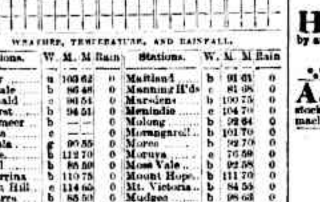
METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
DECEMBER 26.

LATITUDE, 33° 51' 41" S.; LONGITUDE, 10h. 4m. 50·81s. E.; MAGNETIC VARIATION, 9°35' 37" E.

Average annual rainfall for 33 years .... 50·385
Average for 34 years from January 1 to November 30 43·484
Total rainfall from January 1, 1892, to December 26 67·431
Sydney standard barometer at 9 a.m. to-day .... 30·047
Barometers corrected to 32° Fah. and mean sea level.
The Time Ball drops 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, 2h. 55m. 9·19s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

STATE OF BAROMETERS.



WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, AND RAINFALL.

Stations.	W.	M. M.	Rain	Stations.	W.	M. M.	Rain
Albury	u	103 62	0	Maitland	b	91 61	0
Armidale	b	86 48	0	Manning H'ds	c	81 68	0
Balranald	c	90 54	0	Marsdens	b	100 75	0
Bathurst	b	94 51	0	Menindie	e	104 70	0
Bendemeer	b	— —	0	Molong	b	92 64	0
Bodalla	c	— —	0	Morangarell	b	101 70	0
Bombala	g	90 55	0	Moree	b	92 70	0
Bourke	b	112 70	0	Moruya	c	76 59	0
Bowral	b	88 59	0	Moss Vale	b	92 58	0
Brewarrina	b	110 75	0	Mount Hope	b	111 70	0
Broken Hill	e	114 65	0	Mt. Victoria	b	84 55	0
Bundarra	b	88 50	0	Mudgee	b	98 63	0
Camden Hav'n	b	83 58	0	Mungindi	b	103 70	0
Cape St. Geo	c	70 69	0	Murrumb'rah	b	98 65	0
Carcoar	b	87 49	0	Murrurundi	b	85 60	0
Casino	b	82 67	0	Muswellbrook	b	94 59	0
Cassilis	b	92 67	0	Narrabri	b	98 65	0
Clarence	b	— 73	0	Newcastle	b	81 63	0
Condobolin	b	106 78	0	Orange	b	87 57	0
Cooma	c	92 54	0	Picton	b	89 62	0
Coonabar'br'n	b	90 6-	0	Pt. Macquarie	b	80 68	0
Coonamble	b	103 60	0	Port Stephens	c	80 —	0
Cowra	b	99 53	0	Queanbeyan	b	90 56	0
Cudgellico	b	102 78	0	Quirindi	b	92 66	0
Deniliquin	g	109 58	0	Scone	b	88 59	0
Dubbo	b	99 66	0	Singleton	b	91 60	0
Eden	-	— —	-	Sydney	b	78 67	0
Euston	u	111 60	0	Tabulam	b	88 60	0
Forbes	b	110 77	0	Tamworth	b	96 62	0
Gabo Island	o	90 57	0	Taralga	b	— —	0
Glen Innes	b	80 50	0	Turee	b	90 60	0
Goulburn	b	97 57	0	Tenterfield	b	82 50	0
Grafton	b	90 68	0	Wagga	c	108 61	0
Gulgong	b	90 68	0	Walcha	b	92 49	0
Gunnedah	b	95 70	0	Walgett	b	100 75	0
Hay	g	108 60	0	Warialda	b	98 59	0
Hillston	b	105 61	0	Wellington	b	92 70	0
Inverell	b	83 68	0	Wentworth	g	105 51	0
Jerry's Plains	b	95 65	0	Werris Creek	b	90 62	0
Katoomba	b	80 67	0	Wilcannia	b	110 60	0
Kiandra	b	75 43	0	Wollongong	b	80 50	0
Lismore	u	82 69	0	Young	b	100 65	0

[Explanatory.—Weather: b, fine; c, cloudy; d, drizzling; f, fog; g, dull; h, hazy; m, misty; n, frosty; o, overcast; p, showery; q, squally; r, raining; s, snowing; t, thunder; u, threatening; v, stormy; w, hot wind; M. M., maximum and minimum readings of thermometers.]

SYNOPSIS.

New South Wales.—Cloudy in S.W. and southern parts; fine over remainder.

Queensland.—Unsettled in E.; fine inland.

FORECAST.

New South Wales: Fresh southerly winds with moderate to rough sea on the coast. Weather unsettled and showery on coast and highlands.—H. C. RUSSELL.

RAIN HAS FALLEN IN PREVIOUS 24 HOURS.

Queensland: Light to moderate in E.; Brisbane, 1·70in.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER 27.

Sun rises at 4.50, sets at 7.12; Moon, 12.29 p.m., —— Mercury, 2.29 a.m., 5.26 p.m.; Venus, 2.53 a.m., 4.49 p.m.; Mars, 11.32 a.m., 11.38 p.m.; Jupiter, 12.46 p.m., 12.23 a.m.; Saturn, 12.12 a.m., 12.30 p.m.

Full moon, 4th; new moon, 19th.

High water at Fort Denison, 1.9 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE,
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS

are universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in 20 minutes. This is no fiction, for they have done it in countless cases. Every Sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages they are invaluable. No female should be without them. There is not a medicine to be found equal to them for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver they are like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE the LARGEST SALE of any patent medicine in the world.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England, in Boxes, 1s 1½d (containing 56 pills), and 2s 9d (treble quantity).

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

N.B.—Full directions are given with each box.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE.
Most Agreeable to take.
TAMAR,
INDIEN,
GRILLON,
For
CONSTIPATION,
HÆMORRHOIDS,
BILE,
HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
GASTRIC AND INTESTINAL TROUBLES.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
London: E. GRILLON, 69 Queen-street, Cheapside.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Nervousness, pain, neuralgia, face, ear, and toothache, as well as rheumatism, are relieved and cured by these soothing remedies. Holloway's ointment should be rubbed over the affected part twice a day. Sold at 78 New Oxford-street, London, and all druggists.

Auction Sales.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.
Owing to TO-DAY, Tuesday, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, there will be NO SALE held at our Bazaar.
WM. INGLIS and SON.
Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S MEETING.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Secretary of Tattersall's Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, December 28, at 12 o clock,
The Right to the Entrance Gates and St. Leger Reserve at the above meeting, to be held on December 31, 1892, and New Year's Day, January 2, 1893.

HIGHLAND GATHERING SPORTS.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Secretary, Association Cricket Ground, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The rights to the grand stand and ground bars, also refreshment booths for the above sports to be held on New Year's Day.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED.
CLEARING-OUT SALE of HORSES, CABS, BUGGY, &c.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. A. Geary to sell by auction, on the Premises, Victoria-lane, off Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2.30 sharp,
25 first-class staunch harness horses
14 cabs, including 10 broughams, in good order
12 sets of harness
1 single-seated buggy, with hood
1 springcart
Quantity of sundries.
The above is a good-paying business, and the lot will be submitted in one line, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Without Reserve.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28,
at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION of SUPERIOR COLONIAL-MADE FURNITURE, comprising
CEDAR and PINE CHESTS of DRAWERS, Combination and Portable;
PAIRS of CEDAR and PINE TOILETS, with Marble Tops;
HANDSOME CEDAR BOOKCASES, Plate-glass Doors, with Drawers and Cupboards;
OFFICE TABLES and DESKS, TOILET TABLES, Kitchen Tables, Kitchen Dressers, Pine Safes,
ELEGANT CEDAR and PINE BEDROOM SUITES, Cedar and Pine Chiffoniers, Cedar Chiffonier Safes,
DINING TABLES,
Single and Double Washstands;
LARGE CEDAR SIDEBOARDS, with Bevelled Plate-glass Backs, and fitted with Drawers, Cellarettes, &c.;
PINE and CEDAR WARDROBES, with Bevelled Plate-glass Doors.
HANDSOME OVERMANTELS, MIRRORS, &c., in Walnut and Black-and-Gold Frames, &c., &c., &c.
To Ladies and Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Warehousemen, Commission Brokers, &c., &c.
HARRIS and ACKMAN will hold the above EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, 199 PITT-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
TERMS, CASH.

BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION at No. 5 PHILLIP-TERRACE, UNION-STREET, NORTH SYDNEY.
Under instructions from E. BUTLER, Esq., in consequence of his departure from the colony.
The whole of his SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
DINING-ROOM, DRAWING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.
HARRIS and ACKMAN have been favoured with instructions from E. BUTLER, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Residence, at the above address, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
. On view before Sale on THURSDAY MORNING.

A. H. HATFIELD will sell by auction, at 111 Liverpool-st., city, THIS DAY, at 11, General stock second-hand clothes dealer, dresses, clothing, sewing machine, chest drawers, bedsteads, stove, &c. No reserve.

AUCTION SALES CHRISTMAS WEEK.
To Country Buyers and the Trade.
WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 11 sharp.
STOCK OF A MANUFACTURER of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, SATEENS
LIBERTY SILKS, CASHMERES, RIBBONS
MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and SHIRTS
HATS, HOSIERY, MERCERY, &c.
H. KELLETT and CO. have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their Rooms, 156 Pitt-street, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at 11 sharp, and on THURSDAY, at 11,
A large variety of FANCY GOODS, to close accounts for the year.

In the Matter of the Companies Act, and in the Matter of the New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association Co-operative Society, Limited.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, at 11 a.m.
ON THE PREMISES, 92 REGENT-STREET.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.
PICKLES, HERRINGS, FRUITS, JAMS, FLOUR, SOAP
BISCUITS, OLIVES, COFFEE, RAISINS, HONEY
GOLDEN SYRUP, PEGS, SUGAR, SULPHUR, KEROSENE
CANARY SEED, HOPS, COCOA, CANDLES, PEAS MEAL
SAUCES, CONDIMENTS, WHITING, STARCH, BLUE
BARLEY, PIPES, MATCHES, BROOMS, VINEGAR
PAPER BAGS, BLACKING, CANDIED PEEL, ESSENCES
CHESTS of TEA, BAGS of SUGAR, SCALES and WEIGHTS
2 HORSES, SPRINGCART, HARNESS.
The Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest, if any, in and to Lease of Premises, having 2½ years to run at a rental of £170 per annum.
C. F. W. LLOYD and CO. will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, at 11 a.m., the above, Without Reserve. Terms, Cash.

Bankrupt Estate of J. HILDER, of Newtown-road.
FRIDAY, December 30, at 11 a.m.
On the Premises, Newtown-road and Myrtle-street.
By Order of the Official Assignee.
Stock-in-trade of a Coachbuilder, comprising:—Sociable and Village Cart Bodies, Frames, Spokes, Rims, Naves, Blue Gum Felloes, Iron Stocks and Dies, Circular Saw Benches, Drilling Machines, Iron Wheel Boxes, Bakers' Cart, Buggy, and Cab Bodies, Anvils, Cones, Iron Plates, Vices, Forge, Swedge Blocks, Tools, Timber, &c.
C. F. W. LLOYD and CO. will sell by auction, as above. TERMS, CASH.

Estate of C. C. GRIFFITHS, of 93 Pitt-street.
FRIDAY, December 30, at 2.30 p.m.
On the Premises, 93 Pitt-street.
By Order of the Official Assignee.
Superior Office Furniture
2 Iron Safes.
C. F. W. LLOYD and CO. will sell by auction, as above, Without Reserve. TERMS, CASH.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.
JANUARY, 1893.
IMPORTANT SALE of FARM, ORCHARD, and VINEYARD BLOCKS at SCHOFIELDS, on the WINDSOR LINE, JUST BEYOND BLACKTOWN.
A SPLENDID SUBDIVISION of 80 FARM LOTS in areas from 5½ to 5½ acres each.
For AUCTION, on the GROUND, on above date, at 3 p.m.
UPSET PRICE, £135 per BLOCK.
TORRENS TITLE.
FULLER PARTICULARS in FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
WATKIN and WATKIN, Auctioneers, 313 Pitt-street, between Bathurst and Park streets; and Hercules-street, Ashfield.

CHOICE PROPERTY.
TO STUD-MASTERS, DAIRYMEN, BUTCHERS, FELMONGERS, and OTHERS.
W. GOSPER has received instructions from W. Dargin, Esq., to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1893, at Gough's Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor, at 2 o'clock,
All that choice agricultural and grazing LAND, containing about 110 acres (more or less), situate on the Richmond-road, half-way between Windsor and Richmond, upon which is erected a comfortable cottage containing 6 rooms with servant's-room, kitchen, storeroom, and dairy, 3 large looseboxes, hay shed, &c., also a large underground tank, securely fenced, and within 5 minutes' walk of the Clarendon railway station, with a never-failing supply of water.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
TERMS, CASH.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 23, 1892.
BRIDGE and OTHERS v. DALTON, G. E.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1892, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction at defendant's residence, Drumreagh, Railway-road, St. Peters,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, Cash.
Cheques not taken.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
A. J. CORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorney, 154 and 156 Strand, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 21, 1892.
MACNAMARA v. JENKINS, H.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1892, at noon, unless the Writ of Fieri Facias herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under the verandah, Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney,
All the right, title, and interest of Henry Jenkins, the defendant herein, of, in, and to all the goods and chattels, consisting of household furniture and effects, stock-in-trade and plant of a butcher, horses, &c., said to be on the premises occupied by the defendant at Willoughby-road, North Sydney, and comprised in bill of sale dated 16th October, 1891, given by the defendant to Henry Bentwitch to secure the repayment of £40 and interest, £12, and numbered 51,420 and 2204.
Terms, Cash.
Cheques not taken.
CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.
A. J. CORMACK, Plaintiff's Attorney, The Strand, Sydney.

THIS DAY, DECEMBER 27, at 10 a.m.
WM. CRANE, Jun. (No. 5 Temple Court, King-street), will sell by auction, under warrant to distrain for rent, on the premises, 33 Pyrmont Bridge-road, Pyrmont,
FURNITURE and Stock-in-trade of a bootmaker.

THIS DAY, DECEMBER 27, at 12 o'clock.
WM. CRANE, Jun. (No. 5 Temple-court, King-street), will sell by auction, under warrant to distrain for rent, on the premises, 171½ Cumberland-street, city,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, AND FANCY DRAPERY.
Also,
A Country Consignment of about 250 Lots of Seasonable Goods, part of an all-round STOCK, including some good lines of BOOTS and SHOES.
JAMES RODD and CO. will sell by auction, at the old-established Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY,
Drapery, clothing, and boots.
. These Wednesdays' sales are practically Unreserved.

To Let.

ARNCLIFFE.—With option of Purchase, splendid new brick COTTAGE, 6 rooms, &c., every convenience, garden, only minute from station, on high side. Particulars, C. A. MAXWELL, Montagu-chambers, 8 Elizabeth-street.

AT DULWICH HILL.—To LET, VILLA, 6 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., 50ft. x 132ft. garden, fruit trees, 20s. PIERCY ETHELL, MALVERN, Pile-street, Dulwich Hill.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, stable and coachhouse, &c., 353 Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, low rent; Paddington, 8-stall stable, coachhouse, paddock, 25s; House, Comber-street, 12s. J. KIDMAN, Oxford-street.

BLACKHEATH.—Furn. Cottages, 9 and 5 rooms, kit., piano, 2-a. grass pad. Mrs. Fedrics, Govett's-rd.

BOWRAL.—Furnished, a COTTAGE, for the summer months, contains dining and drawing rooms, 4 bedrooms, servant's and man's rooms, kitchen, bathroom, water laid on; land about 6 acres, flower and kitchen garden, good position, moderate rent. PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-street.

BOWRAL.—To LET, furnished, for 1 or 2 years, HOUSE and Lands known as The Leightons. The House has 9 rooms, with pantry, bathroom, billiard-room, &c.; hot and cold spring water laid on and in abundance; good tennis court, orchard and paddocks; situation unsurpassed; cows let with place. Apply to
W. T. ANGUS; or
J. G. MORRIS and CO.

CLARA-TER., 522 Crown-st., S. H., 9 rms., laun., bath, dry. grnd, sep. yrd., ev. mod. con., 30s. Apply 514.

COMMODIOUS and well-lighted OFFICES to LET, on second and third floors, fronting Pitt-street, near General Post Office; moderate rent. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, having been recently constructed under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board. Apply
J. BULLEN, Herald Office. Hunter-street.

FURN., 6-roomed House, 3 bedrooms, bath, gas, every req. Apply 40 William-st., Padd'ngton.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Handwick, 5 rooms, &c. Apply 203 Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

FURN. Houses and Cottages, all suburbs, from 15s up to £10. Mathews and Co., 156 King-st.

FOREST LODGE TO LET, handsome HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath, all conveniences, 25s weekly, minute tram or 'bus. Apply 420 George-st., Syd'y.

FURNISHED, ARGYLL, 170 Queen-street, Woollahra Heights, 8 rooms, &c., every convenience, tram and 'bus, beautiful position. Apply on premises, between 10 and 5; or at Hornsey Villa, 202 Ocean-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Greenwich, Lane Cove River, drawing and dining rooms, 3 bedrooms, &c., close to the water, pleasant summer residence, 35s, only 20 minutes from Sydney. Mathews and Co., 156 King-st.

FURNISHED AT DOUBLE BAY.
Tellarn, Cooper-st.
To LET, a perfectly-appointed Gentleman's VILLA RESIDENCE, comprising drawing, dining, smoking rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing, and bath rooms, caretaker on premises, kitchens, well-kept garden and lawn; low rent to good tenant.
PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-st.

GLEBE POINT, No. 2 Beulah-terrace, Wigram-street.—To LET, 1 minute from tram and 'bus, rent 22s 6d, 5 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, &c. Key at No. 8. C. A. MAXWELL, Montagu-chambers, Elizabeth-st.

HOUSE, 4 rooms and kit., hall, bath, copper, rent 15s. 84 Sutherland-st., Paddington.

HURSTVILLE.—To LET, newly-finished handsome Villa RESIDENCE, 3 minutes from station, every accommodation, rent moderate. F. MACMAHON, Macquarie Bond, Circular Quay.

MANLY.—To LET, COTTAGE, Unfurnished, 7 rooms, near pier. J. Weirick, Victoria-par., Manly.

OFFICES.—None in Sydney like Jersey-chambers, ev. modern impr., low rents. 334 George-st.

PITT-ST. (373).—To LET, new SHOP, FRONT, suit wholesale or retail. J. F. Scholer.

PADDINGTON.—To LET (or for SALE, by order of the MORTGAGEE), a BARGAIN, a comfortable HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, &c., in good position, one minute from 2d tram; rent 30s.
PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-street.

SAVE RENT by Buying at Hawkeview, 10s dep., 10s a month. Chapman and Harlewood.

SHOP, 305 GEORGE-STREET, nearly opposite Hunter-street, to be LET from 1st January.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

TO Let, Bootmaker's Shop, corner of Stanley and Crown sts., with connection. Apply 35 William-st.

TO LET, cheap, a spacious LOFT, 20 x 80, 191 Sussex-st.

TO LET, 378 Pitt-st., next Dr. M'Culloch's, rent 45s, no taxes, 10 rooms. Dixson, 173 Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, 2-stall STABLE, coachhouse and room. 112 Hunter-st., near Macquarie-st.

TO LET, Morehead-st., third house off Cleveland-st., Redfern, 5 rooms, v. and balc., good yard, 13s 6d.

TO LET, Waverley, near tram, choice position, Family RESIDENCE, every convenience, garden, tennis lawn, cow paddock, &c., rent £250.
Domus, Box 1106.

TO TOBACCONISTS and Hairdressers.—An Established SHOP, with dwelling, in the centre of King-street, Newtown, with fittings, &c.; only good business need apply. J. F. JONES, 263 King-st., Newtown.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE, 42 Newtown-road, city, will be vacant 1st February next, rent £100. Apply by letter,
T. WILLMOT, Toongabbie.

TO LET, OFFICES, Nos. 23 and 24, with strong-room, on second floor, Eldon-chambers, 92 Pitt-street, suit solicitor or architect. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, having been recently constructed under the supervision of the Water and Sewerage Board. Apply
J. BULLEN, Herald Office.

TO LET, FAIRLIE, Double Bay, a semi-detached villa residence, keys at Morven (next door) by kind permission of Geo. Lloyd, Esq.; dining and drawing rooms, 5 bedrooms, bath and dressing rooms and convenient offices.
Also large STORE, No. 10, Underwood-street, near Exchange, Circular Quay, &c., and Ground and First Floors of No. 16, Underwood-street, office, gas, water, American hoist, &c., low rent.
J. STUART-MASON,
Waltham-buildings,
Bond-street.

WYNYARD-SQUARE, 26.—Centrally-situated RESIDENCE, 8 rooms and kitchen, to be LET, with immediate possession.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

Houses and Land for Sale.

PARRAMATTA.
ORCHARDS, small and large area
COUNTRY HOMESTEADS, various parts of district
POULTRY FARMS, from 5 to 20 acres
BLOCK OF LAND, close to railway
SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS, Parramatta, Granville, Auburn
COTTAGE RESIDENCES, town and district
N.B.—LOW VALUES, WITH EASY TERMS.
JOHN TAYLOR and CO.,
Auctioneers,
Real Property Salerooms,
Church-street.
Established 37 years.

XMAS BOXES.
INVEST a few Pounds in Perth, the capital city of West Australia. There is money in it. Population rapidly increasing. Trade wonderfully expanding. Richest gold mines in the world. Send for plans. Allotments from £10 each. Easy terms. THE INTERCOLONIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited, 309 Pitt-street.
W. J. DOUGLAS, Manager.

DEEP WATER FRONTAGE RESIDENCE.
For Immediate SALE,
a most substantial and charming HOUSE for a boating man or city merchant. The house contains 13 dwelling-rooms, and the grounds front Waterview Bay, Balmain East.
Boating and bathing houses complete.
PIERCY ETHELL and MARSHALL, 114A Pitt-street.

COTTAGE, Marrickville, 3 rooms, kit., lot 8s 6d., £200. P. Ethell, Marshall, 114A Pitt-st.

DULWICH HILL.—Neat guaranteed faithfully-built COTTAGE for SALE, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., buggy entrance, low price, easy terms. JAMES LOCK, on premises, Pigott-street, Dulwich Hill.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—HAZELBROOK, neat weatherboard cottage and allotments, for SALE. Full particulars J. HARRISON, on premises right at station.

OUR KENSINGTON OFFICE open This Afternoon. E. H. Watkin and Co., Doncaster-av., K'ton.

HAWKSVIEW Estate is only 600 yards from station. Inspect and wait for sale, 14th January.

BLUE MOUNTAINS.—For SALE, pretty stone COTTAGE, furn., imme. pos. J. Wright, Medlow.

ARNCLIFFE.—New brick COTTAGE for SALE, a bargain, near station, 6 rooms, bath, gas, &c., garden; price further reduced, easy terms. Key Marryville, opp. C. A. MAXWELL, Montagu-cham., 8 Elizabeth-st.

PRIVATE SALE, TERRACE of 3 Brick HOUSES, 6 rooms each, all conveniences, all tenanted. Principals only. Apply to owner, 58 Campbell-street, corner Hopewell and Campbell streets, Paddington.

KATOOMBA.—Very choice ALLOTMENT, in splendid position Katoomba-street, in vicinity of best residences, a bargain. GOYDER and HARDWICK, H. and E. Agents, Katoomba.

CHATSWOOD, 800ft. frontage Lane Cove-rd., p. Railway Station, bargain. Harnett, 267 George-st.

ONE Hundred and Twenty Pounds will buy Property returning £33 per ann. Mathews, King-st.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
SPORTING DEPARTMENT.
BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY is incorporated with the SYDNEY MAIL, and contains the FULLEST and most RELIABLE INFORMATION on all SPORTING MATTERS, by "NEMO" and other Special Contributors.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Contains the latest Telegraphic News and News of the Week.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Specially written ARTICLES each week on the WOOL TRADE of the Colony, by an expert; LATEST and FULLEST MARKET REPORTS, &c.

Funerals.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. A. CHANDLER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SISTER-IN-LAW and SISTER, Martha Eliza Cosens; to move from Prince Alfred Hospital, TO-DAY, Tuesday, 27th, at 9 a.m. for Necropolis, and Newtown railway station at 9.30.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. SARAH M'CAUL, relict of the late Michael M'Caul, are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, No. 50 Erskine-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, 1.15, for the Necropolis. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44 York-street; 99 Bourke-street, Redfern.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS DUNNE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Sarah M'Caul; to move from her late residence, No. 50 Erskine-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, 1.15, for the Necropolis. R. W. THOMAS, Undertaker, 44 York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. ELIZA SHORT are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, to move from No. 10 Exeter-place, off Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. GEO. SHYING, Son., Undertaker, No. 8 George-street West (only).

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES DOYLE are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly-beloved BROTHER, William; to move from his residence, Wells-street, Newtown, THIS DAY, Tuesday, quarter to 2 o'clock, for the R. C. Cemetery, Rookwood. JAMES WEEKS, Undertaker, 96 King-street, Newtown, and Norton-street, Leichhardt. Telephone No. 9.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. FLORA VESCYS, relict of the late Robert Vescys, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her son-in-law's residence, St. John-street, Lewisham, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for Lewisham station, thence to the Necropolis. J. MEDCALF, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. ALEXANDER and ROBERT VESCYS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased beloved MOTHER; to move from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. D. Graham, St. John-street, Lewisham, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for Lewisham station, thence to the Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. S. D. GRAHAM are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mrs. Flora Vescys; to move from his residence, St. John-street, Lewisham, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for Lewisham station, thence to the Necropolis. JOSEPH MEDCALF.

THE FRIENDS of GEORGE and FLORENCE E. GILLHAM are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved SON, George Albert; to move from the residence of Mrs. H. Fay, No. 137 Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN GILLHAM are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved NEPHEW, George A.; to move from No. 137 Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers, 799 George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD S. BRIDGEMENT are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved NEPHEW, George A. Gillham; to move from No. 137 Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. F. GILLHAM are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved GRANDSON, George A. Gillham; to move from Mrs. H. Fay's residence, 137 Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2.30, for Waverley Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mrs. H. FAY are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved GRANDSON, George A. Gillham; to move from her residence, 137 Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2.30, for Waverley Cemetery. WOOD and COMPANY, Undertakers, Sydney, Balmain, P'sham.

RETIRING from Business.—Monuments, Headstones, cost price. F. Murphy, L'pool-st., off Pitt-st.

Government Railways.

ROSEHILL PONY RACES, TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1892.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Sydney for Rosehill Racecourse as under:—

First-class—1.25 and 1.28 p.m., from No. 9 and No. 10 Platforms respectively.

Second-class—1.5 p.m., from No. 8 Platform; and for horses at 12.0 noon.

The 1.28 p.m. Special will pick up passengers at Strathfield.

The Special Trains will return from Rosehill after finish of races.

Return Fares as under:—

First-class to Grand Stand, 12s 6d; First-class to Grand Stand (ladies), 5s; Second-class to Leger, 4s; First-class to Platform, 3s; Second-class to Platform, 2s; Children under 12 years of age, half-fare.

Tickets can be obtained at the Central Booking Office, George-street; Tramway Office, Bent-street; and also at the Ticket Windows at No. 8 Platform, Redfern Station.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. M'LACHLAN, Secretary.

Sydney, 26th December.

ASHFIELD-ENFIELD LINE.

The usual late SATURDAY NIGHT TRAM will run on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th instant, and on MONDAY NIGHT, 2nd proximo.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. M'LACHLAN, Secretary.

Sydney, 20th December, 1892.

Government Notices.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 13th December, 1892.

ANNUAL TENDERS.

TENDERS for RATIONS, PROVISIONS, FIREWOOD, &c., for Gaols, Hospitals for the Insane, the Military Force, &c., &c., 1893-1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the Annual Ration and Provision Supplies for the Public Service for the period from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received at the Treasury up to noon of MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893.

The Establishments for which supplies are required, the articles of supply, and the conditions of contract, will be found in Government Gazette (Supplement) No. 868, of 14th December, 1892—copies of which can be seen at all Courthouses throughout the colony.

Tender forms can be obtained at the various institutions, or at the Treasury.

JOHN SEE.

The Treasury, New South Wales, December 13, 1892.

ANNUAL TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR FORAGE FOR THE POLICE THROUGHOUT THE COLONY, AND FOR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, METROPOLITAN AND PARRAMATTA DISTRICTS, 1893-1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that TENDERS for the Annual Forage Supplies for the Police throughout the colony, and for Public Departments, Metropolitan and Parramatta Districts for the year ending 31st March, 1894, will be received at the Treasury, up to noon, of MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893.

The list of stations and conditions of contract, &c., will be found in Government Gazette (Supplement) No. 868, of 14th December, 1892, copies of which can be seen at all court-houses throughout the colony.

Tender forms can be obtained at the various police stations, or from the Treasury.

JOHN SEE.

Department of Public Works, Roads and Bridges Branch, Sydney, 22nd December, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited up to Noon of THURSDAY, the 5th January next, for the supply and delivery of 2½in. BLUE METAL.

Cook's River and Botany roads, 2500 cubic yards
Main Western and Southern roads, 2000 cubic yards
Abbatoirs-road, 750 cubic yards.

Specification can be seen at this office, 42 Elizabeth-street.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned.

WALTER A. SMITH, Supervising Engineer.

Ordnance Office, December 15, 1892.

TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, 29th day of December, 1892, from persons willing to Contract for the Emptying of Closet Tubs and Dustbins at South, Middle, George's, Bradley's Heads, George's Heights, Casemate Battery, George's Head, P. S. Miners (Chowder Bay), P. S. Miners (married quarters, George's Head).

Terms of contract and specification can be seen on application at the Ordnance Office, Circular Quay.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order.

J. T. BLANCHARD, Major, A.C.G. of O.

Produce, Provisions, &c.

VINEGAR Works, Henderson-rd., Alexandria. Telephone, 27, Newtown. D. J. Monk, late Sussex-st.

LIMEJUICE and VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. Monk's Vinegar Works, Henderson-rd.

WANTED, to supply residents Blue Mountains, with MILK. Woodside Dairy, Penrith.

Houses, Land, &c., Wanted.

WANTED, small Shop and Dwelling in suburb; must be low rent; immediate. A. B. H., Herald.

WANTED, small Furnished Cottage, Mountains, mod. terms. Apply S. W., Post-office, North Sydney.

WANTED, immediately, small furnished COTTAGE. Domus, Annieville, Gordon-st., Petersham.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, cheap, New and Second-hand Clothing of every description. J. Murphy, 30 King-st.

LADIES', Gentn.'s, and Children's Clothing Dyed, Cleaned, Pressed, and Repaired; Coats neatly bound. All work guaranteed. J. MURPHY and CO., Dyers and Scourers, 30 King-street, near Kent-street.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHING of every description BOUGHT; Portmanteaus, Trunks, Bags, Rugs, Jewellery, &c. Dress Suits for Sale or Hire. J. MURPHY, 30 King-street, near Kent-street.

STAMP ALBUMS for Christmas presents, cheapest and best. Vindin's Stamp Depot, 74 Elizabeth-st.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHING Bought, 100 per cent. over all dealers. A. Barnett, 829 Eliz.-st. Let's att.

FOR SALE, Counters, Wall, and Counter Cases, Centre Cases, Shop and Office Fittings, &c. 377 Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Contractor's Plant, comprising shear legs, crab winches, portable forges, blacksmith's and caulker's tools, lead pots, pumps, picks, ram'rs, &c. Gilliver and Curtis, Buckland-st., Al'dria.

FOR SALE, cheap, 2 fine Billiard TABLES. Saywell and Co., 420 George-st.

PAPER SHAVINGS.—For SALE, a quantity Clean SHAVINGS, suitable for packing. Apply the Counter Clerk, Herald Office.

LEFT-OFF Clothing, &c., Bought. Letters attended by Mr. or Mrs. Woolf, 178 Bay-st., Glebe.

LADIES' and Gentn.'s Left-off Clothing Bought. Letters att. by Mr. or Mrs. Gubbins, 63 George-st. W.

BAGS.—Sound second-hand Corn and Chaff BAGS purchased for cash in any quantities. ROBERT LITTLE and CO., 97 Sussex-street.

LEFT-OFF Clothing Bought, Letters attd., by Mr. and Mrs. White, 99 Liverpool-st., near George-st.

FOR SALE, 1 grand Lot of Scaffold POLES, cheap; Church Pulpit, with platform, £5; a new Buggy, suit traveller, £12. A. H. BLYTH, Marrickville-road, opposite Excelsior Hall.

Amusements.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. Geo. Rignold
Stage Manager ... Mr. J. W. Hazlitt
Treasurer ... Mr. C. R. Bailey.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED (Local Press excepted). The above rule will be rigidly observed WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION WHATEVER.

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, Also, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock,

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of THE GREAT SPECTACULAR COMIC XMAS PANTOMIME, BLUE BEARD. DOORS OPEN 1.30. CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF-PRICE To Dress Circle, Stalls, and Family Circle.

BLUE BEARD.

AN OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH Without precedent in the annals of Christmas Amusements. Received with ENDLESS ENTHUSIASM and CEASELESS PRAISE. AN UNFLAGGING, UNEQUALLED, and UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

EVERY EVENING at 7.30, THE GRAND SPECTACULAR COMIC XMAS PANTOMIME, BLUEBEARD, BLUEBEARD. Written Expressly for this Theatre. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED by CLINT and VAUGHAN. Music composed and arranged by Mr. Frank Eugarde. A GREAT PANTOMIME COMPANY includes the following SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS:— Miss MAGGIE MOORE, Miss LILLIE NAPIER (her First Appearance in Australia), Mr. GEO. WALTON, Mr. MARTYN HAGAN, and Mr. LIONEL RIGNOLD, together with LITTLE IVY SCOTT, TREVOE, MARTIN, and FRANCIS, and a Host of Established Public Favourites.

MAGNIFICENT and COSTLY CHARACTERISTIC EASTERN COSTUMES (specially imported for this production), the Jewels of which in themselves form A MOST BRILLIANT and UNIQUE SPECTACLE. GLORIOUS BALLETS. DELIGHTFUL DANCES. GRAND CHORUSES. CHARMING MUSIC. SCENES of UNSURPASSING SPLENDOUR. A Thousand and One Amusing, Startling, and Delightful EFFECTS and SURPRISES. BEAUTIFUL TRANSFORMATION SCENE by ALFRED CLINT, "THE NATIVITY OF ROTOMAHANA."

GRAND HARLEQUINADE, Arranged by Mr. Frank Harcourt. Produced under the Stage Management of Mr. GEO. WALTON and the personal supervision of Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD.

BLUEBEARD. MORNING PERFORMANCES, TUES., 27th, WED., 28th, SAT., 31st, and MON., JAN. 2nd, 1893, with the same attention to Detail as at Night.

Box plan at Theatre. Prices as usual. Early doors open at 6.55 (1s extra). Ordinary admission, 7.15. Commence 7.30. Carriages 10.45.

J. P. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Lessee ... Mr. S. Lazar.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW OPERA SEASON, NEW OPERA SEASON.

This popular and favourite Theatre, after being rebuilt and most elaborately refurnished and redecorated at enormous cost, will be open to the public on SATURDAY Next, December 31, 1892, for a season of COMIC OPERA, on which occasion the charming young Prima Donna, Miss CLARA MERIVALE will have the honour of making her re-appearance before a Sydney audience in Farnie's charming opera-bouffe FALKA, FALKA, FALKA, by arrangement with G. M. Mayer, Esq., Melbourne, supported by the best available talent in Australia.

LARGE AND EFFICIENT CHORUS. Complete Orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. James Ure, A.R.A., B.M. Wardrobe and Properties by MAY, LONDON.

NOTICE.—During the season the following popular and successful operas will be produced for the first time in Australia, viz.:— NANON, by Richard Genee. THE GIPSY BARON, by Johann Strauss. THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF, by the same composer, and other works to follow. Full particulars and cast in future advertisement.

F. E. HISCOCKS, General Manager.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CALL. Gentlemen, 10 a.m.; Ladies, 11 a.m.; Orchestra, 2 p.m.

J. URE, Conductor.

BONDI AQUARIUM. Proprietor and Manager ... ALFRED WYBURD.

TO-DAY. PUBLIC HOLIDAY. TO-DAY. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

Special Engagement, at immense expense, of WILD AUSTRALIA, WILD AUSTRALIA.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR. (25) ABORIGINALS (25) FIERCEST FIGHTING MEN from the Far North and North-west, comprising NINE TRIBES. CREATED A PERFECT FURORE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. THE BOOMERANG-THROWING. AERIAL FLIGHTS of SPEARS. TRIBAL CONTESTS and BUSH TRAGEDIES. PRONOUNCED A COMPLETE SUCCESS by the thousands who witnessed one of THE MOST UNIQUE EXHIBITIONS presented to the public.

TO-DAY A REPETITION of YESTERDAY'S TO-DAY GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

To-day	GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.	To-night
To-day	(12) Complete Entertainments (12).	To-night
To-day	(50) Artists engaged (50). (2) Minstrel	To-night
To-day	Entertainments (2). (10) Corner Men	To-night
To-day	(10). (2) bands (2). (101) Amusements	To-night
To-day	(101).	To-night
To-day	Grounds and Aquarium open from	To-night
To-day	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Grand illuminations	To-night
To-day	by Electric Light, great Switchback	To-night
To-day	Railway, Skating Rink, Camera	To-night
To-day	Obscura, Stirabouts, Shooting Gallery,	To-night
To-day	Swings, Merry-go-rounds, See-saws,	To-night
To-day	Performing Seals, Donkeys, Flying	To-night
To-day	Machines.	To-night
To-day	The greatest 1s show in the world.	To-night
To-day	12 Hours of Continuous Entertain-	To-night
To-day	ment. The Children's Paradise.	To-night

Admission, 1s. Children, 6d. Tram fare, 6d. Special Trams every few minutes.

Look out for Startling Announcements in to-morrow's issue.

THE CELTIC FAIR in aid of REBUILDING ST. PATRICK'S CONVENT, is OPEN EVERY EVENING in those spacious premises adjoining Messrs. D. Jones and Co.'s, George-street.

THIS EVENING there will be a CONCERT.

MAYPOLE DANCE, PUNCH and JUDY, and other attractions.

THE GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.

GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY.

OPEN 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN. THE RECOLLECTION of A LIFETIME.

NEW PROGRAMME. NEW EFFECTS.

The "ON GUARD" SHOOTING SPECTACLE.

Real Soldiers, Nuns, Nurses, and Ambulance in full attendance on the BATTLEFIELD.

LECTURES and BAND at all times.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

Admission, 1s; Children, 6d.

Y.M.C.A. EXCURSION to Pearl Bay, MONDAY, Jan. 2nd (New Year's Day). Popular pr. 1s 6d, 1s.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS AND TRAMWAY COMPANY, Limited.

TO-DAY TO-DAY.

STEAMERS EVERY HOUR for PARRAMATTA, and all Landings, from KING-STREET WHARF, from No. 1 JETTY, CIRCULAR QUAY. At 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

SPECIAL STEAMERS. MORTLAKE PALACE GARDENS: No. 1 JETTY, CIRCULAR QUAY, and KING-STREET WHARF. LOW FARES. Fast and Commodious Steamers. LOVELY SCENERY.

AUSTRALIAN WAXWORKS, opposite the Cathedral. Just added, the Notorious Baby Farming Case, Thomas Neil Creamer, the Lambeth Girl Poisoner; also the Windsor and Rainhill Tragedies. Admission, 1s; children, 6d. Open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

COOK'S Special Train to Melbourne on Jan. 11. Fares, 60s first, 40s second. Particulars 4 Hunter-st.

COOK'S CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS to the Jenolan Caves, Blue Mountains, Illawarra District, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Through tickets at lowest rates. 4 Hunter-street.

COOK'S Tours to and through New Zealand and Tasmania. Tickets, 4 Hunter-st.

COOK'S Two-day Trips to the Blue Mountains, visiting all the principal sights. 4 Hunter-st.

COOK'S EXCURSIONS to the Jenolan Caves, Bulli Pass, Blue Mountains, Newport, Hawkesbury River, and Illawarra district, ticket covering all travel and hotels. 4 Hunter-street.

MUSIC UP TO DATE.—MUSIC.—BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-st., Sydney.

AMUSEMENT and Profit Combined.—Inspect Hawkesview Estate, Guildford. Chapman & Hazlewood.

LYCEUM THEATRE, PITT-STREET, NEAR MARKET-STREET.

Sole Lessees and Managers: Messrs. J. C. WILLIAMSON and GEO. MUSGROVE. Acting Manager and Treasurer ... Geo. L. Goodman.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL. Brilliant Triumph of Messrs. WILLIAMSON and MUSGROVE'S 1892 GRAND COMIC XMAS ANNUAL, 1893 LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

It is unnecessary for the Management to eulogise THIS TRULY MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION. Inquire of any one of the vast audience assembled last evening to witness the first performance. IT STANDS UNEQUALLED in the ANNALS OF XMAS PANTOMIMES, being far and away THE VERY BEST EVER WITNESSED in AUSTRALIA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 7.50 precisely, also SPECIAL MATINEES, at 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, December 28, FRIDAY, December 30, and MONDAY, January 2, the Gorgeous, Spectacular, Musical, Laughable PANTOMIME, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD and HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE; or THE WICKED BARON and the NAUGHTY WOLF, written by Mr. BERT ROYLE, and set to Popular Music by Mr. LOVELL PHILLIPS.

A GREAT COMBINATION STAR CAST, including the following members of the LONDON GAIETY BURLESQUE COMPANY:—

Miss Addie Conyers	Miss Alice Lamar
Miss Cora Tinnie	Mr. Bert Haslam

and Mr. Robert Courtneidge, in addition to the Popular Favourites,

Miss Ada Walker	Mr. M. P. Bentley
Miss Edina Carlyle	Mr. J. Beattie
Miss Ada Lee	Mr. A. Lucas
Miss Flo Evelyn	Mr. R. E. Watson
Miss Lilla Wilde	Mr. E. Walhalla
Miss Kate Royal	Mr. J. Walhalla
Miss Amy Olive	Mr. G. Walhalla
Miss N. Rubery	Mr. J. Harvey

and Mr. Slade Murray.

OPERATIC CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, SPECIALLY-TRAINED BALLERINAS, BRIGHT and CLEVER CHILDREN, and AN ARMY OF AUXILIARIES. SUPERB COSTUMES by MADAME BEAUMONT. The Unique and Intensely Amusing ANIMATED DOLLS, imported at great expense, having been made in London expressly for this production.

THE MAGNIFICENT STAGE PICTURES, by those Eminent Artists Messrs. GOATCHER and GORDON. GRAND TRANSFORMATION, THE FAIRY QUEEN'S BOUDOIR, or THE RING AND THE KEEPER, Marriage of Red Riding Hood and Boy Blue (designed and painted by Mr. Phil Goatcher).

LAUGHABLE HARLEQUINADE, by the celebrated WALHALLA FAMILY, Miss WATSON and HARVEY. Musical Director ... Mr. LOVELL PHILLIPS. The entire Pantomime arranged and produced by Mr. WALTER RAYNHAM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Reserve Stalls ...	5s
Ordinary Stalls ...	3s
Family Circle, Front Seats, and Early Doors ...	2s
Ordinary Admission ...	1s

BOX PLAN open daily, from 10 till 5, in Vestibule of the Theatre, Pitt-street.

COOGEE PALACE AQUARIUM.

TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

TUESDAY. PUBLIC HOLIDAY, open from 6 a.m. till 11 p.m.

EVERY VARIETY OF AMUSEMENT.

Dancing in the forenoon. Dancing from 2 till 11 p.m. Full Band of first-class Performers—all Star Artists. Programme yesterday enthusiastically received. FUN, FAST AND FURIOUS, ALL DAY. A Great Programme Yesterday. AS GREAT A PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

A Guinea's Worth for 1s Yesterday—Twenty-one Shilling's Worth for 1s To-day.

Old, Young, Rich, and Poor,—Spend To-day at Coogee Palace Aquarium.

N.B.—REDUCED TRAM FARES.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... RALPH WALSHE.
Stage Manager ... HARRY CLAY.

WALSHE'S NOVELTY COMPANY. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

At the School of Arts this holiday night
Our show will give you all delight.
Old favourites here and faces new,
And scenery to enhance the view,
All noveltyities and laughycolosities,
At Walshe's Novelty Company Show.

Our Beautiful and Original First Part, THE SQUATTER'S HOMESTEAD. IMMENSELY ORIGINAL. INTENSELY AMUSING.

THE LEADING FAVOURITES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Doors open at 7 p.m. Commence at 8 p.m. Prices of Admission—Orchestra Chairs, with fan, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Seats can be reserved at office from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Matinée every Saturday Afternoon at 2.30. Adults 1s, Children 6d.

ORGAN RECITAL.

TOWN HALL.

WIEGAND, the City Organist.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.

POPULAR PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

1. The Bohemian Girl ...	Balfe
2. Adagio in A flat ...	Beethoven
3. Bell Offertory ...	Batiste
4. Fantasia—"La Favorita" ...	Donizetti
5. Marche des Elus ...	Kowalski
6. Air—"I Lombardi" ...	Verdi
7. The Bell Rondo ...	Morandi
8. March of the Israelites—"Eli" ...	Costa.

Admission, 6d and 1s.

NEXT POPULAR RECITAL, THURSDAY, 29th, at 8 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN WAXWORKS, opposite the Cathedral. NEW ATTRACTIONS. Family of Iroquois Indians now holding their receptions prior to their departure for America. Several New Figures, and over 200 Celebrities of the day.

WATSON'S BAY.

The oldest, prettiest, and most favoured of the many spots in OUR BEAUTIFUL HARBOUR, where visitors have a larger choice of objects of interest than in any other marine suburb, among which are THE LIGHTHOUSE, THE FAR-FAMED GAP, THE RESERVE, AND THE FORTIFICATIONS.

N.B.—WATSON'S BAY, the ONLY PLACE where all the BENEFITS of BOTH HARBOUR and OCEAN can be enjoyed without the DANGER and UNPLEASANTNESS of CROSSING THE HEADS.

XMAS, 1892.

STEAMERS LEAVE WATSON'S BAY JETTY, Circular Quay, at SHORT INTERVALS DURING THE DAY.

FARES: RETURN 9d, SINGLE 6d.

THE WATSON'S BAY FERRY COMPANY.

SELLING IN THOUSANDS.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE, containing 20 Songs.

A Grand Shilling's Worth of Music.

"BONNIE BANKS OF LOCH LOMOND," A Scottish gem.
"LOVE'S SORROW," A new and most charming song.
"THE ENGLISHMAN," Blockley's well-known song.
"ANSWER," A pretty ballad of the minstrel type.
"SHALL I WASTING IN DESPAIR," George Barker's fine ballad.
"ALWAYS TAKE MOTHER'S ADVICE," Popular everywhere.
"HEARTS AND HOMES," Blockley's beautiful ballad.
"BANKS OF ALLAN WATER," The fine old song.
"THERE IS A TAVERN," A jovial song.
"CASTLE GARDEN" ("The Emigrant's Farewell"), Everybody's favourite. Only correct version yet published in Australia.
"WOOING," A little gem.
"I'M LEFT ALONE TO WEEP," Pathetic song.
"ELSIE OF THE GLEN," Beautiful Christy's ballad.
"THE LITTLE FLOWER YOU GAVE ME," A most charming little song.
"IN THIS OLD CHAIR MY FATHER SAT," Balfe's grand old song.
"WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG, MAGGIE," A very pretty little song.
"IS THAT MR. REILLY?" A capital Irish comic song.
"GOOD BYE, MAVOURNEEN," The popular minstrel song.
"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN," A splendid old bass song.
"SHALL OUR PARTING BE FOR EVER?" A capital little ballad, full of pathos.

Price, One Shilling.

NICHOLSON and CO., Publishers, Sydney, Brisbane, and at Melbourne.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sole Lessees and Managers: Mr. BROUGH and Mr. BOUCICAULT. General Manager ... Mr. Mayne.

AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH and A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, Shakespeare's Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Interpreted by the BROUGH-BOUCICAULT COMEDY COMPANY.

The Scenery by Mr. SPONG and Mr. HEDLEY CHURCHWARD.
The Figures painted by Messrs. TOM ROBERTS, STRETTON, and M'CUBBIN.
The Incidental Music composed, arranged, and selected by Mr. DAVID COPE.
The Costumes from original designs by the Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD (his last work), and made under his supervision by Mrs. ST. CLAIR and Assistants.
The "Saraband" arranged by Mdme. DUVALLI, of the Duvalli's Academy.
Wigs by J. C. BROWN; Machinist, Mr. LEWIS. Appointments, Properties, Tapestries, &c., Mr. GARDINER.
The Armour made specially (from the late Hon. LEWIS WINGFIELD's designs) by the well-known firm of KENNEDY and CO., Birmingham, England.

The Alterations and Improvements in Theatre have been carried out under the direction of Messrs. BACKHOUSE and LAIDLEY. The Auditorium Decorations by S. W. BRADBURY.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, Shakespeare's Glorious Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Benedick (a Young Lord of Padua) ...	Mr. Titheradge
Don Pedro (Prince of Arragon) ...	Mr. Sass
Don John (his Bastard Brother) ...	Mr. Cates
Claudio (a Young Lord of Florence) ...	Mr. Ward
Leonato (Governor of Messina) ...	Mr. Brough
Antonio (his Brother) ...	Mr. Cathcart
Balthazar (Attendant on Don Pedro) ...	Mr. Aubrey
Borachio (Followers of Don John)	Mr. Greenaway
Conrade	Mr. Chichester
Friar Francis ...	Mr. Lawrence
Dogberry (Two City Officers)	Mr. Harwood
Verges	Mr. Boucicault
Seacoal (Watchmen)	Mr. Lash Gordon
Oatcake	Mr. Hasker
A Sexton ...	Mr. M'Intyre
Hero (Daughter to Leonato) ...	Miss Temple
Margaret (Gentlewomen attending on Hero)	Miss Gwynne
Ursula	Miss Liston
Beatrice (Niece to Leonato) ...	Mrs. Brough

Ladies, Gentlemen, Maskers, Pages, Attendants, Guards, Watchmen, Soldiers, &c.

Shakespeare's Comedy MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

SCENE ... MESSINA.

Synopsis of Scenery.

ACT 1.—Scene: Exterior of Leonato's House.
ACT 2.—Scene 1: The Pine Walk (Moonlight). Scene 2: Hall in Leonato's House.
ACT 3.—Scene 1: The Garden Lake. Scene 2: Leonato's Garden (Evening).
ACT 4.—Scene 1: Leonato's Garden (Morning). Scene 2: The Pine Walk. Scene 3: A Street.
ACT 5.—Scene: Inside of a Church.
ACT 6.—Scene 1: A Prison. Scene 2: Leonato's Garden. Scene 3: The Monument of Leonato. Scene 4: Leonato's Garden.

Shakespeare's Comedy, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Doors open 7.15. Curtain 8. Carriages 10.45. Early doors open at 6.50 (1s extra.)

IMPORTANT—BOX PLANS.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), owing to holiday, the plans will be on view at Theatre Office, Park-street, where Dress Circle or Reserved Stall seats may be secured for any evening during current week.

OPERA HOUSE, King and York streets.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. Harry Rickards.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH by Mr. HARRY RICKARDS AND HIS NEW TIVOLI MINSTRELS and SPECIALTY COMPANY.

Saturday Night proved that this Popular and BRILLIANT COMPANY OF ARTISTS were unanimously acknowledged to have just hit the popular taste. OUR LAWN PARTY in the brilliant new programme caused shrieks of laughter and tumultuous applause. OUR NEW PARLOUR OLIO a success of enthusiasm. Mr. HARRY RICKARDS in his new songs created a furore. TA-RA-RA LAMENT. 8 Lady High Kickers. 8. In fact every Artist an unqualified success. TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY) TO-NIGHT. Our New and Brilliant Programme. NOTE.—Million prices: 2s, 1s, and 6d.

UNITARIAN SOCIAL UNION.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY. A Grand Xmas Concert.

Songs, Recitations, &c., by various friends, including Miss ROLAND WATTS-PHILLIPS. Commence at 8. Admission free. Collection.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND.

THIS DAY. THIS DAY. METROPOLITAN XI v. NORTHERN DISTRICTS. METROPOLITAN XI v. NORTHERN DISTRICTS. ADMISSION—6d TO GROUND, 6d EXTRA TO GRAND STAND. LADIES FREE TO GRAND STAND. Match starts at 10 o'clock a.m. LUNCHEON at 1.30 p.m. By order of the Trustees.

S. H. FAIRLAND, Secretary A. C. Ground.

Office, 36 Hunter-street.

ROSEHILL RACES.

PONY and GALLOWAY MEETING.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

SIX EVENTS.

1st Race starts at 2.30 p.m.

Last Race starts at 4.55 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAINS leave Railway Station, Redfern, direct to the course as follows:—
12 noon, Horses
1.5 p.m., Second-class
1.25 p.m., First-class
1.28 p.m., First-class (pick up at Strathfield).

G. B. ROWLEY, Secretary.

20 Barrack-street.

LILLIE BRIDGE PONY RACES TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

H. TAYLOR, Sec.

LILLIE BRIDGE GROUNDS, FOREST LODGE.

PONY RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS.

Programme for MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 2nd, 1893.
DWARF HANDICAP (11.3), 3 furlongs
GLEBE HANDICAP (13.2), ½-mile
TOXTETH HANDICAP (13.0), ½-mile
TIME HANDICAP PONY TROT (14.0), 1½ mile
LODGE HANDICAP (12.2), 5 furlongs.

Programme for WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 4th, 1893.
HANDICAP BICYCLE RACE, 1 mile
MIDGET HANDICAP (12.1), 5 furlongs
FOREST HANDICAP (13.8), 5 furlongs
BRIDGE HANDICAP (12.5), ½-mile
TRAMWAY HANDICAP (13.1), ½-mile.
ALL PRIZES £10.

ENTRIES (10s) close with the undersigned at 4 o'clock TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 198 Pitt-street.

H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CYCLISTS.

A MILE HANDICAP BICYCLE RACE will be run at the Lillie Bridge Grounds on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, January 4. Prizes, £8 and £2.

Entries (5s) close with the undersigned, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th December, at 4 o'clock.

H. TAYLOR, Sec.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

RANDWICK.

First Day, SATURDAY, December 31, 1892. To Start at 1.15 p.m.

1st Race—The Hurdle Race, 150 sovs.; about 2¼ miles.

LUNCHEON.

2nd Race—The Selling Race, 150 sovs.; 1 mile
3rd Race—The Carrington Stakes, 750 sovs.; 6 furlongs
4th Race—Juvenile Stakes, 200 sovs.; 5 furlongs
5th Race—The Pace Welter, 150 sovs.; 6 furlongs
6th Race—The Club Handicap, 150 sovs.; 1½ mile.

Second Day, MONDAY (New Year's Day), 2nd January, 1893. To Start at 1 o'clock.

1st Race—The New Year's Gift, 150 sovs.; 6 furlongs
2nd Race—The Disposal Stakes, 125 sovs.; 7 furlongs.

LUNCHEON.

3rd Race—Tattersall's Cup, 600 sovs.; 2 miles
4th Race—The Steeplechase, 200 sovs.; about 3 miles
5th Race—The Nursery Handicap, 200 sovs.; 5½ furlongs
6th Race—The Welter Handicap, 150 sovs.; 1 mile.

The Right to the Entrance Gate and St. Leger Reserve will be sold by auction, at Kiss's Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 noon.

A.J.C. members will be admitted on production of their tickets. Members of Tattersall's Club may obtain two Ladies' Tickets for each day on application to the under-signed.

Tickets for Licensed Jockeys, Foremen, and Extra Boys may be obtained on Friday, 30th instant, before 4 p.m., at No. 2 Tattersall's Club-chambers.

Saddling Paddock Tickets can be purchased at Myers and Son, Tobacconist, King-street, the Tramway Office, Phillip-street, and at the Racecourse.

A.J.C. Rules, Bylaws, and Regulations.

JAMES PERRY, Secretary.

Pitt-street, Sydney.

FLAT ROCK.

The most PICTURESQUE PART of MIDDLE HARBOUR. WILD FLOWERS IN ABUNDANCE. The favourite Steamer COURIER will leave WATSON'S BAY JETTY, CIRCULAR QUAY, THIS DAY, 27th, at 10.45 a.m. and 2.45 p.m., CALLING at WATSON'S BAY.

FARE, ONE SHILLING.

THE JAPANESE EMPORIUM, 17 Hunter-st., shall be OPEN TO-DAY, for the benefit of country customers. A. M'INTYRE, late C. T. J. Browne and Co.

PIANOFORTE Purchasers will find a great advantage in dealing with us. We have new Pianofortes from £30 to £300. Second-hand Pianofortes, from £5 upwards. Every instrument is guaranteed, and may be exchanged within three months free of all cost if in Sydney or suburbs, or in the country by paying carriage one way. Immense Stock. Discount for cash. Easy terms.

BRUCE and MASSEY, 197 Pitt-street.

AMUSEMENT and Profit Combined.—Inspect Hawkesview Estate, Guildford. Chapman & Hazlewood.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS, CARRINGTON GROUNDS, MOORE PARK.

Country Visitors should take Bourke-street Omnibus or Crown-street Tram.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH!! UNPARALLELED IN THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA!!

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3. THIS EVENING, at 8.

And TWICE DAILY throughout the Xmas Holidays.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

IMMENSE CIRCUS PROGRAMME comprising all the most brilliant features of our repertoire, and FILLIS' WATER PANTOMIME.

The sensation of the century.

WATER PANTOMIME at EVERY PERFORMANCE (afternoon and evening) throughout the Holidays.

ADMISSION: 4s, 3s, 2s, 1s; Children, half-price.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. F. E. Fillis. Business Manager, Signor Agrati. Advance Representative, Allan Hamilton.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL, GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. Frank Smith
Business and Stage Manager ... Mr. Harry Barrington
Treasurer ... Mr. A. S. Neill.

VOX POPULI.

OUR EIGHTH YEAR, OUR EIGHTH YEAR, OUR EIGHTH YEAR, and OUR EIGHTH YEAR, GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.

Gigantic and Unparalleled SUCCESS SUCCESS of our Musical Fairy Extravaganza and Pantomime, CINDERELLA AND HER GREAT BIG SISTER, CINDERELLA AND HER GREAT BIG SISTER, or THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, interpreted by Mr. GEO. K. FORTESCUE, Miss VIOLA FORTESCUE, and the Full Strength of the Alhambra Company.

CINDERELLA'S CHARIOT, drawn by TWO MAGNIFICENT PONIES, kindly lent by Messrs. W. BLOTT and E. SAMPSON.

Free List Entirely Suspended, Press excepted. Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 2s; Stalls, 1s; Balcony, 6d.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1892. NEW YEAR'S EVE.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT tendered by the MUSICAL PROFESSION of NEW SOUTH WALES to MADAME SOLDENE.

Committee:

Sir George Dibbs, K.C.M.G.	F. E. Rogers, Esq., Q.C.
The Hon. Edmund Barton	T. Curnan, Esq., M.P.
Sir George Innes	Alfred Bennett, Esq.
His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, W. P. Manning, Esq.	Dr. M'Donagh
	Archibald C. Fraser, Esq.
	Dr. A. Burne
Critchett Walker, C.M.G.	Alderman Rainford
The Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C.	George Rignold, Esq.
	George Forbes, Esq.
The Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.	Edward Sass, Esq.
	&c., &c.

Musical Director, Mr. CHARLES HUENERBEIN.

The following Artists have kindly given their services:— Signora ANTONIETTA LINK, Miss JOSEPHINE DEAKIN, Miss ADA COLLEY, Madame HERMAN, Mr. EDWARD FARLEY, Mons. HENRI KOWALSKI, Mr. WILLIAM WALSHE, Mons. HORACE POUSSARD, Mr. RICCARDI, Mr. F. J. HALLEWELL, Mr. W. A. COCKS, Mons. AUGUSTE WIEGAND, Mr. J. E. SYKES, Miss NAYLOR, Mrs. BRODZIAK BOOTH, Miss AGNES SMITH, and Miss COLBOURNE BAKER.

Reserved seats at Nicholson's. Admission—5s, 3s, 2s, and 1s.

Hon. Secretary, JOHN PLUMMER. Hon. Treasurer, J. C. W. NICHOLSON.

Y.M.C.A. EXCURSION to Pearl Bay, MONDAY, Jan. 2nd. Splendid programme of events. 1s 6d ret.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.

EXCURSION FARES. From SATURDAY, December 24 to MONDAY, January 2, 1893.

Return Ticket, 1s. Children, 6d.

PORT JACKSON S.S. COMPANY, Limited, New Jetty, Circular Quay.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1892.

POPULAR EXCURSION to the HAWKESBURY RIVER (weather permitting), from WHARF FOOT OF MARKET-STREET, at 10 a.m. sharp.

S.S. NAMOI, 1414 tons, to NEWPORT.

BAND ENGAGED.

Excursionists landed for about four hours, returning to Sydney about 6 p.m.

5s RETURN FARE 5s.

The N. and H. R. S.S. Company, Limited. Offices: 147 Sussex-street.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1892.

POPULAR EXCURSIONS to PORT HACKING.

The Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Company, Limited, will, weather permitting, despatch the favourite paddle-wheel steamship SYDNEY, 634 tons, on above date, from Wharf, foot of Market-street, at 10 a.m. sharp. Excursionists will be afforded an opportunity of viewing the Southern Coast Line and the approaches to the National Park, and will be landed within easy walking distance of Simpson's Hotel for about four hours.

Luncheon and Refreshments obtainable at moderate rates. COLDSTREAM BAND engaged. Excursionists landed in Sydney on return about 6 p.m.

5s RETURN FARE 5s; Children Half-price.

Offices: 147 Sussex-street, 401 George-street.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MOORE PARK.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The most instructive place for Parents and Guardians to take Children during the Christmas Holidays is undoubtedly and without exception the ZOO, where they can see and study the habits of the Animals, Birds, and Reptiles in the Society's splendid Menagerie, consisting of

Monkeys of the old and new worlds
Lions with their Cubs
Tigers with their Cubs
Pumas with their Cubs
Leopards, Ocelot and Civet Cats, Hyenas
Binturong, Ichneumons, Common Fox, Virginian Fox, Bengal Fox, Prairie Wolves, Black-backed Jackal, and Dingoes
Raccoons, Badgers; Brown, Grizzly, Black, and Cinnamon Bears
Australian Fruit Bat
Squirrels, Chipping Squirrel, Marmots
White Rats, Pied Rats, Coypu Rat, and Peruvian Guinea Pigs
Three Elephants—one male, two females—male with tusks
Pure West Highland Cattle, Zebus, and Water Buffaloes
Formosan, Rusa, Timor, and Axis Deer
One Common Camel
Indian Swine
American Anteaters
Kangaroos, Wallabies, Kangaroo Rats, and Opossums
Native Cats and Echidnas.

Eagles, Hawks, Vultures, and Owls
Ravens and Crows
Cockatoos, Parrots, Parrakeets, and Macaws
Gold, Silver, and Hybrid Pheasants
White, Dalmatian, and Australian Pelicans
Black Swans, Maned Geese, Black and other Ducks
Peaceful Doves, Green-winged Doves
Crested, Bronze-winged, and other Pigeons
King, Australian, and Californian Quail
Weeka Rail, Black Wood Hen, and Australian Coots
Australian Bustards and Australian Cranes
New Caledonia Kagus
Australian and New Guinea Cassowaries
Ostriches and Emus.

Snakes, Monitors, Lizards, and Tortoises
Gigantic Salamanders.

The Elephants Jessie and Toby will be put through their wonderful new performances by their keeper, Mr. J. Burrows, at 3 p.m.

Children can ride upon the Elephant, Pony, and Soudan Donkey.

The Lions, Tigers, Leopards, and Pumas will be fed at 4 p.m.

The Pelicans will be fed at 4.30 p.m.

Refreshments can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. Quong Tart and Co.'s Chinese Pavilion.

Admission to the Gardens, 6d; children, 3d. Randwick and Coogee trams stop at the gates. Fare, 3d; children, 1d.

AMUSEMENT and Profit Combined.—Inspect Hawkesview Estate, Guildford. Chapman & Hazlewood.

YORK-STREET RINK, between Market and King streets.

WIRTH BROTHERS'

COLOSSAL CIRCUS.

TWO SHOWS TO-DAY, at 3 and 8.

GREAT and GLORIOUS SUCCESS. AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH. EVERYBODY MORE THAN PLEASED.

We solely rely on our merits. Judging by results, we must be accredited with having the principal amusement attraction in Sydney. The best and most complete Solid Circus Entertainment ever seen in Sydney. A consolidated exhibition of the best talent (both male and female) at present in Australasia.

ONE CONTINUAL ROUND OF APPLAUSE from start to finish.

A unique appreciation in Circus business. OUR ARTISTES CHEERED TO THE ECHO. Comfort and ease combined with first-class Amusement.

The Best Seating Appointments, and acknowledged to be the Nicest Decorated Building in N.S.W.

The Proprietors, who are all Australian Natives, take great pride in the acknowledgment of their efforts at the hands of their fellow-colonists.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

THIS AFTERNOON at 3. A SPECIAL PERFORMANCE for Families and Children unable to attend at Night, when children will be admitted to the pit FOR SIXPENCE. Adults will be charged as usual.

PRICES, 4s, 2s 6d, and 1s.

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY, at 3 and 8.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

New and Novel Acts. The best Holiday Amusement in Sydney.

Special Seating Accommodation in all parts.

Retiring and Cloak Rooms for Ladies. Obliging attendants, and, in fact, everything appertaining to first-class.

Furniture supplied by Myer Goldberg, 98 and 100 King-street, Newtown.

PRICES: Chairs, on raised platforms, 4s; children, 2s. Stalls, each person on a carpeted separate seat, with a back to it, 2s 6d; children, 1s 6d. PIT—ONE SHILLING. No Half-price.

Seats may be reserved for the chairs at Nicholson's, King and George streets.

MANLY BEACH.

EXCURSION.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY, TO-DAY, 27th.

MANLY BEACH is the Favourite Resort for FAMILY PICNICS.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

OCEAN BEACH.

MARINE PARADE is one of the most BEAUTIFUL PROMENADES in the colony.

CAMERA OBSCURA.

SMART'S MUSEUM.

SALOON STEAMERS, Brighton, Fairlight, and Narrabeen, from New Jetty, Circular Quay, 7.15, 9 a.m. From Manly, 7.45, 8.10 a.m. And at short intervals throughout the day.

The following late trips will be run:— From Sydney—6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.15. From Manly—7, 8.30, 10.15.

EXCURSION FARES: RETURN TICKET, 1s; Children, 6d.

Port Jackson S.S. Co., Ltd., New Jetty, Circular Quay.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.

The new express steamship BANKS PENINSULAR will (weather permitting) leave the NEWCASTLE WHARF, LIME-STREET, TO-DAY, the 27th INSTANT, at 10 a.m. sharp, for Dangar Island, and will land passengers on return to Sydney at about 6 p.m.

RETURN FARE, 7s.

GHEST and JEWETT, 15 Loftus-street.

DANCING.—Professor Smith's, Surreyville, Newtown-rd., ASSEMBLY, To-night, Tuesday.

PYRMONT Presbyt. S. School.—Picnic, To-day. Pyrmont, 10.30, 1.30; Cir. Quay (floating jetty), 11, 2.

COMO (Illawarra Line).—Visitors to this picturesque spot, stay at Como Hotel. J. S. Gregory, mgr.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE from E. WAY and COMPANY, 213 to 219 PITT-STREET.

To our Patrons in the City, Suburbs, and Country,—

We thank you most heartily for the very liberal support bestowed on us during the festive season, and beg to announce that our Establishment will be CLOSED TO-DAY. To-morrow we shall resume business again with a Beautiful Lot of New Goods in the "GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR" and other departments suitable for New Year's Gifts, &c., &c.

N.B.—Country Visitors.—Before leaving Sydney visit our New Premises. "One of the Sights of Sydney." Elevator to all floors. All the Latest Novelties in Beautiful, Fresh, and New Goods. And our prices are very moderate.

E. WAY and COMPANY, 213 to 219 Pitt-street.

Medical, Chemicals, &c.

"CHRISTMAS GIFTS" for YOUR AFFECTIONATE WIVES, YOUR BELOVED SWEETHEARTS, YOUR DEAR SISTERS, YOUR BURLY BROTHERS.

A VARIED STOCK of CHOICE and USEFUL ARTICLES suitable for the above (and New Year Year), including finely-cut and gold and silver top Smelling Bottles and the best Perfumery from all the well-known makers in France, England, and America. Also Ladies' Toilet articles of every kind, from 10s to £5. Send us a remittance and the parcel-post will deliver the goods to your address to any part of the colony by return.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 158, 160, 268 Pitt-street.

DO YOU REQUIRE A TRUSS?—When you visit Sydney for the holidays, take the opportunity of renewing your Truss. We have all kinds in stock, and a private room for fitting them. Circular Trusses, 3s 6d. Also Mock Main, Celluloid, Pierce's Magnetic, and a special Indiarubber Truss, impervious to wet, for infants.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 158, 160 Pitt-st.

MYRRH TOOTH SOAP, a handsome tablet in a white metal box. Sent by post for seven penny stamps. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney.

ITALIAN FRUIT POWDER, a delicate effervescing drink, slightly aperient, produced from the Citrus and Lemon families, grown in the South of Italy. It is the acme of perfection, in comparison with the hitherto products of the "Saline" and "Fruit Salt" manufactures. Price, 2s per bottle. Wholesale and retail at WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO.'S, and all Chemists.

KILL THE INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS with Clayton and Co.'s Great American Insect Exterminator. It paralyses the first touch, and then kills. If blown into their haunts (crevices), or where their eggs are laid, death is instantaneous for Beetles, Ants, Silver Fish, or any other insects. It is perfectly harmless to birds or animals, and may be placed under the wing of a pet canary, and rubbed on dogs, cats, or monkeys, killing the parasites that infest them. If burnt in a room or in a camp, it kills flies and mosquitoes. If placed on window-sills you can see the large "blow-fly," as well as the common fly, give up the ghost. If placed under the edges of carpets, silver fish and all other insect vermin die. It is used in the mattresses and bedsteads of all the hotels and steamboats of the United States and this colony. Sold everywhere in tins, 1s and 1s 3d, and in large boxes, 1s 6d. In large canisters (to blow into crevices), 1s 6d each. Wholesale and retail, WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 158, 160, 162, and 268 Pitt-street. Can be sent by steamboat or railway if not to be obtained of your druggist or storekeeper.

THE LADY'S THIRST-DESTROYER of all kinds, made from the expressed juice of the finest fruits, and drawn through Soul's American Ice Fountains. Price, 3d. Including "The Lady Jersey" (very choice), "The Lady Carrington" (a delicious beverage), "The Lord Carrington Nectar" (3d for "regods"), the maiden's favourite, "YeDaisy," "the "Gingerade" (a fine stomachic), the Creamy Phosphates for indigestion and dyspepsia, the Mineral Waters for the liver and kidneys, the choice Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, and other extracts at the same price. WASHINGTON H. SOUL and CO., 160 and 268 Pitt-street.

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DR. WARNER'S FAMILY PILLS are valuable to Females from 14 to 50.

Sold in all parts of the world by medicine dealers, in boxes at 1s, 2s, and 4s each. Sent by post, for postage stamps to the above value, by SOUL and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, or any other live medicine-dealer in the world.

DISTRESS AFTER EATING relieved instantly. ACID STOMACH, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCY or GAS, and all forms of Indigestion, are promptly relieved by use of ABRAHAM'S PILLS, and by persistence in their use the Chronic Cases of Dyspepsia can be absolutely cured. THE LABORATORY, 434 George-street, city. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ONE BOX of CLARKE'S B41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), gravel and pains in the back. Sold in boxes, 4s 6d each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER. Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for KEATING'S POWDER. Sold (in tins) by all chemists.

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Proprietor ... J. F. Scholer. Under the management of FRED. B. NORTON.

A SUCCESS EMPHATIC. THE PRESS UNANIMOUS.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY. BLUE BLOOD. GEO. R. SIMS'S FAMOUS FARCICAL COMEDY, supported by Mr. TOM CANNAM (specially engaged), Mr. STIRLING WHYTE, Mr. FRED. B. NORTON, Mr. H. E. DIVER, Mr. VICTOR EARLE, Mr. J. ASHTON KING, Mesdames FLORA HASTING, MAY ELLIS, Miss MOLLIE BROWN. A BRIGHT and SPARKLING ENTERTAINMENT.

Stage Manager, Mr. FRED. B. NORTON. Assistant ditto, J. LAWRENCE LEWIS. Doors open at 7. At 8 prompt, A LAUGHABLE FARCE, followed by BLUE BLOOD.

Acting Manager and Treasurer for Fred. B. Norton, Mr. JOSEPH FEINBERG.

POPULAR PRICES. Family Circle, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Dress Circle, 3s. Box Plan at Nicholson's.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Wanted, TROMBONE and DOUBLE-BASS PLAYER. Call to-day, 11 prompt.

FRED. B. NORTON.

CLONTARF.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS. All kinds of Sports. Dancing in the Pavilion. Admission 1s.

Imperial Band engaged. Fleet of Steamers from New Jetty, Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, at 9.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. All kinds of refreshments at Clontarf at moderate charges. Hot and cold water free.

Return Tickets—Adults, 1s 6d, children under 6 years free.

The usual trips to Head of Middle Harbour at 2.45.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO-DAY? TO-DAY, TUESDAY? Why, to the PALACE GARDENS, MORTLAKE, on the Parramatta River.

DANCING in the New Pavilion to the strains of a full orchestra, 16 performers. Grand Concert from 2 till 5.

Go by the Parramatta Steamers, King-street, and Special Steamers from Cir. Quay, No. 1 Jetty, old Manly Wharf.

RETURN FARE, including Grounds, Dancing, and Concert, 2s ONLY.

CHOWDER BAY. CHOWDER BAY.

TO-DAY. TO-DAY.

GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION.

Dancing all day in spacious Port Jackson Pavilion. Admission Free. Return Steamer Fare, 1s 6d.

Steamers leave No. 2 Jetty, foot Pitt-street, every half-hour, from 9.30 till 3 p.m.

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PICNIC TO ATHOL GARDENS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY). Dancing in Pavilion free. Return Tickets (adults), 1s 6d. Children Free.

H. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec.

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A PARTNER wanted, in a thoroughly genuine Commission Business, city, netting regularly £1000 p.a., can be trebled; actuary's valuation taken. Applicants with less than £500 cash need not apply. Facilis, Herald.

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BUTCHERS' Smocks and Aprons, our special make, also Blackett's, London. Johnson, 243-5 Geo.-st.

BUTCHER.—Wanted, SHOPMAN. Bennion and Co., Corso, Manly.

COMPOSITOR.—Smart Turnover, Pink 'Un, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill, George-st., early.

COUNTRY PAPER for SALE, first-class established business, good jobbing attached; terms reasonable. For further particulars apply Box 241, G.P.O., Sydney, for personal interview.

DUNGAREE Clothing, Jackets, Trous., Combination Suits. J. Johnson and CO., 243-5 George-st.

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PARTNERSHIP.—Steady Man, £5 to £10, genuine, £1 weekly guaranteed profits. Spec., Herald Office.

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WANTED, LAD for office, 5s to commence. Apply, in own handwriting, Clerk, Box 377, G.P.O.

WANTED, a thor. exper. Fancy Embroiderer in arrasene and silks, no other need apply. 28 Herald.

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WANTED, strong LAD, for horseshoeing, able to clench up. L. F. Furley, Junction-st., North Shore.

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WANTED, a first-class FLOORMAN, single man preferred. 153 Palmer-st.

WANTED, first-class HAIRDRESSER. 127 Oxford-st., 9 o'clock a.m.

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A SITUATION Coachman, garden, milk, sober, trustworthy. 3 years' references. J. M. C., Herald.

A YOUNG German, gardener, milk, and gen. use., wants SITUATION. William, 351 Elizabeth-st.

AWAITING EMPLOYMENT, an educated Man of large business experience and practical turn, capable of taking charge of any ordinary establishment where expert knowledge is not necessary. Security, refs., &c. Any salary till ability proved.

Energy, Herald Office.

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COMPETENT BREADCARTER wanted. Forest Bakery, Hurstville.

COMPOSITOR seeks SITUATION, news, jobbing or machines. Apply Pica, Post-office, Parramatta.

CLERK, CASHIER, &c.—Two well-educated, intelligent Girls, highest respectability, seek SITUATIONS as above. Security, references.

Pater, Herald Office.

DRESSMAKER, exp. cutter and fitter, good housekeeper, manager, wants Sit. Immediate, Crown-st. P.O.

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B. J., 190 Liverpool-street.

THE Guardians of English lady, 20 years of age, desire to secure for her POSITION of Companion and Private Secretary. Writes a first-class hand, is good sound scholar, thoroughly competent to manage house and servants, trained experienced nurse, musical, cheerful, considerate, and obliging, good dressmaker, can do every kind of fancy work, excellent knowledge cooking; highest references; disengaged January the 15th, 1893. Address Clarice, care John Sands, Esq., Stationer, Sydney.

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WANTED, as working H. to one or more gentlemen, by respectable English Person; good references.

Y., 22 Day-street, off Erskine-street.

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A COMPETENT PARLOURMAID, 15s. Apply 11 to 1, 5 Lyons-ter., Hyde Park, Liverpool-st.

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A GENERAL SERVANT wanted, able to cook, 2 in family. 41 Craigend-st., Darlinghurst.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted, holiday given, Sunday afternoons free, wages 12s. Apply 59 Moncur-street, Woollahra.

AT Miss Butler's, 118 Castlereagh-st.—Wanted, Waitress, first-class c. hotel; Waitress, town, subs.; Ck. and L., H. P. Maids, town, country; Laundress, assist housework; Housemaid, good hotel, town; Useful Girls.

GENERAL SERVANT, no ironing; good references. A., 22 Day-st., off Erskine-st.

HOUSE and Parlour Maid wanted, gentleman's family. Davies's Home, Norton-st., Leichhardt.

HOUSEMAID, Wait., wanted for good country hotel, good wages. Meet lady 10 at 76 Hunter-st.

HOUSEMAID wanted, one able to wait at table, refs. After 9 a.m., 128 Macquarie-st. North.

KITCHENMAID wanted. Delmonico Private Hotel, 117, 119 Princes-st.

KITCHENMAN wanted. Victoria Dining Rooms, 210 Elizabeth-st., Belmore Park.

PARLOUR or H.P., small family, by superior Person. 22 Day-st., off Erskine-st.

RESPECTABLE BOY wanted. Apply, with references, 10 o'clock, 612 George-st., near Christ Ch'ch.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, useful, mind children. Kingswood House, Point Piper-rd., Pad.

WANTED, WAITRESS. Apply, before 9 a.m., Abel and Co., 69 Erskine-st.

WANTED, smart Second COOK. Jubilee Dining Rooms, 139 George-st. North.

WANTED, resp. GIRL, as General Servant. Printers' Arms Hotel, Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, useful MAN. Barlow's Hotel, King and Pitt sts.

WANTED, young MAN, used to kitchen work. 46 Park-st., city.

WANTED, resp. GIRL, as Housemaid. Commercial Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, resp. GIRL as Gen. Servant, small family; refs. 149 Elizabeth-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, resp. young Girl mind children and assist in housework. Mrs. Smith, 46 Liverpool-st.

WANTED, Jan. 2, for small fam., thorough Gen. Servant, refs. Lessker, Merchant-st., Stan'te.

WANTED, good honest Washerwoman. Apply early 359 Oxford-st., Paddington.

WANTED, honest young GIRL, about 14, to assist. 359 Oxford-st., Paddington.

WANTED, Billiard-marker and Useful, must play well, refs. Grand Hotel, Waverley.

WANTED, a respectable young BOY for news agent. 2 Elizabeth-st., city.

WANTED, old MAN, to sell fruit; small wages. No. 16 Little Hay-street.

WANTED, a Second COOK. Apply at 216 Sussex-st., Sydney.

WANTED, a little GIRL to mind a baby and be useful. Mrs. Sharpe, 1 Foveaux-st., S. H.

WANTED, a young Girl, as HOUSEMAID. Ivory's Fam. Hotel, cr. Wilson and Forbes sts., E'h.

WANTED, a Woman, wash by the day, at once. Ivory's Fam. Hotel, cr. Wilson and Forbes sts., E'h.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Town Hall Hotel, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 565 George-st. W. Refs.

WANTED, respectable GIRL for children, assist in housework. Masonic Hotel, Petersham.

WANTED, a resp. young Girl, assist bar. Bell's Hotel, foot Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

WANTED, MAN, useful about hotel, wages 10s. Call 10 a.m., Burton Hotel, Burton-st.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK. Victoria Coffee Palace, 268 Pitt-st.

WANTED, good FOLDERS. M'Vicar's Steam Laundry, Bayswater-rd., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, smart BOYS for the packing department. M'Vicar's Steam Scour. Wks., Bayswater-rd.

WANTED, smart respt. Girl as Waitress, Sydney refs. req. Apply before 8 o'clock, No. 3 Royal Arc.

WANTED, respt., tidy Girl to mind a baby, sleep home, used childn. pref. St. Omer, Dalley-st., Wav.

WANTED, a BOY, just left school. Apply 286 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, good WASHERS. Born's Laundry, 39 Lower George-st.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID; also steady Person to mind two children, do plain needlework, and assist in bar. References required. Apply Mrs. BUNCE, Moore Park Hotel, Dowling-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, Married Couple (middle-aged), sheep station; experienced Groom; Cook, for country hotel; Barmaid, 8s; two Housemaids, station,; Gardener, country; four gen. Servants. Goold's, 98 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, tidy respec. NURSE, 2 children, assist in house. Apply Mrs. COLLUM, 41 Roslyn Gardens, Elizabeth Bay.

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WANTED, small Furnished ROOM, in city or close to, quiet and comf. Permanent, Herald, King-st.

WANTED, in central part of Sydney, Consulting Room, board and lodg., for doctor. Medicus, Herald.

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WANTED, in or near Waverley, BOARD or Furnished Lodgings, with quiet family, for Clergyman and friend. Address Clericus, Daphne, Porter-street, Waverley.

YOUNG Lady wants furnished double ROOM. J. C., Paddington Post-office.

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Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

. The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, December 27, 1892.

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